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THE HISTORY
OF
ANCIENT SHEEPSCOT
AND
NEWCASTLE,

INCLUDING

*EARLY PEMAQUID, DAMARISCOTTA, AND OTHER
CONTIGUOUS PLACES, FROM THE EARLIEST
DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME; . . .*

TOGETHER WITH THE GENEALOGY OF MORE THAN
FOUR HUNDRED FAMILIES; . . .

By REV. DAVID QUIMBY CUSHMAN,

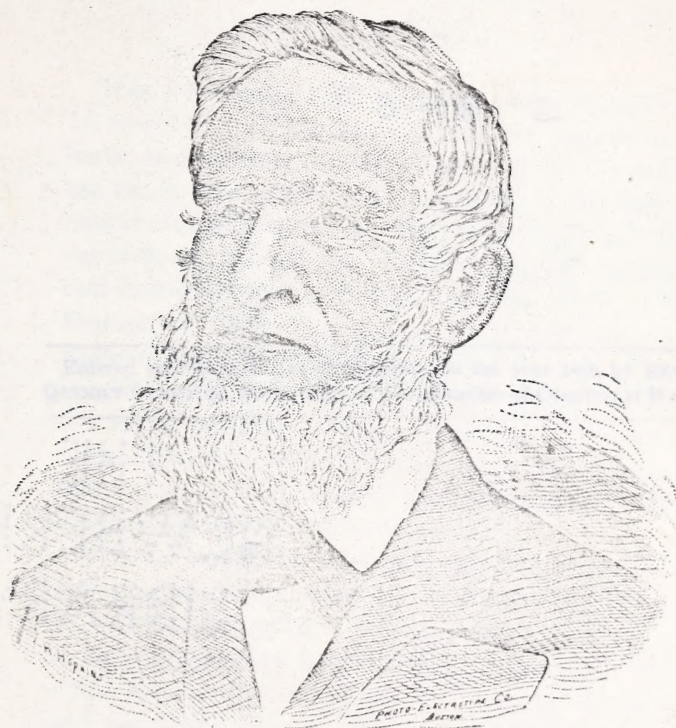
MEMBER OF THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND MEMBER OF THE
NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, AND MEM-
BER OF THE SAGadahock HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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Yours truly,

D DeCushman

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PREFACE

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PREFACE.

This work is the result of many years' thought and careful research. It has been prosecuted amidst many other cares and duties. I have consulted all the works within my reach, that relate to the Antiquity of the State ; but the most valuable part of that which is now given to the public, came down through the Woodbridge and Cargill families, and has been gathered from the lips of the inhabitants themselves. This has never yet passed into books, and would soon have been lost, if this pen of mine had not traced the lines as fast as the ear caught the words from the living witness. These facts and anecdotes which I claim to be new, and this Genealogy which I am sure no other living man would have undertaken, have been gathered up and saved in this manner.

I have aimed at accuracy rather than beauty, and endeavored to shut everything out that has not seemed to be well authenticated. A history has no value except it be a correct report of facts. Fancy, guess work and supposition are not the materials with which to work out grave and impartial history. Other eyes than the Author's are to look at these things, and those interested are to be the judges of the correctness and value of these matters.

To the members of the Historical Society ; to all lovers of Antiquarian research ; to the descendants of those whose lives were passed amidst perils while they planted Institutions for us to enjoy, and especially to all those who have readily and obligingly assisted me in my labors in this work.

Most respectfully and affectionately inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

BATH, January 1, 1882.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAP. I. JOHN BROWN.—Pearce's Testimony.—Brown Family.—Sander Gould.—William Hilton.—The "Pine Tree."—John Brown of Framingham.—James Noble.—William Vaughan	1-7
CHAP. II. THE PLYMOUTH COUNCIL.—Alsworth and Elbridge.—Extent of Grant.—Right of Sale.—Property Changes Hands.—Davison's Will.—Shem Drowne.—Power of Attorney.—Drowne's Offer.—Confirmation of Drowne's Right.—Col. Dunbar.—James Yates.—Drowne's Divisions.—Meeting at Orange Tavern.....	7-14
CHAP. III. CAPTURE OF FORT CHARLES.—John Gyles' Narrative.—The Massacre.—The Treaty.—The Departure.—Gyles' Return.....	14-20
CHAP. IV. ANCIENT RUINS AT PEMAQUID.—The Singular Building.—The Tan Pits.—The Barbican.—The Ancient Canal.—Fort William Henry.....	20-25
CHAP. V. ANCIENT SHEEPSCOT.—Situation and Description. Cavessix River.—Dyer's River.—"The Dementions of the Towne Necke".—Residences Located.—Madam Gent.—Alleyn's Falls.—Grist Mill.—Thomas Gent.—Madam Gent's Deed.....	25-30
CHAP. VI. ANTIQUITY OF THE SETTLEMENT.—The Popham Colony.—Testimony of the Trees.—Nationality and Numerousness of the Colony.—The Dutch.—Prosperity of Colony.—Interesting Remains.—Underground Masonry.—The Blacksmith's Shop.—Things Found.—The Anvil.—The Ship-yard.—The Plank and Sawdust.—The Hidden Treasure.—The Mills.....	30-39
CHAP. VII. PURCHASES OF INDIANS.—John Mason's Deed.—Extent of Purchase.—Bounds of Manning's Land.—Plan.—Gent's Purchase.....	39-42

CHAP. VIII. WALTER PHILLIPS.—His Residences.—Debris.—Cart Path.—Phillips' Neighbours.—Taylor.—Smith.—Brown.—Scott.—Kimball.—Phillips' Purchases.—Carrying Place.—Subsequent Transactions.—John Taylor's "Four Mile Tract."—Davis' Purchase.....	42-49
CHAP. IX. THE KING'S GRANT TO JAMES.—Dutch Colonists at New York.—Appointment of Commissioners.—Their Doings.—Session at Sheepscot.—County of Cornwall Erected.—Dartmouth or New Dartmouth.—First Civil Government.—The Oath.—Commissioners did not understand the Genius and Wants of the People.—Negotiate a Treaty.—Sheepscot Records.—Departure of Commissioners	49-56
CHAP. X. KING PHILLIP'S WAR.—Destruction of the Settlement.—Abraham Shute.—Unfortunate Occurrence at Saco.—Squando.—Wm. Dyer's Death.—Affair at New Meadows River.—Murders at Falmouth.—The Combat Thickens.—Fight at New Meadows.—Destruction of Hammond's Establishment at Stinson's Point.—Flight of the Girl.—Escape of Inhabitants.—Extent of Ravages.—Desolation.—Number Killed.—Cost of War....	56-63
CHAP. XI. RETURN OF EMIGRATION.—Proposed Township of New Dartmouth.—Petition of Inhabitants.—John Al- ley's Petition.—Association at Boston.—Articles of Agreement.....	63-68
CHAP. XII. PALMER AND WEST.—Col. Thomas Dungan.—Re-grant and Confirmation of Lands.—Surveys.—Boundaries Traced.—Amount of Fees.—Dutch at Sheepscot.....	69-75
CHAP. XIII. SIR EDMUND ANDROS.—His Advisers.—Visits Penobscot.—Indian Troubles.—Close of Administration.—Confinement.—Popular Commutation.—General Convention.—New Dartmouth Ceases.....	75-79
CHAP. XIV. SECOND DESTRUCTION OF SHEEPSBOT.—Second Indian War.—Affair at North Yarmouth.—Capt. Walter Gendell.—Inhabitants in Garrison.—Packet Consumed.—The Young Man Afoot to Boston.—Relief Comes.—Explosion of the Stuffed Cannon.—Character of the People.—No Connection with the Popham Colony.....	79-88

CHAP. XV. TREATY OF RYSWICK. Murder at Kittery.— Maine Remembered.—A Committee of Claims.—The War Clouds Arising.—Death of James 2d.—The Pre- tender.—Crown Limited to the Royal Protestant Line. —Death of Mary.—Haverill.—Committee of Claims and Settlements.—Fort at Cushnoc.—Rale.—Dummer's Treaty.—Ware of Aboriginal Power.—Prosperity and Thrift.....	89-95
CHAP. XVI. CLAIMS AND CLAIMANTS. — Elias Mulford. — Stephen Calef.—Benjamin Tower.—A. Lovering.—Ann Harden.—Thomas Gent.—Robert Scott.—Isaac Taylor. —Capt. Sylvanus Davis.	95-98
CHAP. XVII. REV. CHRISTOPHER TAPPAN.—His Purchase.— Possessions at Mt. Sweague.—Agreement with Gatchell and Thomas.—Benj. Cheney.—John Manning, Jun.'s Letter.—Tappan's Proposition.—Tappan and Obadiah Gove.—Gove's Descendants.....	98-102
CHAP. XVIII. DAVID DUNBAR.—His arrival.—His proceed- ings.—His residence.—His unpopularity.—The Memo- rial.—Report.—Removal.—Death.....	102-108
CHAP. XIX. WILLIAM VAUGHAN. — James Noble. Elliot Vaughan.....	108-109
CHAP. XX. CHRISTOPHER TAPPAN. His surveys.—The gifts. The Tappan lots.	109-113
CHAP. XXI. TAPPAN'S AGREEMENT WITH PEARMAN AND WIN- TER. — Dr. Winslow. — The Lawsuit. — Tappan vs. Vaughan.—Tappan loses the case.—Thomas Follans- bee.—Commissioners of 1811.....	114-117
CHAP. XXII. GOVERNOR BELCHER.—Punishment of duellists. The Throat Distemper.....	117-120
CHAP. XXIII. GOV. SHIRLEY APPOINTED.—Old tenor.—New tenor.—Garrisons strengthened.—Minute Men.....	120-122
CHAP. XXIV. FIFTH INDIAN OR SPANISH WAR.—Duquesnel.— Annapolis. Col. William Pepperell.—Siege of Louis- burg.—Samuel Waldo.—Colonel William Vaughan.— William Burns.—Vaughan with a command.—The place captured.—The frigate Vigilant.....	122-127
CHAP. XXV. SCENES OF BLOOD.—Outrages at Newcastle. Attack on Fort Frederick. Depredations at North Yar- mouth.—Declaration of War against all the Eastern	



tribes.—The Harvesting party attacked at Sheepscot.—German settlement at Broad Bay reduced to ashes.—Five men at Sheepscot fired upon.—Captain Jonathan Williamson of Wiscasset taken.—Garrison at Damariscotta taken.—William Jones.—John Huston.—An Indian raid at Sheepscot.—Expedition to Nova Scotia.—Col. Arthur Noble.—Treaty of peace at Falmouth.—Troubles renewed.—Bloody affray at Wiscasset.—Fort Frederick attacked.—New Style..... 128-136

CHAP. XXVI. CAPT. DAVID CARGILL.—His harshness towards the Indians.—The Indians seeking lodgings.—The blind Indian.—Cargill at the Sawmill.—Inventory.—His Eastern Expedition.—Margaret Moxa.—Trial and acquittal.—The "wicked little fiddle."—Expedition to the Penobscot.—The embarkation.—The survey party. Arrival at Belfast.—Death of Waldo.—Cargill taken by the Indians.—Benj. Woodbridge, Sr., Benj. Woodbridge, Jr.—The Grindstone.—John McNear.—The neighbor in a fright.—McNear threshing.—Mrs McNear and the dogs.—The half ton of thatch.—Bagaduce prison.—Capt. Alexander Nickels.—Capt. James Nickels.—Out of patience.—Death of Thomas Nickels, Esq.—Purchases of lands.—William McLelland. The terrified mother.—The bear on a trot.—Brunin lost his supper.—Samuel Waters.—Robert Hodge, Sr.—Robert Hodge, Jr.—The Slaves.—David Murray, Esq.—Major John Farley.—Other settlers..... 137-164

CHAP. XXVII. NEWCASTLE.—Boundaries.—Town Meeting.—Dangerous times.—French and Indian war.—The Pound.—Five men made prisoners at Sheepscot.—Alarms given.—French Neutrals.—Declaration of war against France. Betsey Forrester.—Indian attack.—The Pounds.—Sorrows in Bristol.—Death of Hopkins. The colt on a spit.—The Lermond family.—Betsey shot. Lermond in pugnacity.—A man shot.—Paul, the unerring marksman.—Mrs. Hodge a milking.—Robert Adams taking his last supper.—Wyman's powder.—The wounded Frenchman.—The massacre of the Hilton's.—Saunders taken.—Garrisons.—The Spartan women. The day Mail Carriers.—The Garrison in ruins.—Cargill vs. Bradbury.—Quebec captured..... 164-184



- CHAP. XXVIII. POWNALBOROUGH. — Cumberland and Lincoln. — Jurors. — Woodbridge's bargain. — Ovine legislation. — Crime and penalty. — Avery. — Ferry. — Census. — Regimental muster. — A Wig. — Flanker's. — Captain Nickels's claim. — Bristol incorporated. — A Church. — Commodore Tucker. — Petition. — Roads. — Tariff. — Pound. — Convention in Boston. — William Nickel's Delegate. — A foot pedlar in trouble. — A town charge. — Medical prescription. — Roads. — Temperance petition. Bridge at Puddle Dock. — "Fish keepers." — Edgecomb. A Provincial Congress. — Benjamin Woodbridge Representative. — Silvester Murphy in debt. — Marks. 185-202
- CHAP. XXIX. DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY. — Doing of the Provisional Congress. — Committee of Correspondence. The sloop "Three Brothers. — A Transgression. — Confession. — Hodge's promise. — Oath of Allegiance. — Massachusetts Independent. — Response of Newcastle. — Town Boundary disputed. — Timothy Parson's letter. — The murder of Soule. — Men and supplies for the army. Plan of Government not acceptable. — Massachusetts Districted. — The fortunate vessels. — Wiscasset laid under contribution. — County Conventions. — Votes for Governor. — Army supplies. — Newcastle in excess of supplies of men and means for the army. — A bit of rebellion. — Peace proclaimed. — Newcastle herself again. Convention at Broad Cove. 202-219
- CHAP. XXX. TOWN CENSUS AND VALUATION. — Convention at Falmouth. — Portland incorporated. — Petition for Jail at Wiscasset. — Roads. — Vessel lost. — Vote on the United States Constitution. — Election of President and Vice President of United States. — Federal Representation. — Road discontinued. — Sheepscot Bridge. — Various Matters. — Wiscasset incorporated. — Dresden do. Mew Milford do. — The Northwest Controversy. — Bridge built over Dyer's river. — Guide Posts erected. — Votes for President and Vice President of United States. — Damariscotta Bridge. — The Fish Stream. — A patient. — The Catholic Church. — Bath, Wiscasset and Waldoboro' Collection District. — Town Valuation and Tariff. — Job Averill. — The Agent Truman. — Road. — Bridge on to Dyer's Neck. — The uncured patient. — The safe operation. — Cost of a Lawsuit. — Rise of Property. — The Im-

CONTENTS

ORIGINAL ARTICLES	1
REPORTS	1
EDITORIALS	1
DEPARTMENTS	1
NOTES	1
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	1
OBITUARY	1
SYMPOSIUM	1
ANNOUNCEMENTS	1
ADVERTISEMENTS	1

partial assessment.....	217-241
CHAP. XXXI. A SLUCEWAY AT DAMARISCOTTA MILLS. — Bounty for crows.—Protestant Methodist Society.— Vote on Separation of Maine from Massachusetts.— Line run between Newcastle and Edgecomb.—Action respecting spirituous liquors.—Guide post erected.— Contract closed between Rev. Mr. Bayley and the town.—Action of town respecting obstruction of fish in Damariscotta river.—Wiscasset Road and Marsh Stream Bridge.—Damariscotta Bridge. — Supervisor chosen.—Liquor Agency.—Bounty voted.—Paying vol- unteers.—“Drinking houses and tippling shops.”—R. R. Bonds issued.—Fire engine.—Taxation for payment of R. R. Bonds.—Position and integrity of Newcastle. The Lincoln Democrat.—Dam at Damariscotta.—Cent- ennial Celebration.—Newcastle State Bank.—Physi- cians in Newcastle.....	242-250
CHAP. XXXII. REV. ALEXANDER BOYD. — Ordination. — Church. — Dissatisfaction. — Dismission. — Ministerial lot.—Rev. Nathan Ward.—Call. — Declines settlement. Efforts to obtain a minister and repair Meeting House. Rev. Job Lain.—Call to settle.—Declines.—Rev. Samuel Perley.—Meeting House on East side of the town. Rev. Wm. Southmayd.—Rev. Job Benedict.—An in- teresting account.—Proposals to gather a church.— Meeting Houses.—Rev. Jesse Reed.—Rev. Samuel Wheeler.—Rev. John Urquhart.—Rev. Thurston Whit- ing.—His call, settlement, dismission.—Congregational Platform. — Unsuccessful efforts to build Meeting Houses at different places.—Town prosecuted for not having the gospel preached.—Whiting prosecution.— Meeting House sold.—A new Meeting House in the “Middle of the town.”—Rev. Mr. Pickle.—Rev. Kiah Bayley, Rev. Jotham Sewall and others.—Church at Sheepscot.—At Damariscotta.—Methodist Church.— Baptist.—Catholic Church.—Episcopalians.....	250-295
CHAP. XXXIII. LINCOLN ACADEMY. — Petition.—Charter. — Rev. Kiah Bayley.—Grant of Land.—Records De- stroyed.—Academy Finished.—School Commenced.— Preceptors.—Death of Cargill.—List of Teachers.....	295-304
CHAP. XXXIV. SCHOOLS.—Town Prosecuted.—Eleazer Hud-	



son.—The Town Districted.—Hugh Holmes.—Mr. Faithful Singer.—Mr. Leison.—Mr. Moses Holman.—Ages of scholars Defined.—Orchard Cooke.—Schools Revived...	304-310
CHAP. XXXV. CLAM SHELL DEPOSITS.—Oyster Bed.—Indian Burying Place.—The Mysterious Coral.—Stone Relics.—The Bark Sunbeam.—A Barn Burnt.—Singular State of the Weather —The Apple Story.....	310-324
CHAP. XXXVI. SHIP-BUILDING IN NEWCASTLE.—Brickmaking	325-331
CHAP. XXXVII. PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Soldiers.—Genealogy.	332-437
APPENDIX. Where was Pentecost Harbor? —Petition for the Incorporation of Sheepscot.—Petition for the Incorporation of Whitehaven.....	438-458



GENERAL HISTORY.

THE VOYAGE OF THE CABOTS.

In the year 1497, Henry VIII gave leave to John Cabot to proceed on a voyage of discovery to America. And with two small vessels Cabot and his son started, and on the 24th of June they discovered land which they named *Prima Vista*. This is supposed to be the island of Newfoundland. Soon after they discovered another island which they named the *St. John*. Continuing their course westwardly they soon reached the continent, then sailed northwardly to the latitude of 67 degrees, and finding that the coast stretched towards the East, with a desire to find a passage to India, they turned and sailed south-erly till they reached the coast of Florida. They then sailed for England.

From that time the interest in these northern shores began to heighten. Ships multiplied whose prows were turned in a westerly direction. Trade also with the natives excited the cupidity of many. The desire of finding a passage to the East Indies was uppermost in the minds of Government, merchants and adventurers. The unequalled bays, splendid harbors and magnificent rivers, were the theme of remark; and while some came here for the purpose of gain, many also navigated these waters for the

NOTE.—This history as far down as the year 1808, was written prior to the year 1833; and the residences and their occupants in Newcastle are given as they had been up to that time. Since then there have been some changes in this respect.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq.
OF THE BARR, AT LINCOLN'S INN, IN GREAT BRITAIN.
AND JOHN JOHNSON, Esq.
OF THE BARR, AT LINCOLN'S INN, IN GREAT BRITAIN.
PUBLISHED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, IN GREAT BRITAIN.
MDCCLXXV.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, IS A WORK OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, AND ONE WHICH HAS LONG BEEN DESIRED BY THE PUBLIC. THE AUTHOR, HAVING BEEN FOR MANY YEARS A RESIDENT IN THE CITY, HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY OF OBSERVING THE PROGRESS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT, AND OF COLLECTING THE MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF ITS PAST AND PRESENT STATE. HE HAS THEREFORE BEEN ENABLED TO PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC A WORK WHICH WILL BE FOUND TO CONTAIN A FULL AND ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF ALL THE MOST INTERESTING PARTS OF ITS HISTORY, AND OF THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE PROMOTED ITS PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT. THE WORK IS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL PARTS, AND IS ACCOMPANIED BY A LARGE COLLECTION OF MAPS AND PLANS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND TO BE OF GREAT USE AND IMPORTANCE. THE WHOLE IS PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC IN A CLEAR AND CONCISE MANNER, AND IS CALCULATED TO BE OF GREAT SERVICE TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

sake of discovery and adding to the Crown a province or a state. The voyages patronized by kings and distinguished men were put upon record; but those of fishermen, tradesmen and others never came under the notice of those who wielded the pen and of course do not appear upon the pages of history.

In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert, under Queen Elizabeth, sailed from England with two ships and three barks, carrying 260 men.* He came in sight of land in 51 deg. North latitude, but steering in a southerly direction, he arrived soon after at St. Johns, Newfoundland. Here he found no less than thirty-six vessels of various nations; but compelling submission he took possession of the harbor and 200 leagues in every direction in the name of the British Crown. Eleven years after, 1594, Capt. Silvester Wyatt,† in a bark of thirty tons, went up the St. Lawrence river as far as the Isle of Assumption where he found European fishermen to the number of sixty sail, of which only eight were Spaniards. At Farrillon he found twenty sail of Englishmen, and having loaded his ship, he returned to England.

Bartholomew Gosnald, 1602, eight years after this, in seven weeks passage, discovered the American coast, and soon after a Spanish shallop, having sails and oars and manned by eight Indians, came on board with whom they had friendly intercourse. These natives first hailed them in English, and after a long speech made by one of the Indians, they went on board. One of them who seemed to be the chief, wore a waistcoat, "breeches," cloth stockings, shoes and a hat. Two others of them had a few things of European fabric. With a piece of chalk they described the coast thereabouts, and could name Placentia of Newfoundland. They also spoke many English words.

* Holmes' Annals, Vol. I, p. 113.

† Idem, p. 134.

They evidently had been acquainted with Europeans for a time, and their boat and other foreign articles probably belonged to some shipwrecked vessel.

Martin Pring was among the islands of the Penobscot Bay in 1603; and ranging the coast from the 43d deg. of latitude passed Saco, Kennebunk, York and Piscataqua river, and came to the bay of Massachusetts. Going into a large Sound, they coasted on the North side of it, where they found a good harbor and came to anchor. Here they loaded with sassafras and on the 9th of August sailed for England.

At this period of time, two hundred ships were annually engaged in the Newfoundland fishery and employed at least 10,000 men.*

Sieur De Monts in 1604, arrived at St. Croix river where the party with him spent the winter; and the next summer they ranged along the coast, visited the Kennebec, erected a cross, and took possession of it in the name of their king.† After visiting Casco Bay and Saco river, they proceeded as far South as Cape Cod and then returned home.

Capt. George Weymouth in 1605, about the time Pring was at the Kennebeck, came to anchor on the North side of the Island of Monhegan. This was the 17th of May. And the next day he found a harbor to the North, "among the islands" and in range "with the mountains" which he named Pentecost Harbor, and there he came to anchor. He also discovered St. George's river, visited Pemaquid, perhaps went farther West in the shallop which he made, and then, with five Indians, surreptitiously taken, returned to England.

The Popham Colony landed at the mouth of the Kennebeck in 1607; but this proved a failure, for the next year,

* Holmes' Annals, Vol. I, p. 147.

† Williamson, Vol. I, p. 191.



they all returned to England. At this time, however, according to Hubbard, the English were possessed of St. Croix, Mount Mansel, probably the island now called Mount Desert, Penobscot and Port Royall. Previous to 1699, says Purchas, one Savelet, an old mariner, made no less than forty-two voyages to these parts.

Captain John Smith in the year 1614 explored the coast from East to West, from Penobscot Bay to Cape Cod, trading with the Indians for beavers and other furs, and making observations on the rivers, shores, promontories and islands. These he committed to paper. He afterwards formed a map of the coast and compiled a short history of the country, to which Prince Charles prefixed the name of New England. It had previously borne the name of "Virginia," "Northerne Virginia." This name it has retained ever since, and the Plymouth Colony in 1620, adopted it. To Pemaquid he gave the name of "John's Town" and to Monhegan "Batties Isles." At the mainland opposite Monhegan, Captain Smith found a ship of Sir Francis Popham which had for many years past visited that place for fisheries and for trade.

Captain Smith had instructions to found a Colonial settlement, or at least to keep possession. He arrived at Monhegan the last of April, and immediately entered upon his business at the mouth of the Sagadahock and upon the neighboring lands and waters.

Other voyagers came to these parts and Pemaquid now began to assume all the importance of a place of trade, of settlement, and a way station where the mariner might unlade his cargo, refit his vessel, and with a return freight, go home to his owners and patrons, to gladden their hearts with the profits they had made, and with the accounts that he related of the people that were strange and the world that was new.

The real settlement of this coast undoubtedly dates anterior to that of Plymouth, though it was by a different class of people. That Colony was composed of men of

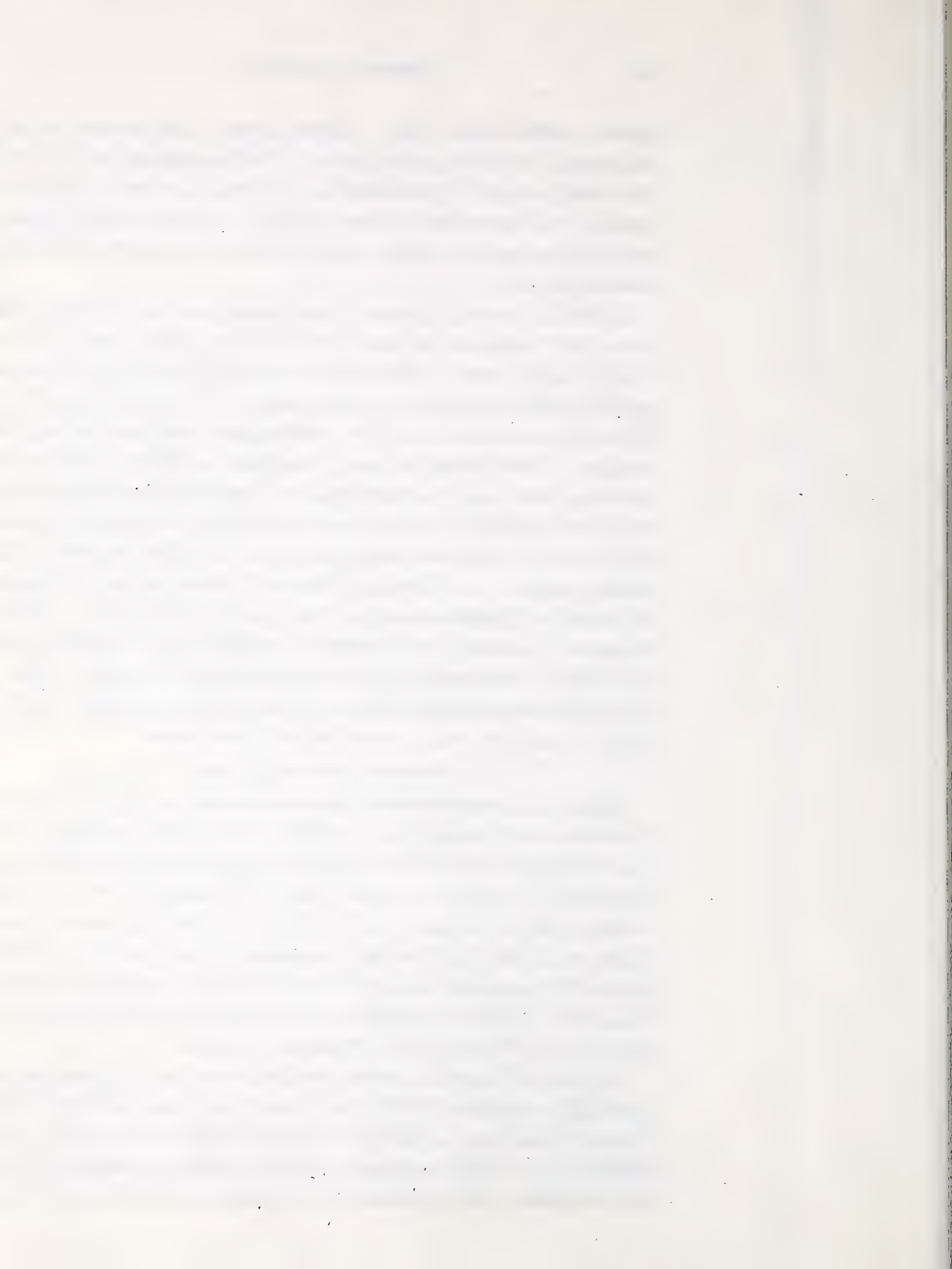
letters, culture and piety ; driven from their homes in the old world for their principles and for conscience sake ; but this was peopled by tradesmen, fishermen, seamen, agriculturists and persons in quest of gain. Undoubtedly there were those among them who left their country for their country's good.

In the Plymouth Colony there were persons of education who had been accustomed to the pen ; and coming in a body, they were careful to note down the day of their arrival, and the events as they passed. To this Coast they came more at random and as convenience and interest might require. And being in many respects a different class of persons, with the objects of gain and profit before them, they were less careful to note events than they otherwise would have been. Discovery and gain were the first objects with these people ; and having obtained these, many of them returned to Europe to enjoy the good of their labor. Settlement became a subsequent motive and object to be pursued. Settlement, however, with the Plymouth colonists, was the first object before them ; gain came afterwards. They found here what was denied them there :

“Freedom to worship God.”

Hence the sparseness of information respecting the events that occurred during the earlier years of the existence of the Province which afterwards became the State of Maine. Obscurity hangs over those years. Enough, however, has come to light, to show us that no part of the coast, from Newfoundland to Florida, possessed more interest in the eyes of European nations, through a long series of years, than this which is watered on the East by the Penobscot, and on the West by the Piscataqua rivers.

A part of Rocroft's crew, another voyager to these parts, passed the winter of 1618-19 at Monhegan ; and in May, 1619, Derner who was master of a ship of 200 tons which was fitted out at the expense of Sir F. Gorges, learned from the resident inhabitants at Monhegan, that Rocroft had



sailed for Virginia. This island was a place of general resort, and Pemaquid near at hand was in a prosperous condition. Sheepscot grew up at its side. There were three places at this time on this part of the coast of Maine that had become settled, or rather were fast settling, and were rapidly gaining notoriety, prosperity, inhabitants and success. They were Pemaquid, Sheepscot and Arrowsick ; and to show the importance of the two former, in the year 1622, the Plymouth Colony, being in want of provisions, sent to Monhegan and Pemaquid for a supply which was readily granted. And it has been said without any contradiction, that the farm products that were sent to Plymouth at this time, came mostly from Sheepscot.

June 2, 1621, Mr. John Pierce,* a citizen of London, obtained a Patent from the Council of Plymouth to come and settle in New England. He came and settled at Broad Bay and there his posterity continued more than a hundred years. This was the most ancient grant thereabouts ; and it is said Mr. Pierce's house was not burnt in the time of the general inassacre, because he was friendly to the Indians.

* Samuel Well's certificate made in 1780.

CHAPTER I.

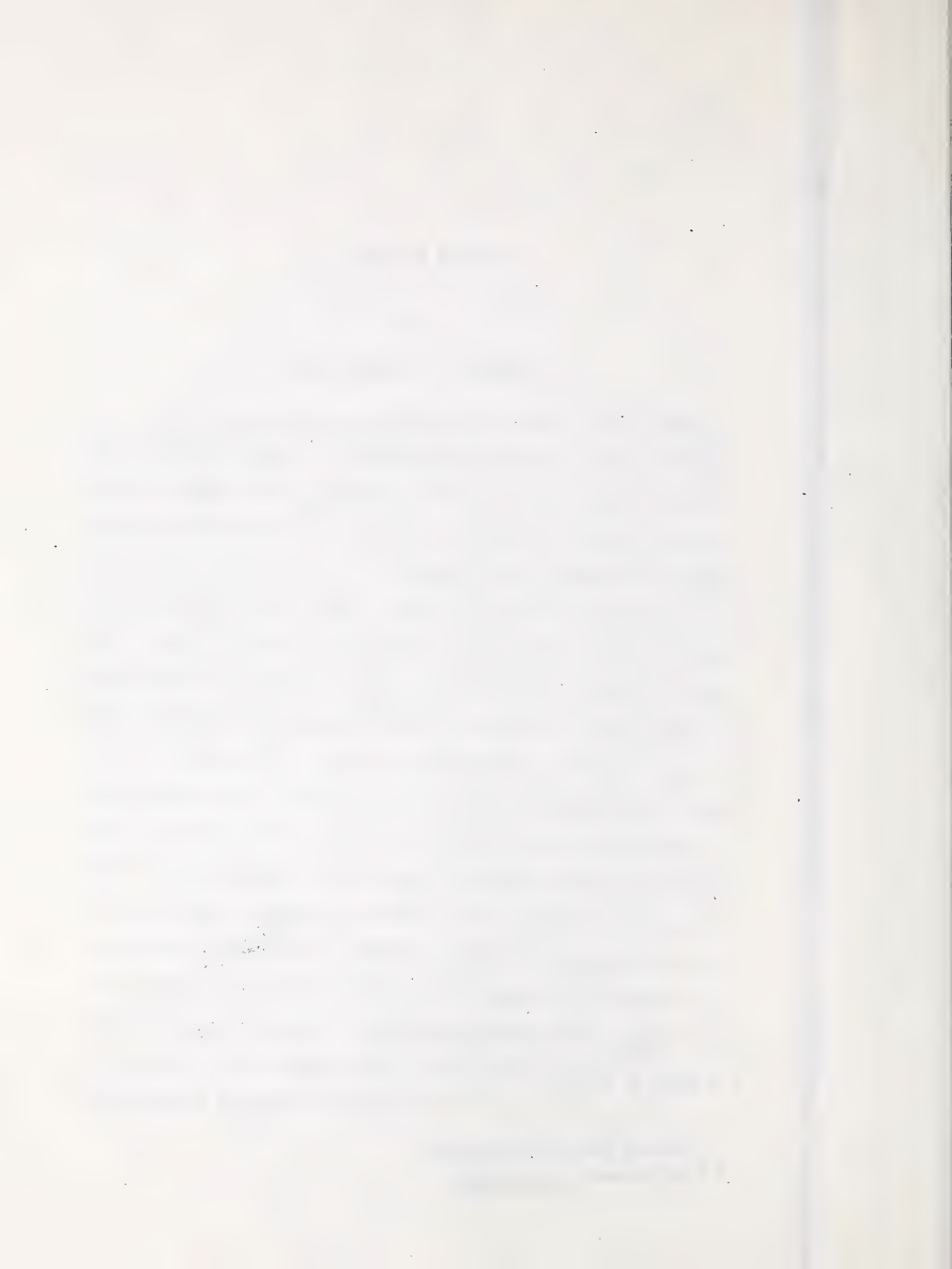
EARLY PEMAQUID.

ABOUT four miles to the Northeast of Pemaquid Light House, there is a beautiful sheet of water which makes in from the ocean, and is perfectly safe for vessels of small size from all winds, except those which come from a southeasterly direction. This body of water was called by the early inhabitants, New Harbor. It now retains that name. Sometime previous to the year 1625, an Englishman by the name of John Brown, came and settled there. He, with his family, continued to reside there till the breaking out of the first Indian war in 1675, when they were driven off; and with the rest of the inhabitants, sustained the loss of dwellings, cattle, sheep, hogs, and whatever other personal property they had been able to accumulate. John Brown lived the rest of his years with his son John, in Boston, and died there,* but his wife, marrying again, returned to New Harbor, where she built a house, and lived several years, after Indian hostilities had ceased.†

In the year 1625, Brown bought of Captain John Somerset and Unongoit, Indian Sagamores, the following extensive and fertile tract of country, as by deed described: "Beginning at Pemaquid Falls, and running a direct course to New Harbor; from thence to the South end of Muscongus Island, taking in the island, and so running twenty-five

* Benjamin Prescott, Deposition.

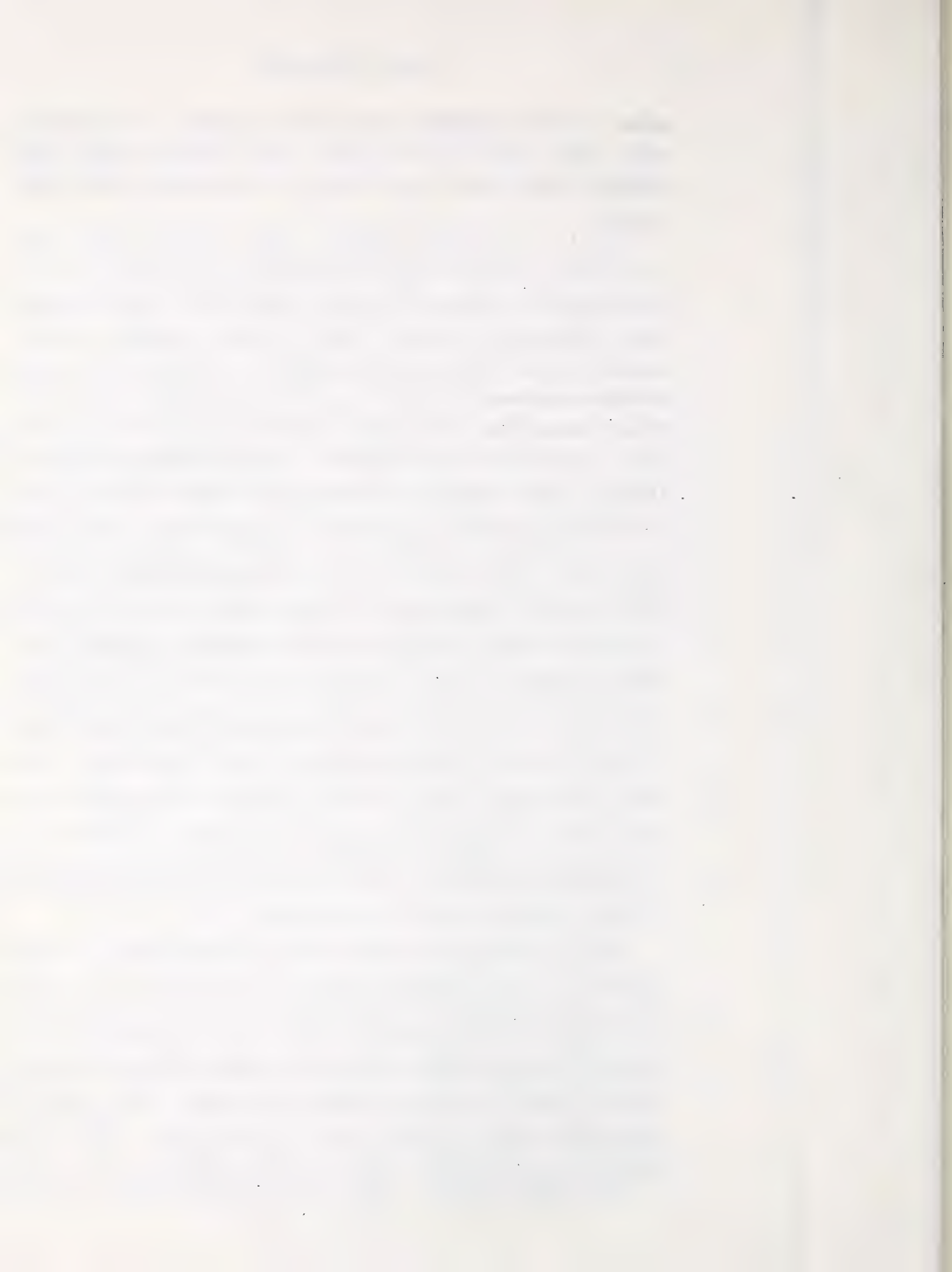
† Ruth Barnaby, Deposition.



miles into the country North and by East; and thence eight miles North and by West; and thence turning and running South and by West to Pemaquid, where first begun."

This deed was dated July 15, 1625, only five years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; and it was acknowledged, as appears on the back of it, by Somerset and Unongoit, July 24, 1626, before Abraham Shurt, Justice of the Peace, at Pemaquid. It likewise has this further indorsement, made nearly one hundred years after. "Charleston, Dec. 26, 1720. Received, and at the request and instance of James Stilson and his sister, Margaret Hilton; they being the claimers and heirs of said lands, accordingly entered by Samuel Phipps, one of the Clerks of the Committee of Eastern lands." And an attested copy of it was recorded in York County Registry, Aug. 3, 1739; and in authenticity of this deed, is the deposition of Simon Frost of Kittery, in this District, formerly Deputy Secretary of the Province under Josiah Willard, Esq., in which he testified that when he was in the office, he drew from one of the books in the office, called the Book of Records, the aforementioned deed, which was then fairly recorded, and of which the deed aforesaid was a true copy; and that when the Court House in Boston was burnt, about 1748, he had reason to believe that the Book of Records was consumed by fire; for he had searched for it, but could never find it afterwards.

And in accordance with this, is the testimony of John Pearce of Marblehead, taken at Essex, Nov. 20, 1764, when he was past 70 years of age, in which he says, that about fifty years before, he was well acquainted in the Eastern parts of the Province, his father, Richard Pearce, having lived at a place called Muscongus. He says he knew the Gould family, was well acquainted with John Brown, son of old John Brown of New Harbor who owned a large tract of land there, as he understood, by deed



from the Indians, which deed Pearce himself had seen. And he goes on to state : "I never heard any person whatever claim any of said land but Brown whose title, in that day, was always esteemed good ; and when the wars with the Indians broke out, I took a vessel and thirty men, and brought my father's family away from thence. I always understood that the Indian deed aforementioned, conveyed all the lands at New Harbor and Broad Bay, that Gould and Brown claimed ; and about forty years ago, I assisted at the survey of those lands, the lines being run according to the deed given by the Sagamores to Brown, and I remember that the tract was twenty-five miles long, but its breadth I have forgotten."

In opposition to these statements, is the testimony of John Brown, son of the grantee, who says that his father had a lease of his plantation from Elbridge and Aldsworth ; and also of Benjamin Prescott, taken at Salem, Jan. 28, 1765, in which he declares that he had never, till very lately, heard of the claim of Margaret Hilton and knew of no foundation for it. Here was the origin of years of perplexity, months of toil, lawsuits, strifes and quarrels which lasted nearly two centuries afterwards.

John Brown had one son and two daughters. His son, named John, lived, according to his own testimony, with his father till he was about thirty years of age ; and then it appears, that he went and built on the point of land next Southerly from Damariscotta Bridge, and not far from Metcalf & Norris' shipyard. According to the Deposition of John Pearce of Manchester, he lived on the Eastern side of the Damariscotta river, near the Salt Water Falls, and there possessed a large tract of land tending downward from thence toward Pemaquid, to the smelt brook, it being about two miles ; and so back to Pemaquid Fresh River. He also says he mowed two meadows adjoining, for him. These boundaries are easily traced ; but how far North his dominions extended, we are not informed ; but

it is probable that they reached to Robert Scott's line, who lived directly across the river from the Oyster Banks, and about a mile to the North of Brown.

One of Brown's daughters, Margaret, married Sander or Alexander Gould who lived at Broad Cove, in Brennen; probably at the upper end of it, where is a very good mill privilege, and where mills were afterwards built.

On the eighth of August, 1660, John Brown executed the following deed in favor of Sander and Margaret Gould. "To all people to whom this deed may come. Know ye that I, John Brown of New Harbor, have given to Sander Gould and Margaret, his now lawful wife, and to the heirs of her body, a certain tract or parcell of land, lying in the Broad Bay, beginning at a pine tree marked in the westernmost part of the Bay; from thence North, Northeast by Muscongus River eight miles; from thence eight miles Northwest and by West; from thence South, Southwest eight miles; from thence South and by East eight miles, to the tree where first began." This tract "lyeth four-square," and was a fine little farm truly! What would the original claimants say if they could come back and see their little farm cut up into small patches, the immense forests cleared away, dotted thickly with dwellings and filled with families! They might learn, at least, that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance which he possesseth."

Richard Pierce or Pearce married the other daughter of Brown, and lived at Muscongus. Thus, this fine tract of country which Brown bought of the Sagamores, whose boundaries were somewhat elastic and tended to enlargement, was divided amongst his family, in the following manner. Brown himself kept and improved the Southern portion; Richard Pierce took a parcel more central, and directly North of his, making Muscongus his home; his son, John, took a portion directly West of Pierce and lying between Biscay Bay and Damariscotta river; while



Margaret had the "eight mile square" tract, directly North of the whole. This was probably intended to comprise the whole of the original grant. It embraced what is now Bristol, Bremen, Damariscotta, Nobleboro, and parts of Newcastle, Jefferson and Waldoboro. All this fine tract of country was bought for "fifty skins"—beaver skins.

Sander Gould had three daughters, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. William Stilson married Margaret and resided on the premises till killed by the Indians.* Their children, James and Margaret, survived; and in the next century laid claim to these lands. Margaret married William Hilton who was shot by the Indians and afterwards died of his wounds. John Brown, senior, was the great-grandfather of Margaret, his wife; and he was the ancestor of all the Hiltons that have resided in Bremen and vicinity since.

The "pine tree" mentioned in the deed given by Brown to Gould, as marked on four sides, was standing in 1763, when James Noble of Boston, and William Vaughn, claimants under the Brown right, through the Gould family, caused the "eight mile tract" to "be run out." Jonas Jones² of Georgetown, surveyor, in his deposition before William Lithgow and John Stinson, Commissioners, taken June 5, 1765, testifies that he was acquainted at Broad Bay and knew William Hilton, who lived there, and heard him say, that he was one of the heirs of the "eight mile tract" and improved a portion of it, and in 1760, he was employed by James Noble to "run out" this tract, a part of which included Hilton's improvements; and the survey was by the order of the other heirs with Noble. The courses were run, as by deed given from Brown to Sander Gould in 1660. The survey included the sawmill built by Capt. Cooke on the Eastern side of Damariscotta Fresh Pond. William Hilton had lived there many years, and

* John Pearce's testimony.



had made good improvement ; and his widow said he was wounded by the Indians and afterwards died ; and the son stated that a brother of his was killed, at the same time, on the premises.

David Terry* who was one of the chainmen in this survey, testified that they set out from a point near Arthur Noble's, Esq., not far from the falls and where the saw mills then stood, and run towards Broad Cove, and completed the survey of the eight mile tract. The pine tree was made one of the corners.

As stated above, John Brown, the Englishman who took the deed from the Indians of the twenty-five mile tract, died about the time of the first Indian war ; but his wife, marrying again, after these troubles were ended, returned and dwelt at New Harbor. Her son John appears to have come back also ; but on the breaking out of King William's war in 1688, savage violence was raised to such a pitch that it could not be resisted. It rushed upon the English settlements like a tornado. Houses were burned ; fields laid waste ; inhabitants murdered ; and the remnant that survived, were obliged to flee at the peril of their lives, to other parts for protection and food. Many of them never returned. The land lay desolate for thirty years.

John Brown, the son, who had formerly lived near Damariscotta Lower Falls, fled with the rest, and went to Framingham, where, it would seem, he spent the remainder of his days. And in his old age, Dec. 10, 1720, he caused to be executed "to my dutiful, well-beloved and only son John Brown of Saco" and his heirs a deed conveying "all my rights, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, in and unto all these my lands, lying and being situated in New Harbor, Damariscotta and Sheepscot, either in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England

* Commissioners' Report, 1811.

or Annapolis Royall,——To have and to hold the said parcels of land, howsoever bounded or reputed to be bounded, in a good, sure and perfect estate of inheritance forever." The deed was properly witnessed and executed, his wife Elizabeth "consenting thereunto, in the year 1720 and in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George of Great Britain and King."

These transactions were of vital importance, and had a bearing upon the destinies of families and communities for a long series of years afterwards. We design to trace this matter only incidentally, and as it unfolds and elucidates the subject before us; and indeed the history of this section of the country cannot be written without an understanding of these Land Titles, Deeds, Claims, Claimants and their proceedings.

CHAPTER II.

THE PLYMOUTH COUNCIL: ALDSWORTH AND ELBRIDGE.

On the 20th of February, 1631, six years after the date of Brown's deed from Unongoit and Somerset, the following transaction took place in England. A Patent or rather Indenture, between the President and Council of New England on the one hand, and Robert Aldsworth and Giles Elbridge of Bristol, England, on the other, was solemnly executed, by which it was arranged, that these two gentlemen should undertake and transport "divers persons" into New England, and there to erect and build a town and settle inhabitants. The said President and Council granted

THEORY OF THE EARTH

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and assigned unto the said Aldsworth and Elbridge, their heirs and assigns forever, one hundred acres of land for every person by them transported, within the space of seven years next ensuing, "that shall abide and continue there three years" after they are transported. And the said Aldsworth and Elbridge were to have 12,000 acres of land "over and above such settlers' lots," to be taken and laid out near the Pemaquid river, and next adjoining the place where the people and servants of these two Agents are now settled, or have inhabited for the three years that are last past, "to be taken together along the sea coast, as the coast lieth, and so up the river as far as may contain the 12,000 acres, with all the islands and islets within the limits next adjoining the said land, three leagues into the ocean." And it was further agreed "that upon lawful information given of the bounds, metes and quantity of land so chosen and possessed, the President and Council upon surrender of this present grant and upon reasonable request by Aldsworth and Elbridge, their heirs and assigns, within seven years now next ensuing, shall and will by deeds indented, grant, enfeof and confirm, all and every of the said lands set out and bounded as aforesaid to the said Robert Aldsworth and Giles Elbridge." And it was further covenanted that these two men, their heirs and assigns, "shall not at any time hereafter, alien these premises or any part thereof, to any foreign nation, or to any person or persons whatsoever, without the license, consent and agreement of the President and Council, and their successors and assigns, except it be to their own tenants or undertakers, belonging to the town by them erected, upon pain of forfeiture of said lands so aliened, to the use of the said President and Council again."

The same Indenture also constituted Capt. Walter Neale and Richard Vines the attorneys of this President and his Council, to enter the premises and deliver possession thereof; and there appears the following memoran-

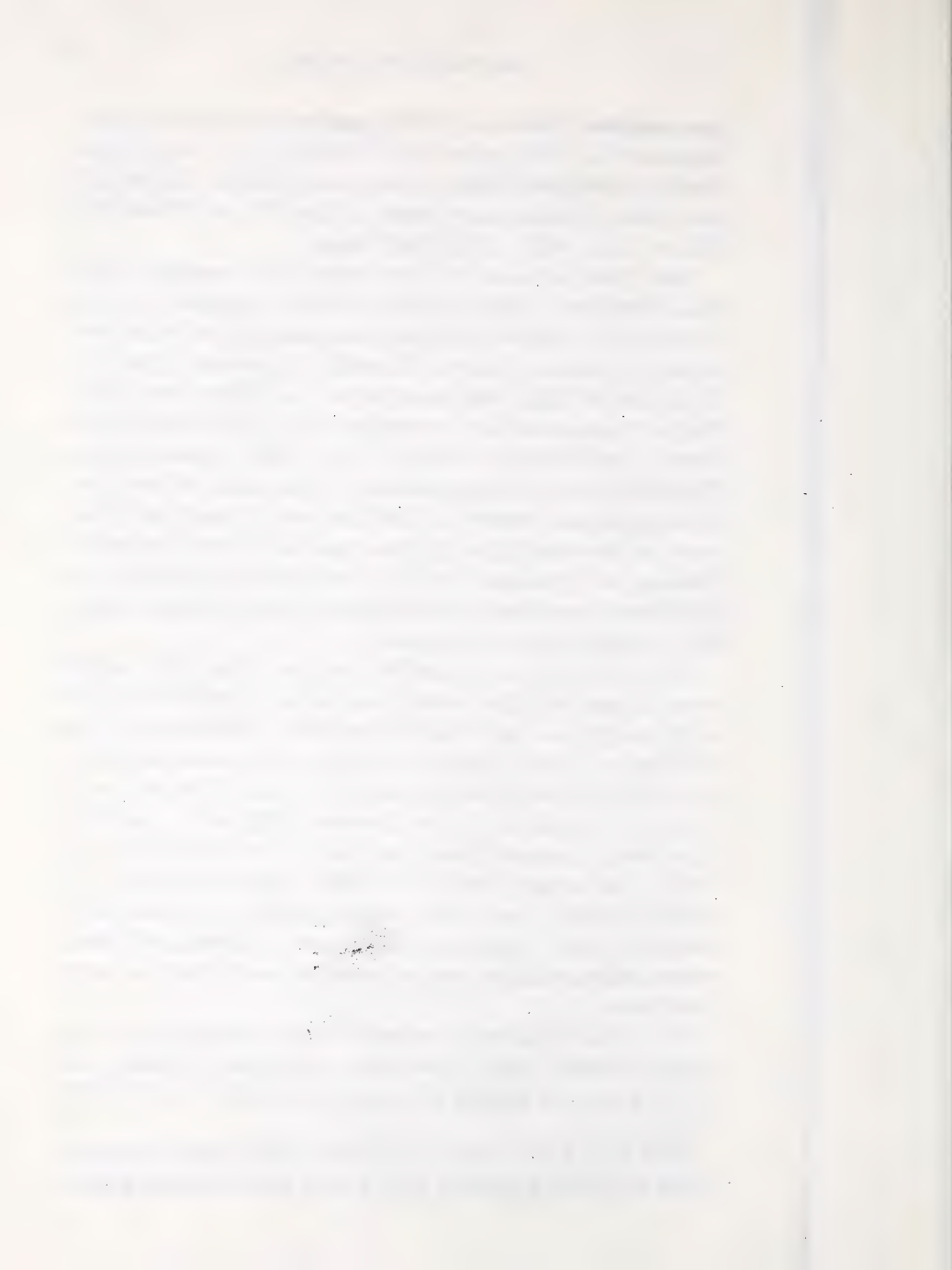
dum endorsed thereon. "The possession of all the lands contained in this patent, was delivered by me, Walter Neale, to Abraham Shurt, to the use of Robert Aldsworth and Giles Elbridge, merchants of the City of Bristol this 27th of May, 1633. WALTER NEALE."

The Patent appears to have been duly recorded in the York Registry, April 2, 1737. It also appeared by the deposition of Abraham Shurt, not signed, but taken and sworn to before Richard Russell, Magistrate, Dec. 25, 1662, that in 1629, two years before the Patent was dated, Walter Neale gave him possession of the lands under that Patent; and that he bounded the 12,000 acres therein, "from the head of Damariscotta to the head of the river Muscongus, and between it, to the sea." And that some years afterwards, Elbridge to whom the Patent belonged, "coming to Pemaquid, held a court there, to which the inhabitants repaired, and continued their fishing, by paying a certain acknowledgement."

Now, it is to be particularly noticed, that this patent covered precisely the same ground—the islands of the sea only excepted—that John Brown had purchased of the Indians, six years before; and, by some means or other, was made to swell its boundaries to the West, so as to *include Newcastle as far as Cavessix, Mill river*. In other directions, it spread itself, so that it contained not only twelve, but some seventy or eighty thousand acres. It covered other deeds and other grants; so, that deed embraced deed, grant lapped over on to grant, and lines, metes and boundaries cut and crossed each other in many directions.

Hence the origin and nature of the contests which were waged among the descendants, respecting claims, and which were not settled till near two hundred years afterwards.

And we, at this late day, looking back on the transactions, may with propriety ask, Whose was the right of sale?



the Indian who was born and bred on the soil and whose fathers had inherited it from time immemorial, no man forbidding him, and no one questioning his right, or a company of gentlemen belonging to a foreign nation, three thousand miles off, and speaking a different language, neither whose ancestors nor themselves had ever taken a title deed or tendered a single dollar for it, perhaps never had seen it? Who, I ask again, had the best right of sale, the Indian or the Englishman? And whose title, in the nature of things, is the clearest? Brown, who bought of the Sagamores, or Aldsworth and Elbridge who came with a patent from Old Plymouth, England? Let not the law of nations and of convenience, nor the love of gain, answer; but let truth and right decide the question.

It does not appear that these gentlemen, Aldsworth and Elbridge, ever introduced any settlers as occupants of this soil, or built a town. And Aldsworth, dying not long after the patent was issued, and leaving no children, the patent fell into the hands and was held by Elbridge. In process of time he died. His eldest son, John, according to the law of primogeniture, became the sole heir of this immense estate. He, dying without issue, devised it by will to his brother Thomas.

In Feb. 1st, 1651, Thomas conveyed one-half of the whole patent to Paul White; and in April, 1653, Paul White conveyed this moiety to Richard Russel and Nicholas Davidson, and in July, 1657, Russel sold his quarter to Davidson; and on the 3rd of September, 1657, Thomas Elbridge conveyed his other half of the patent to Nicholas Davidson, so that Davidson became the owner of the entire estate.*

Davidson's home was in Charlestown, Mass, where he had a wife and two children, one son and one daughter. He himself followed the sea for a living; and being bound

* Commissioners' Report, 1811.

on a voyage to the island of Barbadoes, and "from thence to England, Ireland, or to any other port or place, or hither to New England again," and knowing not what disposal a wise Providence might make of him in "those voyages and undertakings," on the 26th of March, 1655, he devised and executed the following will. "After my debts are paid out of my estate, the remainder I bequeath as followeth:—One-third part to my loving wife Joan Davidson; one-third part to my son, Daniel Davidson; and one-third part to my daughter, Sarah Davidson." The ship he sailed in was called the "Trader's Increase," Christopher Clark, Master. In his will, he styles himself, Mariner. Whether he ever returned from this voyage, does not appear; but he had a daughter, Catharine, born after this voyage was commenced, who, at a proper age, married Shem Drowne, a tin plate worker in Boston. This man, in behalf of the other heirs of Davidson, in 1735, more than a hundred years after the Pemaquid Patent was issued, laid claim to all the lands embraced in that Patent. He came into the country; caused surveys to be made; and performed other necessary business; but it was proved that instead of confining himself to 12,000 acres, as stated in the Patent, he actually surveyed, and attempted to hold 70,000 or 80,000 acres. He included all that Abbsworth and Elbridge had appropriated to themselves, under it.

The power of Attorney was given to Drowne, by the rest of the claimants, Sept. 3, 1735; being the ninth year of the reign of the Second George. In 1736 or 1737, he came to Pemaquid, with Alexander Erskine, and was introduced to the settlers and began to make surveys. He brought a quantity of stores with him which Erskine had the care of. Drowne* took lodgings at the fort; and being accompanied by Erskine, visited, by boat, the inhabitants

* Alexander Erskine's testimony.

there. He also employed John North, Lieutenant Patrick Rogers, George Caldwell, Robert Paul, Nathaniel Bull, Jun., John Forbush, to whom he allowed, as wages, thirty shillings a day, old tenor. They went from Medomak Falls round Pemaquid Point, and up the Damariscotta river, near the Falls, and settled eight or nine families, some of which were new comers there. He allowed the families farms of one hundred acres each; and accommodated the old inhabitants with improved lands, as far as they held out. He also gave other lands to all the inhabitants that he found there settled, under Col. Dunbar, that chose to tarry. These farms soon became of considerable value.

Drowne, at that time, was offered one thousand pounds, old tenor,* for a piece of land adjoining Pemaquid Falls. but he refused, telling the person who offered it, that the fishery there, should be free for all the inhabitants; thus effectually checking this man's grasping desire to appropriate this source of wealth wholly to himself.

The people generally were satisfied with Drowne's right and proceedings. At the same time, Drowne who desired a home there, employed George Caldwell, John Forbush, Nathaniel Bull and John North, to build him a house on Muscongus Island. Drowne himself superintended the erection of it.

Patrick Rogers who had been a resident at Pemaquid about 66 years, and who, for a long time, was Lieutenant at the fort there, in 1773, testified to particulars of importance there, locating families and giving information that would otherwise be lost. He says he knew a man by the name of James Bailey who lived at the Southwest part of Round Pond, whose house was near the sea, in the field which he enclosed, and that he continued there eight or nine years. Capt. Thomas Henderson lived on

* Alexander Erskine's deposition.

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a point of land to the South of Bailey's house, and on the Northerly side of small brook, then, 1773, improved by John Randall; and, about the beginning of the Spanish war, 1745, Bailey moved his family from Round Pond to the Westward, but returned again about the year 1766, and built his house in his former field—the first having been destroyed—near where he formerly dwelt. Simeon Elliot came to Round Pond and settled about the year 1755, and James Yates in 1742. Yates continued to live there, except three or four years that he was absent, at the siege of Louisburg, and was never disturbed in his possession, except in the year 1768, when one Thomas Bodkin brought an action of ejectment against him for his land.

In 1773 there were many inhabitants settled near Pemaquid and about the year 1735, these settlers took deeds under the "Pemaquid Company," to the number of forty families, and they "hold their lands to this day by their Patent right."

James Yates purchased his land of Capt. Arthur Savage, consisting of about 300 acres; and Erskine and Alexander Nickels were selected to set a price upon it. John North was surveyor under Drowne, and made the survey of the entire Claim of the Pemaquid Proprietors about the year 1736. Some years before this survey, many of the inhabitants met Drowne at Pemaquid, when the Patent was read, which satisfied the people that their title was good. Dunbar, who had come into the country about 1729, signified, on his removal, that the lands there were private property, and that the king had set him aside for that reason. The inhabitants, therefore, to the number of forty or fifty families, took their lots of land under Drowne, as Agent for the Proprietors.

Rogers purchased two lots of land of settlers who held under Drowne; and many of the settlers, together with himself, took leases of him for the Fresh Meadows. And none of the inhabitants who extended from Pemaquid to

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system. The factors being studied are the number of users, the amount of data, and the type of hardware. The results of the study will be presented in a series of graphs and tables. The first graph shows the relationship between the number of users and the system's performance. The second graph shows the relationship between the amount of data and the system's performance. The third graph shows the relationship between the type of hardware and the system's performance.

The first graph shows that the system's performance decreases as the number of users increases. This is due to the fact that the system has to process more data as the number of users increases. The second graph shows that the system's performance decreases as the amount of data increases. This is due to the fact that the system has to process more data as the amount of data increases. The third graph shows that the system's performance is higher when using hardware A than when using hardware B. This is due to the fact that hardware A is faster than hardware B.

The results of the study show that the system's performance is affected by the number of users, the amount of data, and the type of hardware. The system's performance decreases as the number of users increases and as the amount of data increases. The system's performance is higher when using hardware A than when using hardware B. These results suggest that the system should be designed to handle a large number of users and a large amount of data. The system should also be designed to use hardware A.

The study was conducted using a series of experiments. In each experiment, the number of users, the amount of data, and the type of hardware were varied. The results of the experiments were then analyzed to determine the effects of these factors on the system's performance. The results of the study are presented in a series of graphs and tables. The first graph shows the relationship between the number of users and the system's performance. The second graph shows the relationship between the amount of data and the system's performance. The third graph shows the relationship between the type of hardware and the system's performance.

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Muscongus, that claimed under him, were ever disturbed in their possessions, till the year 1768, when one Thomas Bodkin sued many of the settlers upon their titles. James Morton, William Burns and many others to the North of Muscongus, took deeds and held their lands under the Pemaquid Proprietors.

Drowne made three grand divisions of the immense estate which he marked on his plan A, B and C. These severally were subdivided into "house lots" and "out lots."

In 1743, a warrant was issued for calling a meeting of the proprietors. On the 31st of August following, they met at Orange Tree Tavern, Boston. And at an adjourned meeting held Monday, the fifth day of December of the same year, "they began to draw by lot, according to their several interests in the first division of ninety lots, containing one hundred acres more or less, and marked letter A, in the plan. On the 3rd of January, 1744, they proceeded to draw the second division, by lot, marked B, on the plan, "in two parts, a house lot near the fork, and a small out lot of the same number." And at the next adjournment, March 6th, 1744, they proceeded to a third division of the lands marked C, "containing more or less named and numbered, extending to the head line of the plan, which is from the head of Muscongus to the head of the Damariscotta river."

CHAPTER III.

WARS AND TROUBLES.

PROSPERITY attended this settlement till 1675 when it was destined to fall before the flames which savage fury had kindled. Woolwich had fallen—Sheepscot had been burnt—the inhabitants were fugitives at Cape Newaggon and

elsewhere—Georgetown had been laid waste—blood flowed like water and Pemaquid must sink before the mighty earthquake and terrible blast.

Fifteen leagues of seacoast, Eastward of Casco Neck, were overrun—two hundred and sixty were known to have been killed or carried into captivity—many were missing whose deaths were unnoticed—others were wounded who survived—possessions were laid waste—domestic animals killed, chimneys, cellars and burnt vestiges showed where dwellings had stood and happiness had been enjoyed; but now all was deserted and in full possession of the savage foe!

Storms do not continue always—fires will finally burn out; and so human wrath and violence will at last have spent its force. The war comes to an end and peace—welcome peace—is proclaimed. Many of the inhabitants return to their homes, and joy, prosperity and happiness are substituted for mourning, desolation and woe. But their quiet is of short duration. Ten years of peace, and the sword is again unsheathed and the tomahawk once more uplifted. King William's war is declared and fear and trembling, like successive waves, roll in on every side. The work of butchery commences and Maine becomes a field of blood. Sheepscot is destroyed and Pemaquid is the next object of vengeance.

Fort Charles was on the spot where Fort Frederick had stood. The County was called Cornwall and the surrounding town Jamestown. Thomas Gyles, a man of eminence, worth and piety, and a large landholder at Merry-meeting Bay, had settled there. His residence was about one-fourth of a mile from the Fort; and, being commissioned by Gov. Dongan, Chief Justice of the place, he did much to enforce law and correct the bad morals of the people. His family consisted of himself, wife and seven or eight children. Besides the homestead, he owned a farm about three miles from the fort and near Pemaquid Falls.

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals. The question of the origin of the human race is one of the most important and interesting questions in the history of science.

The second question is the question of the development of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race has developed from a lower state to a higher state, but the question of the exact nature of this development is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race has developed from a lower state to a higher state, while others believe that it has developed from a higher state to a lower state. The question of the development of the human race is one of the most important and interesting questions in the history of science.

The third question is the question of the future of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race will continue to develop, but the question of the exact nature of this development is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race will continue to develop, while others believe that it will not. The question of the future of the human race is one of the most important and interesting questions in the history of science.

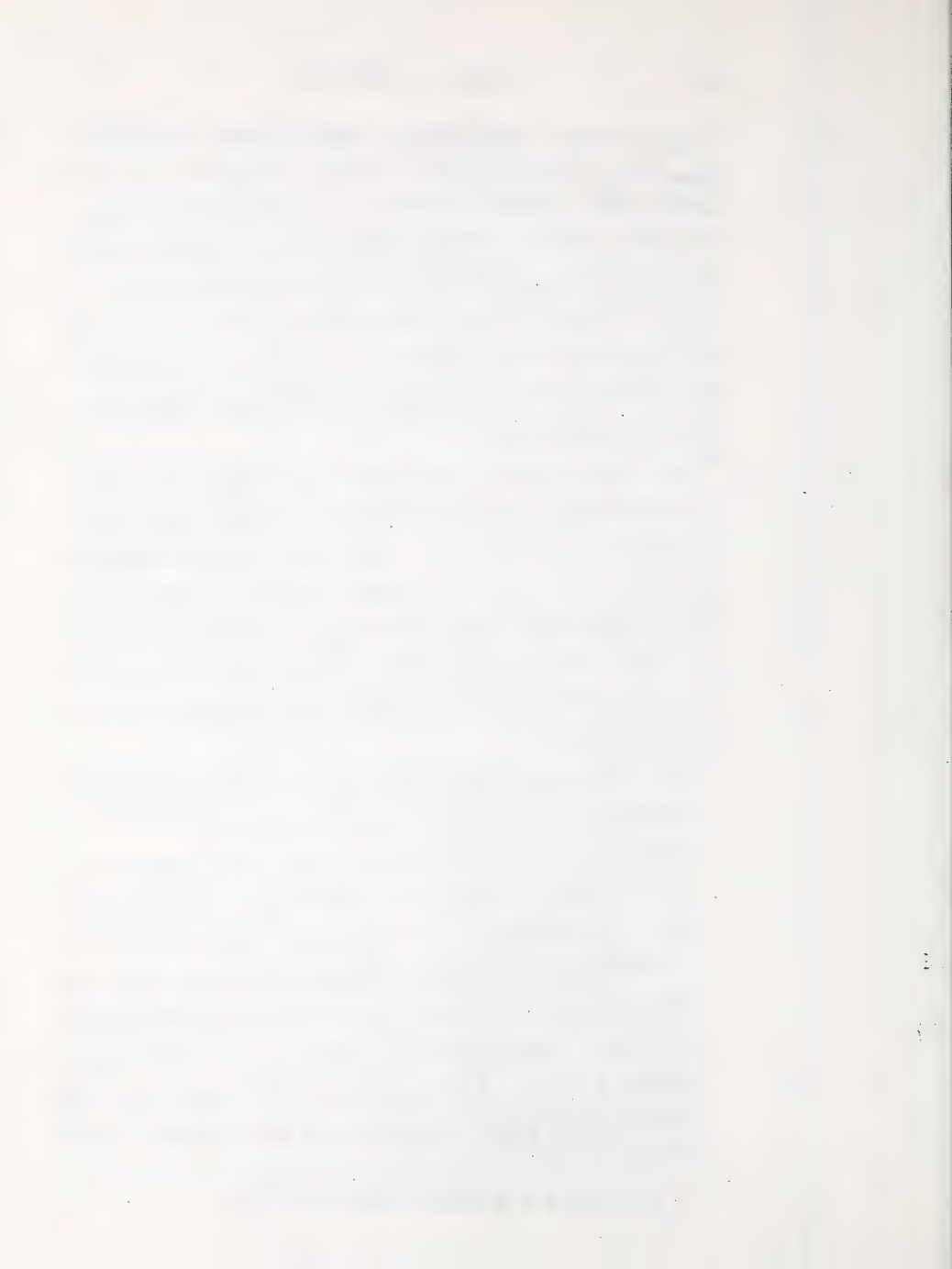
Aug. 2, 1689. The Garrison was under the command of Capt. Weems who had with him only fifteen men and was poorly able to repel an assault. The Indians numbered about one hundred; and, meeting with a man by the name of Starkie, who was passing from it to New Harbor, they seized him, threatened him, but promised him his life if he would tell them what he knew about the fort. To save his own life he told them, with too much truth, that Mr. Gyles and fourteen men had gone to his farm at the Falls, and that the people were scattered about the Fort, and but few in it who could fight.

The Indians then divided into two parties. One made an assault upon the Fort and soon compelled a surrender. The terms of capitulation were, life, liberty and safety; but these were violated.* Some the savages butchered and others were made prisoners. About the same time, Capt. Skinner and Capt. Farnham, in attempting to come on shore from a neighboring island, were shot dead as they were stepping from the boat to the shore. Capt. Pattishall, whose vessel was lying at the Barbican, was captured and killed.

The other party went in pursuit of Gyles and his men. The sound of guns at the Fort was to be the signal for the firing of the Indians upon Gyles and his men.

One of the sons of Thomas Gyles was named John; and from him we draw, as he was an eye witness of the scene. His account, written after a seven years' captivity, is truthful, graphic, concise and clear. He says that his father went with some of his laborers, his two oldest sons and himself to one of his farms which lay upon the river, about three miles from the Fort, in order to gather his English harvest. They labored diligently and without molestation till noon. After they had dined, the men went to their labor; some in one field to their English

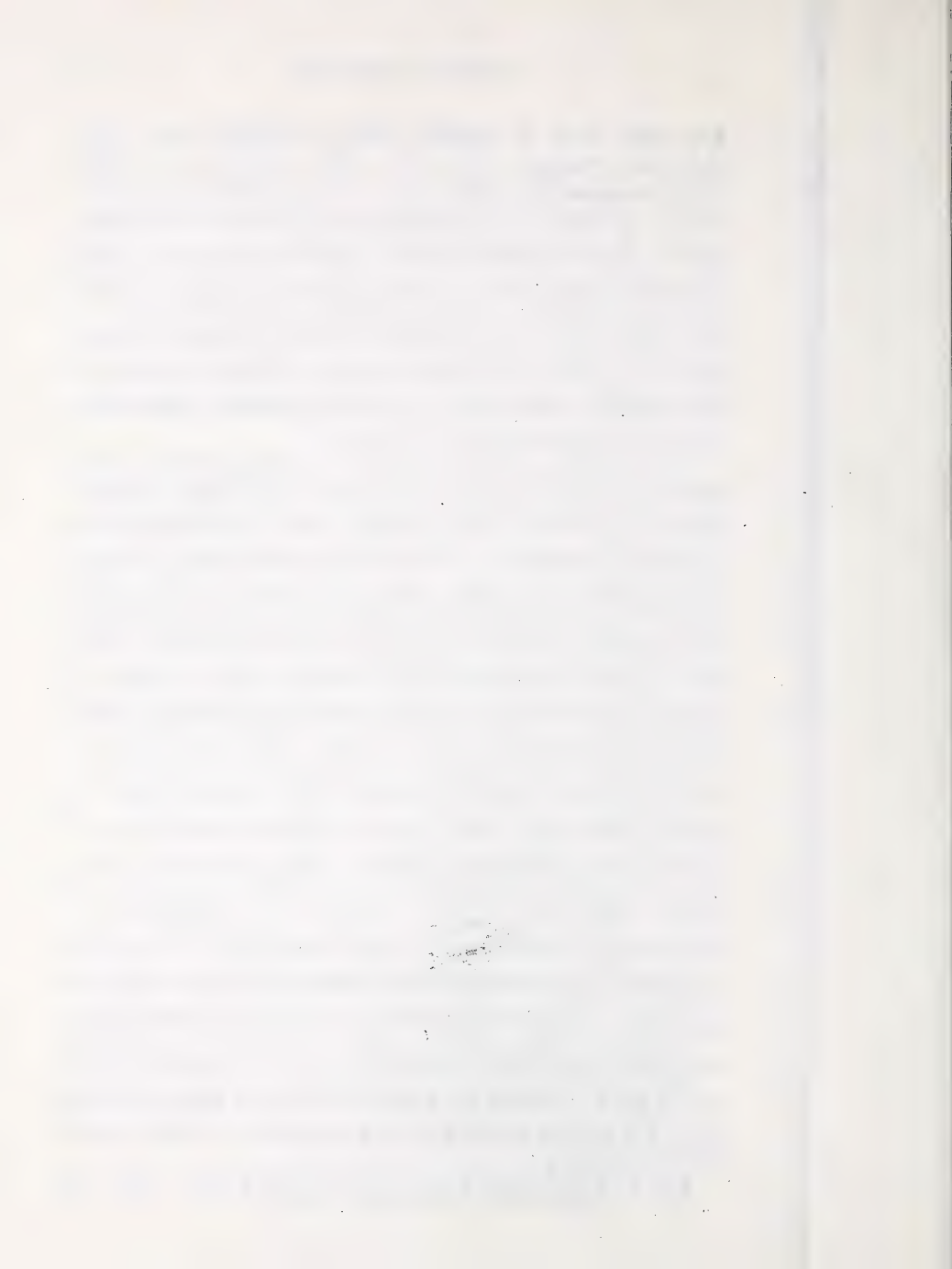
* This account of Williamson differs from Gyles.



hay, and others to another field of English corn. Mr. Gyles, the younger of the two older brothers, and John Gyles, remained near the farm house in which they had dined. At about 1 P. M. they heard the report of several guns at the Fort which caused Mr. Gyles to say he hoped it was the signal of good news and that the Great Council had sent back the soldiers to defend the inhabitants; for when they had heard of the Revolution in England they deserted. But to their surprise from 30 to 40 Indians, at that moment, discharged a volley of musketry upon them from a rising ground near the barn.

"The yelling of the Indians," continues Gyles, "the whistling of their shot and the voice of my father whom I heard cry, 'What now! What now!' so terrified me (though he seemed to be handling a gun) that I endeavored to make my escape. My father ran one way and I another; and looking over my shoulders, I saw a stout fellow pursuing me, with a gun and cutlass glittering in his hand, which I expected every moment in my brains. I soon fell down and the Indian seized me by the left hand. He offered me no abuse, but tied my hands, then lifted me up and pointed to the place where the people were at work about the hay, and led me that way. As we went, we crossed where my father was who looked very pale and bloody, and walked very slowly. When we came to the place, I saw two men shot down on the flats, crying out, 'O Lord!' There the Indians brought two captives, one a man and my brother James, who, with me, had endeavored to escape by running from the house when we were first attacked." This brother was about fourteen years of age. The oldest brother, whose name was Thomas, wonderfully escaped by land to the Barbican, a point on the West side of the river, opposite the fort, where several fishing vessels lay. He got on board one of them and that night sailed from the harbor.

The Indians, after doing what mischief they could, sat



down, and made their captives sit with them. After some time they arose, and pointed to them to go forward. They marched about a quarter of a mile, and then made a halt. Here they brought Mr. Gyles. They made proposals to him by old Moxies, who told him that they were strange Indians who shot him, and that he was sorry for it. Moxies or Moxy was the chieftain of a tribe whose headquarters were at Broad Cove. His "Sea-down" sit-down, as he used to call his wigwam and surroundings, was in the vicinity of the clam-shell deposit, on the point of land now owned by Mr. Benjamin Palmer of Bremen. But it was Eastern Indians that were engaged in this bloody work.

To their proposals Mr. Gyles replied that he was a dying man, and wanted no favors of them; but being a pious person, he only craved the privilege of praying with his children. This being granted him, he recommended them to the blessing and protection of God Almighty; then gave them the best advice he was capable of, and took his leave of them for this life, hoping to meet them in that better world where the tomahawk would not be uplifted nor parents shot down before the eyes of their weeping children.

He parted with a cheerful voice, but looked very pale, by reason of his great loss of blood which now gushed out of his shoes. The Indians lead him aside! the blows of a hatchet were heard! but there was neither shriek nor groan! Gyles says he afterwards heard that he had five or seven shot holes through his waistcoat or jacket, and that he was covered with some boughs. He was a good man and the malice of the Indians soon wafted his spirit to those regions of bliss of which Revelation alone gives us the assurance.

The Indians led their captives on the East side of the river, towards the fort; and when they had approached within a mile and a half of it, they could hear firing and

From the first settlement of the city in 1630 to the present time, the city has grown from a small fishing village to a great metropolis. The early years were marked by hardship and struggle, but the city eventually became a center of commerce and industry. The city's growth was fueled by its strategic location on the coast, which allowed it to become a major port. The city's economy was based on trade, and it became known for its shipbuilding and fishing industries. The city's population grew rapidly, and it became one of the most important cities in the New England region. The city's history is filled with interesting events and people, and it is a city that has shaped the course of American history.

see smoke on all sides. There they made a short stop and then moved within the distance of three-fourths of a mile of the fort, into a thick swamp. There Gyles saw his mother and two little sisters, and many other captives who were taken from the town. "She asked me about my father," continues Gyles, "I told her he was killed, but could say no more for grief. She burst into tears, and the Indians moved me a little further off, and seized me with cords to a tree."

The Indians had come to New Harbor and sent spies for several days to see how and where the people were employed. They found that the men were generally at work at noon, and left about their houses only women and children. Therefore they divided themselves into several parties, some ambushing the way between the fort and the houses, as likewise between them and the distant fields, and then, alarming the farthest point first, they killed and took the people at their pleasure and very few escaped.

On the first stir about the fort, the youngest son of Mr. Gyles was at play near it, and running in, was, by God's goodness, thus preserved. Capt. Weems, the commander of the fort, with great bravery and courage, for two days defended it. It was not a place of much strength, and when the commander was wounded and the best of his men killed, he beat for a parley which resulted in these conditions:—

1. That the Indians should give him Mr. Pattishall's sloop which had been captured.
2. That they should not molest him in carrying off the few people that had got into the fort, and three captives that they had taken.
3. That the English should carry off in their hands what they could from the fort.

Thus fell the fortress. Savage ferocity triumphed; wild brutality enacted a scene of sadness which long years could scarcely efface; demons, in human form, spread desolation and barrenness all around, and woe, like the pall of death, spread its thick mantle over the entire region.



The fort surrendered, and the Indians entering it, Capt. Weems and his little band sailed away. Soon after the rising flames and tall pillars of smoke convinced the sufferers that their cattle and effects were destroyed and their many habitations, late the scene of thrift and joy, like a forgotten dream, had passed forever away.

After the Indians had laid waste Pemaquid they moved to New Harbor. Before the war there were here 12 houses. These the inhabitants deserted as soon as it became unsafe to live in them.

The little band of sorrowing captives are taken to the Penobscot. Mrs. Gyles and her two little daughters, after a long captivity, are redeemed. John is also redeemed at the end of seven years, but the brother, who was captured with him, was cruelly put to death by these wild men of the forest.

CHAPTER IV.

ANCIENT RUINS AT PEMAQUID.

On the Western bank of Pemaquid river, and Northeasterly from the fort, is a wide point of land that juts out to the Eastward and forms a beautiful bend in the river. It is a part of the farm owned by Mr. Nathan Lewis, who moved on to it from Boothbay in the year 1872. Previous to this, the farm was owned by Mr. Joseph Young, who resided there many years, and he sold it to Mr. Lewis. This point of land lies beautifully down to the water, where is a landing place capable of being approached at all seasons of the year. About eight or ten rods from the

shore, at the falling off of the table-land above, is an elevation raised several feet by human hands, which is crowned by a mound of six or eight feet in height and thirty feet in diameter. This mound is divided into three apartments; the walls which separate them and the circular enclosing the whole being composed of stone, with an outer layer of earth and turf. The Western part of this mound was found by Mr. Young, many years ago, to contain a pit about the size of a well. On removing the stone that covered the mouth, the pit was discovered several feet deep, and all walled up and lined with stones in solid masonry.

Around this mound was a walk, as if for a sentry, of eight or ten feet in width, the exterior or outer edge being of stone. This mound commands a complete view, both of the river and falls above, and the fort, harbor and ocean below. The entire ground from that to the bank below, has been raised several feet by human hands, with gravel, sand and dirt, brought from a distance; and the mound itself, though not designed for a garrison, was probably covered by a building which served the purpose of a lookout, a place of deposit, and, perhaps, means of defence. The internal structure and mode of formation looks more like a place for depositing merchandise, treasure, etc., than a place for armed men and munitions of war. Besides, all ancient testimony unites in saying that the fort was on the other side of the river, and on the point below. Though, when valuables were deposited there, means were taken to defend them. To the Southwest of this mound, about a dozen rods, was the blacksmith shop, as is evidenced by the coal, cinders, slag and bits of iron always connected with such an establishment. And from the interior of this mound to the shore, under the elevated ridge already spoken of, there was, in all probability, a subterranean passage which led from these apartments to the water. The ground around, and particularly toward

the water, on either side of this ridge, bears the marks of a kind of cultivation different from that now known or practised by any of the present generation or their immediate ancestry.

Easterly from this mound, and hard by the bank of the river, are seen the sites of three buildings which stood side by side, each of which was about twenty or twenty-five feet by thirty in size. The cellar walls were well laid up in stone, and that one which was nearest the river had a stone floor; and proper excavations might show that they all had stone floors. All these cellars were probably once connected with an under avenue, leading to the shore. The stones of the floor were flat, of a bluish slate, nicely fitted together, and worn smooth, as if done by the feet of men. A part of these stones have been removed to answer the necessities of the present generation. The walls are now mostly standing; and through the easternmost one is a niche or aperture of about three feet square, that may have led to the shore below. Two of these cellars are entirely filled up, and the third one nearly so, with stones and dirt. Mr. Young used to empty into it the cartloads of small stones which he picked up upon his farm. Was not that utility and a wise economy, when, by driving a few rods farther, he might have emptied them into the river? But then he made a few feet of land, and cut a half hundred more of hay. And what was respect for the dead, and reverence for works of the past, in comparison to the gain of a dollar and fifty cents?

To the Northeast of this mound, and up from the bank of the river where these foundations exist, is a low swampy place where were tan-pits, the sites of which are easily ascertained, and the bottom planks of which are plainly felt, by running a sharp stick down three or four feet. Many of the side plank of these pits have been taken up, by curiosity seekers, and carried away. But enough remain to show what kind of a people that was

who placed them there. Tan was found there, and also the ruins of a bark mill when the last settlers first moved on there.

From this mound, in a Northerly direction, was a road which led on to the farm next North of this, and which is now owned by a brother of Mr. Lewis. This man and a neighbor of his, some years ago, were ploughing on an elevated spot, when they struck upon the foundation of an ancient building whose superstructure had long since passed away. On examination they found it to be a solid stone work, forty feet square by measurement. The building resting upon this foundation, was, in all probability, the meeting house, and the three buildings, before spoken of, were, undoubtedly, store houses. The drain of these cellars is yet discernible.

In parts of this entire territory, are found broken pottery, pipes, sea coal, charcoal, bones, arrow heads, pieces of freestone, Dutch bricks, human bones, human teeth, pick-axes, keys, and all the marks of civilized and savage life.

Cellars and other marks of civilized life, exist in almost any quantity, all this side of the river, as well as the other, from two or three miles below, to the falls above. There was a numerous population here in former times. The ruins at the fort have often been remarked upon; these have received less notice; therefore they are the subject of record at the present time.

These works belong to the people of whom we have been writing. The place was first settled about 1609; and the colony increased and flourished till King Phillip's war, 1675, when it was destroyed. At the close of that war, the place was re-settled, and continued to flourish till King William's war, when it suffered a second demolition and burning. The fort was taken, 1688, the buildings were burnt, the inhabitants slain, or driven away, or taken captive, and the place lay desolate for thirty years.

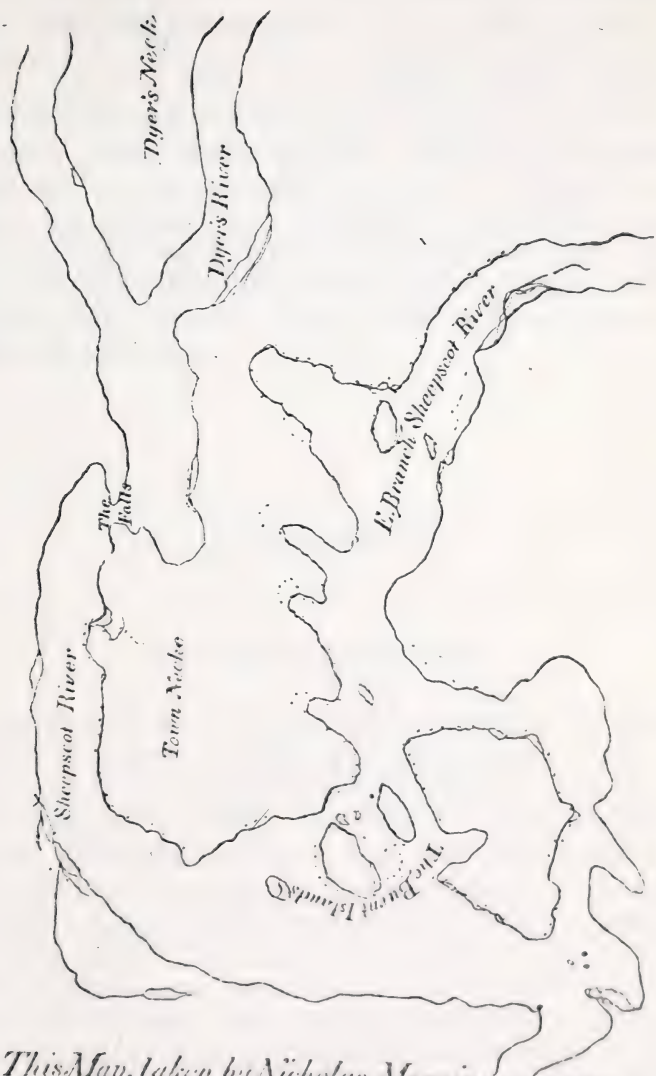
When the present inhabitants settled here, they found a dense forest where had been cultivated fields, cleared pastures and fruitful gardens. On leveling the forest, these works of the fathers appeared ; and though the marks of many of them have been erased, enough remain to show the glory, commercial importance and prosperity of Ancient Pemaquid.

These works and this place were what, in all probability, was called the Barbican. This name was once applied to a locality in London. Gyles said it was on a point on the Western side of the river.

The ruins on the Eastern side of the river have been so often described by tourists and others that no notice is taken of them here. These include the fort, paved streets, etc.

Sometime during those years when Ancient Pemaquid was in its glory, the people wished for more water power than was afforded them by the falls. In order to obtain this, they threw a substantial dam across the Pemaquid stream at the falls. This created a pond above. They then cut a canal from the pond, on the eastern side of the stream, and parallel with it, to the cove below. The distance was about 600 yards. Below the dam, they then dug side canals or conduits from the main canal, to the stream below. There were about six of them. This created a water power of sufficient force to answer their purpose. Over these side canals were placed their saw mills, their grist mill, fulling mill and other necessary machinery. The remains of this canal, though mostly filled up, are, to this day, visible. They planned and practised, precisely as do the men of this generation, in similar circumstances. The nearest water power, besides this, was through the woods, four or five miles to the North.

The fort at Pemaquid which had been demolished in August 1688, was rebuilt in 1792, by Governor Phipps, at great expense, on the site of the old one, and was named



This Map, taken by Nicholas Manning, surveyor, in the early settlement of Sheepscot, is here inserted for the sake of its antiquity.



Fort William Henry. Capt. Chubb, of Andover, Mass., with a company of men, was put in command of it; but it was disgracefully surrendered to a combined force of French and Indians in 1696. The enemy continued energetic, wily and bold; and expeditions under Captains Church, Converse and March, were made into this Eastern country. Capt. March, in Sept. 9, 1696, made an excursion up the Damariscotta river; and, in attempting to land, was surprised and fired upon by the Indians, and though he gallantly charged and repulsed them, had 12 or 13 of his men killed, and as many more wounded. This bloody affair finished these predatory proceedings in Maine for this year.

CHAPTER V.

ANCIENT SHEEPSCOT.*

If you start from Wiscasset Bay and follow the course of the river upwards, about four miles' distance, you will come to a point of land which divides the river, and makes it to form two branches. The Eastern branch runs in a N. N. E. direction, nearly a mile, and then it forms a graceful bend or sweep, and having reversed its course, it runs in a Southwesterly direction about two miles, forming what is called "The Reach," or Crumbie's Reach; and then it sweeps again in an easy turn and runs E. S. Easterly nearly a mile, when it again divides—the southern branch running under the Newcastle and Wiscasset Bridge, thus forming and watering the extensive Marshes which lie in the Southwestern part of the town—while the other,

which is the main branch, again reverses its course, running parallel with Crumbie's Reach and the main Sheepscot, and continues on nearly a mile when another branch strikes off to the Eastward and Southward, where it receives the waters from Bryant's Meadow and makes another large area of marsh, while the main river continues on in a N. N. E. course up to the falls,† thence into the woods where the road crosses it which goes from Sheepscot Bridge to Damariscotta, and thence up to the upper part of Newcastle and into the town of Jefferson. This river is now called "Mill River," or "Mill Creek;" and the point of land which runs down between it and Crumbie's Reach was formerly called "The Great Necke." And this river which has been thus hastily sketched out, was called "Cavissex River," "Canasixet River" and Canissex River."*

The western branch of this river which is formed by the point of land already alluded to, continues on in a N. N. East direction about a mile when it comes to "The Falls." After passing these it pursues its same general course about one-third of a mile when a branch strikes off and after a graceful bend runs N. Easterly up through marshes, a distance of four miles to "The Falls," formerly called "Winnisittico Falls" and "Fresh Falls." This river is called "Dyer's River" from Mr. Wm. Dyer who anciently erected his house near the foot of it not far from where the store of Franklin J. Carney now stands. The main or Western branch of the river continues on in its primal course about four miles when it bends and runs Northwesterly, through "Puddle Dock" village, "Head of tide" village,

* In the History of Saco and Biddeford, p. 13th, the author says, Sheepscot was called Aponey. Hon. Wm. Willis, M. H. C., p. 232, says, "The Indian name was Sheepscot." The name probably was imported from England.

† Formerly called Allen's falls.

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when it sweeps again and enters the town of Whitefield. It is, taken all and in all, a magnificent and profitable stream. It sweeps through many miles of country, forms almost a countless number of acres of marsh, its waters are well stored with fish, and its banks are lined with forests, pastures, cultivated fields and other signs of civilization. The marshes which these waters form, are of immense value to the inhabitants. No town, in this vicinity, equals Newcastle in this respect.

That tract of land which is formed by the dividing of the Sheepscot River at the South, and the branching of the Dyer's River at the North, with the Sheepscot on the West, was anciently called "The Little Necke,"* in opposition to "The Great Necke" already spoken of, as being formed by, and lying between, "Mill River" and "Crummie's Reach." After the purchase of Mason in 1652, it was called "Mason's Necke," and afterwards the "town necke". It is a beautiful place. It is more than a mile long, and its mean width is one-third of a mile. Its surface is nearly level, quite free from ledges and stones, and with its loamy soil forms excellent land for cultivation. Towards the North, between "Garrison Hill" and "The Falls," is a rising ground, where, during the early days of this settlement, was a fort, and where is now the "Burying ground" in which the inhabitants, since the year 1630, have been accustomed to inter their dead.

Nicholas Manning who was the surveyor under John Palmer, the Duke of York's Agent, and appointed by Governor Dungan, has left us

"the dementions off the town necke."

"ffrom the Southwesterly point off the town necke is 149 pole to the South Side off Mr. Goddard home lott from

* Sullivan remarks, "Where that river was, may be uncertain; but perhaps it was the Sheepscot." It is not "uncertain" to the older inhabitants of the town Newcastle.



thens is 84 pole to a Cross Street to the north sid off Christopher Dyers home lott is 50 pol then a lott Reserved for the Cattell and pepell to have water ffrom the Spring in Said lot from the north Sid off Said lott to the hay way that goeth into the wods is 30 pole the Said hay way is 4 pole wide ffrom then to the Cov nor off John Manning lot is 3 pole the Ramender off his ffront on a gett is 7 pole from then to William Dyers home lott at the North pount off Said neck is 70 pole the bred off Said neck a lounng by Said Goddards lott ffrom the East Sid to the west off the neck is 92 pole

Nich. Maning home lott is in ffront 15 pole and depe the off phips lott bred in ffront"

These figures are 149-84-50-30-4-3-7-70. Total 397.

Their custom was to have two acre lots for "home lots," where they erected their dwellings for neighborhood purposes and for security; and then, to have "out lots" at a distance where were their tillage and wood lands. The road that connected those located East with the town, was dignified as the "King's Highway."

The plan of the "Necke" here given, its length and breadth, is inserted for its antiquity, and as a rare relic of other men and other times.

A street extended from the Southern to the Northern point of the Neck. Two hundred and thirty-three rods from the Southern point was a street that crossed the long street at right angles, and ran from the Eastern to the Western branch of the Sheepscot. On the banks of the Western branch of the Sheepscot, and parallel with the long street, was another street, to accommodate the families that lived on that part of the Neck. Near where the old Henry Cargill house now† stands, there commenced another street of four rods wide, which, following the

* It was also called "The town," "The town Necke," and "Mason's Necke." † 1863.

present road led off by Lewis Kennedy's, to their farms, woods and Grist Mill on Cavessix river. This was "Alley's Falls." He probably resided here and was their miller. This street was the "King's Highway." To the North of the commencement of this street, on the crown of the hill, was their fort,* a small stockade; and to the South, around the spring, was a "Common" where the people and their cattle obtained drink.

Between the "Common" and the "King's Highway," was the residence of John Mason, the chief man and the largest landholder of the village. The Blacksmith Shop was nearly opposite the Common. The place is now easily identified. It is on the Western side of the street. Christopher Dyer lived in the neighborhood; and William Dyer on the Northern extremity—"North point"—of the Neck, probably near where Franklin Carney's store now stands. He gave the name to Dyer's river and to the Neck opposite, probably because he owned it. Madam Elizabeth Gent lived on Garrison Hill. She was a large landholder, having purchased the tract of the Indian Sagamores that lies between Dyer's and Cavessix rivers, and from the North line of John Mason's purchase, to Winnesitico Falls,—above Hartley Erskine's. Her son Thomas Gent lived "on the Eastward side of Sheepscot Great Neck, near the point,"† where Francis Dodge now, 1863, lives. John Manning resided near the Common. He married John Mason's daughter, and John Mason married the daughter of Elizabeth Gent. One witness says, John Mason's house was on the low ground, near the head of the cove and a large spring. The house of Thomas Messer was on the Alna Side not far from the spring, that is on the old

* Sullivan, p. 230, says, Sir Edmund Andros erected a fort at Sheepscot.

† John Dall's deposition. John Curtis' deposition. Thomas Gent's residence at Damariscotta was only brief.

Wiscasset road. Samuel Corbisson's was to the South of this.

The deeds, under which Madam Gent and her son Thomas Gent held their lands, are not now in existence.

The location was beautifully chosen. The ground was level and well adapted to agriculture. The rivers were bountifully stored with fish. The marshes and meadows afforded large quantities of hay for their cattle; the outlands were heavily covered with forests; and there was easy access to the sea. All things considered, their situation could not be excelled on any part of the river. They could hunt in winter, and find an easy market for their lumber or whatever they might have to sell. Damariscotta, Pemaquid and Georgetown were their nearest neighbors.

CHAPTER VI.

ANTIQUITY OF SHEEPSCOT.

Who commenced this settlement, and at what time it was done, is quite uncertain; yet, there is evidence that it dates back to a very early period of Colonial history. The opinion, that it may have been a continuation of the Popham colony, is entirely unsupported by the facts in the case and by the writers of that period. The Popham settlement was a short-lived affair. The men composing it, were not of the right kind to battle with the rigors of our Northern winters—to fight with the Indian and the beasts of prey—to hew down the forests—till the lands—bear up under the hardships of pioneer life and lay the founda-

tions of many generations. A single winter's privations broke up the enterprise; and the opening spring witnessed a speedy return to the land of their fathers, whose firesides were blazing with bounties and homes were amply prepared for their relief.

Instead of any remaining behind and engaging in another similar enterprise, as some have supposed, Strachey, their own favorite author, has told us, that they all left and went back to England in the ship that came the next year for their relief. His language is, "Wherefore they all ymbarqued in the new arrived shipp, and in the new pinnace, the Virginia, and set sail for England. And this was the end of that Northerne colony upon the river Sagadahoc."

Hubbard,* speaking of their hardships and the deaths among them, says, "And indeed the seasoning of a hard winter in that barren, rocky and mountainous desert so discouraged all the rest, that they took the first advantage of shipping that next came, to return home for England the following year, viz.: Anno Domini 1608."

But in what year the settlement at Sheepscot began, is not precisely known. Undoubtedly it grew up, like Pemaquid, from small and obscure beginnings. While Pemaquid was the grand *Entrepot* for mariners, tradesmen and fishermen, Sheepscot, in her marshes, both salt and fresh, her unrivalled soil, magnificent forests, and spring "run" of salmon, shad and alewives, and also in her mill sites and easy access to the sea, was a gem of untold worth to the agriculturist and planter, and presented facilities and prospects of a brightened character to many, who were less charmed by the allurements of a dwelling at the ocean's side.

Pemaquid, Georgetown and Sheepscot, like a family of sisters, grew up side by side, having neither Government

* See General History, p. 37.

patronage, nor the assistance of lords and powerful organizations like the Popham colony; but from the outset, they became self-reliant; and like the forests which they came to subdue, they struck their roots deep—spread their branches wide, and lived to profit themselves and bless those that came after them. These three grew up side by side—had a common origin—a similar experience—a resemblance of life and a like destiny. For nearly sixty years, they lived, flourished and gave each other mutual aid and comfort; and it was neither the rigor of winter nor our Northern blasts that discouraged them. They staid and bore their hardships, without murmur or complaint, till Indian wrath, like a furious tornado, and with Sirocco fierceness, swept over the land, burying beneath it men and their habitations, cattle and flocks and all who tended and guarded them.

Some, choosing an inland habitation, while others would prefer a dwelling by the sea, Sheepscot, no doubt, received "planters" soon after, or at the same time, that Pemaquid and the settlement on Monhegan became a fixity. Each seemed to be necessary to the life of the other. The Duke D'Rochefaucault says, in the 2d vol. of his travels, "Some attempts were made by the Dutch to settle a Colony at Newcastle as early as 1607," though, at that time, unsuccessful. Afterwards, as vestiges show, they became residents here at least for a time. This was on the Sheepscot river above Wiscasset Bay. Tradition also declares in favor of the testimony of the vestiges and of this writer. The older inhabitants are well persuaded that the Dutch once fixed their habitations in this locality, and at a date far back in the annals of the country.

Sullivan says,* "There was a settlement there," at Newcastle, "as early as in any part of the Pemaquid country." And "There were in the year 1630,† eighty-four families,

* Page 165. † Page 167.



Besides fishermen, about Pemaquid, St. George and Sheepscott."

That this settlement was of an early date, is proved by the following fact. There is now in one of the cellars of those early inhabitants which is partially filled up, the stump of a pine tree of two feet in thickness, that was cut about the year 1817 by the late Capt. Thomas Chase of this place. Now, carrying back the time, from the cutting of that tree to the hour when the little seedling showed itself in that partially filled cellar, and you will find yourself standing upon a point of time as early as that which the Records have assigned for the destruction of that once flourishing Colony.

Capt. Joseph Cargill has told me, that, as long ago as 1830, he counted stumps with a hundred and fifty-five circles on them. A circle is supposed to be gained, to a healthy tree, every year. In the woods which have never been cleared since the settlement of these parts, any quantity of cornhills are seen, which show what the inhabitants were doing when the last act of Indian barbarity was performed, and the tillers of the soil were driven from their homes.

It is well known, that, after the village was burnt, and the inhabitants were driven off, the country was left to grow up to woods;—that a heavy forest rested upon the cornfields; and that timber, of immense size, pressed upon what was once their tillage lands and their gardens. Some portions of this forest, of late, were standing; and even now,* there is a small growth that protects the earth in its ancient form.

From the names of those settlers which have survived, the probability of the nationality, is English, though there, undoubtedly, was a sprinkling of Dutch among them, or before them. Among the names I find those of Dale,

* 1850.



Dyer, Stalger, Draper, Gent, Mason, Messer and White. And it is certain that they were under the British Crown, and that the Duke of York established a government there.

Tradition, believed by the inhabitants, says that the Dutch once settled there.

And, that this settlement was populous, is equally evident. Their principal street was a mile and a quarter long. The land on both sides was laid out in two acre lots, in the form of a parallelogram, narrow on the street and extending a certain distance in the rear. Each of these was the home lot of a proprietor. And, from the numerous cellars found there, by the settlers in the next century, it is evident that the greater part of those "home lots" were taken up and settled on. Besides, cellars were found in other localities which would swell the population to some hundreds of souls.

There were settlers over West, on the river's bank. Several families resided on the Alna side; and some to the west of the mountain, as the cellars indicate, and more or less were scattered, from Garrison Hill to the lower end of the "Great" (Sherman's) "Necke." The place had at least fifty years' growth. I have in my possession, the names of about fifty of these ancient inhabitants: nine-tenths of whom were males. And each of these, if the head of a family—as probably they were—stands as the representative of several others. But I have only a small portion of the names of those adults who once flourished there.

They prospered—they multiplied—"farmed it"—fished—traded—lumbered. Their religion was transported from across the sea;—their children they taught;—the government was Democratic;—they had no king—no bishop—no Hierarchy—no Parliament. And yet, it was a community where every one saw, that it was for his own good to promote the benefit of the whole. Their very isolation

compelled them to deeds of benevolence and to acts of common mercy and charity.

Some forty rods to the South of their fort, on the opposite side of the street, and near the Northern corner of the field where the road now strikes off in a Southeasterly direction, stands a barn formerly belonging to the late Henry Cargill, Esq. His son, Mr. Charles Cargill, just now deceased, told me but a short time before his death, that a number of years ago, as this barn was undergoing repairs, in digging a few inches under ground, the workman accidentally came to a floor of flat stones. These stones had evidently been brought some distance, as there was no locality near, where they could have been obtained. They were about four inches thick; and the floor which was eighteen or twenty feet square, was compactly laid, joint nicely fitting to joint, and part perfectly meeting part.* What particular use it was intended for is quite in vain for us to inquire; yet it was no doubt considered a place of considerable importance. Near this, as Mr. Joseph Cargill, the brother of Charles, told me, his father found, when he first came on to the place, some seventy-five years since,† the foundation of a building of considerable size, laid in solid masonry,‡ stone and lime. He used the stone for other purposes; but it was not till many years after, that the pavement of flat stones was discovered. What connection, if any, the two had with each, is not known. It may have been a church; or it may have been a storehouse, which is more probable; or it may have been the residence of John Mason which, we know, was in this vicinity. He appears to have been the chief man of the village; and it was at his house that the Com-

* These remains are similar to those found at Pemaquid.

† 1855, the date of writing.

‡ A similar foundation was discovered at Pemaquid.

missioners of the Duke of York met to settle and arrange the affairs of the province.

To the Southwest of this, and not far from the point of the Necke, is another cellar of considerable size with flat stones in the bottom, showing that here was a building of importance; and the bricks found there, some of which are in perfect condition and some with all the ignitable portions burnt out of them, gave evidence that these as well as wood were used in its construction and that fire in its intensest fury was the cause of its destruction. Many of the cellars once found have been filled of later years.

Still further South on the opposite side of the street, stands that very important appendage of every settlement, whether it be great or small, new or old, the blacksmith shop. Several years ago, four individuals of us visited the spot, for the purpose of making discoveries. We had our implements with us, and dug down through the debris and new made land, to the depth of eight inches when we came to a hard pan which formed the floor of the important character who once reigned there. Here were made all the ox shoes, the cranes, the hooks and trammels; the—everything ornamental, curious and useful for the needy inhabitants of the whole village. It was the Birmingham of the place. And here, too, the honest yeomanry would meet of a stormy day to talk over the politics, discuss the municipal affairs, and project enterprises relating to their little kingdom, with quite as much patriotism and wisdom as men do nowadays.

On this floor we found cinders and slag, which fell from the furnace, bits of iron, the bolt of a lock, and a piece of work partly finished, something in the shape and about the size of a large latch. It might have been his last work that the manufacturer was attempting to finish, as the Indian war whoop was heard from the neighboring hills, and the unprotected inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives. The relics taken on that occasion, are

still in my possession. The setting sun then compelled us to retire from a work which we never since found time to resume. The anvil of this son of Vulcan, was found in the next century, and put to a similar purpose by a different hand. I wish I knew its history! What revelations might then be made!

Other articles, belonging to these wilderness settlers, have been found, by the present inhabitants, as they have been ploughing their fields or searching among the stones and bricks of the cellars. Particularly have chunks of melted pewter, of various sizes, been found among the ruins of these cellars, showing that when these houses were consumed by fire, their pewter platters, basins etc., were lost, being melted at the time.* Charred corn and peas have also been found in abundance, having passed through the action of fire at the time the houses were burned. In fact, the inhabitants, when the news of danger arrived, had only time to flee for their lives, leaving their goods behind them, which, together with the buildings that contained them, became an easy prey to the flames.

Capt. Joseph Cargill has informed me, that many years ago, when his father was digging a trench for an aqueduct to lead the water from the spring in the middle of his field to his brickyard which was situated at the bank near the head of the cove, he struck upon two large, white oak plank, near the water, one lying directly on the top of the other, with the sawdust as bright as the day when it was cut, lying between them. These plank were about two feet under ground, and were sawed in a sawpit, with one of those large whip-saws that are used for sawing plank for ship building. It was Mr. Cargill's opinion that these two plank lay at the bottom of the pit: hence the ease with

* The ring found by Capt. Chase a few years ago, (see Maine Hist. Coll., vol. 4, p. 216, Note,) belonged to the Woodbridge family of later date.

which they were covered, and escaped decay, when all was perishing above them. There are evidences, that, near this place, was the spot where ship building was carried on. Those hardy pioneers had every facility for this object;—timber enough—good rivers—help sufficient and a ready market.

They built a vessel where the late Hartley Nickel's brickyard is, in which, it is said, the inhabitants left.* It is not long since there were visible marks of a shipyard there.† There is a tradition, that, when the inhabitants saw that they must leave, some of them met together and agreed to dig a pit and deposit their pewter dishes and other valuables in it. After they had deposited the choicest things there, they covered the pit over, but when the inhabitants returned, the place could not be identified. They dug much and often, but the carefully covered articles could never be found.‡

There was a wharf near the Southern end of the "Little Necke" on the Eastern side and South of the old shipyard.§

The mills of this neighborhood were situated on what then began to be called "Mill Creek," now "Mill Brook" or "Mill River." This was at the Falls, called by them "Allen's Falls," about a mile to the East of "The Town," and accommodated both Sheepscot and Damariscotta. It is an excellent mill privilege and mills have stood there almost ever since the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. When the present settlers first moved in there, they found an old mill stone, broken in pieces—undoubtedly belonging to a former mill that had been erected there. This, Capt. Joseph Cargill worked into his stone mill dam which

* Col. James Cargill.

† Capt. Alex Cunningham.

‡ Mr. Alex Cunningham.

§ Mrs. Decker.



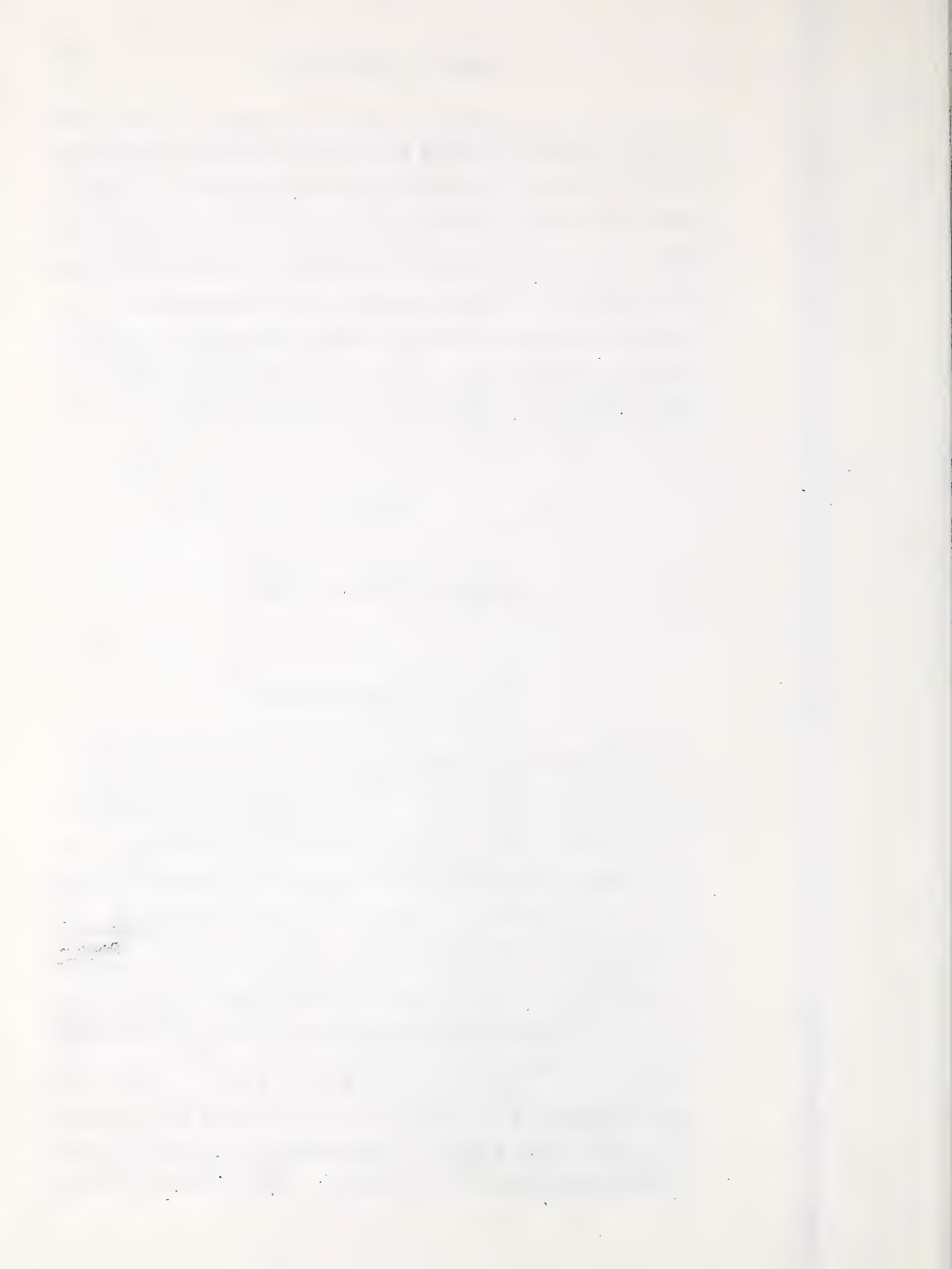
be built on the same spot, many years ago. When the lands were heavily covered with forests and the snows were deep and held on later than they do now with a cleared country, the flow of water on this stream was much larger than it is at present; and even now it is considerable. The remains of an old grist mill stand upon the site at the Falls at present. Shattuck's saw mill is below this.

Other industries, such as brick-making, were no doubt pursued, as there were excellent facilities for the manufacture of this article right at their doors, and there were men and time enough to make them.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIAN PURCHASES.

THE settlers, as yet, had received no *titles* to their lands, and the only regulations they had, appear to have been those of their own making. The English claimed the *sovereignty* of the land, and the Patents of different companies began to conflict with each other. But the Indians who were the ancient lords and the real owners of the soil, had not as yet parted with their title to them. The English who had come in, seemed to have lived there only by sufferance; for as soon as the flames of war were kindled, the inhabitants were obliged to flee. While peace continued, they prospered: but when war arose, the Indian power was seen and felt, and the patents and orders of white men had no more force than the paper on which they were written. Accordingly, the settlers began to make purchases of the Indians. John Mason, Nicholas



Manning and Madam Gent at Sheepscot, bought all the lands between Sheepscot and Mill Rivers, and from Winisittico Falls, the present Match factory, down, so as to include the upper end of Cape Newaggan Island. Here is Mason's deed.

"January 20th 1652. Be it known unto all men, by these presents, that we, Robinhood and Dick Swash and Jack Pudding, do hereby severally and jointly grant and make free sale unto John Mason, one neck of land lying in Sheepscot river, which bounds of the said neck is from Sheepscot Falls, over a cove, to a parcel of pines, and from thence right over the said neck unto the head of another cove, on the Eastward side of the neck; and a parcel of marsh ground lying on the other side of the river southerly, which bounds is from the burnt islands which is the northerly end of it, and from thence to a freshet called by the English "The Oven's Mouth," and all the said marsh is on the southward side of the river, with the upland joining to it; and we the said Sagamores, Robinhood and Dick Swash and Jack Pudding, our heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, do hereby grant and give quiet possession unto the said John Mason, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, with a parcel of fresh marsh lying at the head of Allen's Falls.

Witness: Nathaniel Draper

Edward Roberts.

Nathaniel Draper of Sheepscot, doth acknowledge that this deed is the act of the Indians, here subscribed before me, this 15th day of March, 1666-67

Per me, Walter Phillips, Recorder.

Nicholas Reynolds, Justice Peace."

The bounds of this deed are traceable. He started from Sheepscot Falls, and struck directly across, South-easterly, over the cove, to a "parcel of pines," which stood upon the bank on the opposite side—thence he struck



across to the cove South of Garrison Hill—thence he followed the river up the Reach, and on through its windings, to Campbell's, now White's Mill; thence he struck right down Southwesterly to the "freshet called by the English 'oven's mouth,'" in the lower part of Edgcomb, with all the marshes and upland lying to the West of this line. The "burnt Islands" at the upper part of this large tract, were so called because they had been overrun by fire.

Nicholas Manning's estate lay to the South of this, or rather he appears to have been a partner with Mason, (as he married his daughter,) and it ran down and included Barter's Island, Sawyer's Island, and the upper end of Cape Newaggan Island.

I have in my possession an old writing of Manning's, and what purports to be the 308th page of the book of his surveys. As it is good history and throws light upon these ancient and obscure transactions, I shall here copy it for the benefit of the curious.

"The Bounds off the Land of Capt. Nich. Manning in Sheepscott River which Runs at the westerly side off Cape Newaggan up to Aallings falls; as also the Land off John Mason my wiffe father bofft of three Sagemores the principal that ever had ben in the Esttern Contry in the yeare Conveyed Janery the twenty 1652, and was Recorded in the Reim off King Charell the Second, one thousen Six hundred sixty five, alls^o in the year 1666 Nathanel draper and Edward Roberts wear sworn beffor me, by the Nathanel draper, the other being ded, Edward beffor them,* and beffor any conveymant was by the Crown off England Esten Contrey,† presently John Mason went unto Nicholas Reynolls the first Justis made in them parts which is March 1666--67; presently ther was on Samell

* It is difficult to decipher this.

† It is very difficult to decipher this.



phipps appointed to Recorder off the Conveyants off Lands on any writting that ought to be Recorded, which book is now by the Govenor off boston committed in the Custody off Samell Phipps Clerk off the Estern Comittee."

Then follows a plan of the river from near its mouth, together with the islands and bodies of water, up to the Cross river, which he calls "boren hed," Boren Head. Squam Island or Westport, he calls "the boren Island."

On the opposite side of the leaf is another rough sketch of the Sheepscot river from "the boren hed," Fowle's Point, to Allen's Falls, and the distance is placed quite correctly at three leagues. The lands, thus claimed by Mason and Manning, amounted to twelve thousand acres.

Madam Gent bought a tract next above Mason's. Her bounds commenced at the Sheepscot Falls and appear to have followed Mason's boundary, across the cove to a "parcel of pines" then to another cove up Crumbe's Reach thence round the Great Neck—up Mill River to about where the line now divides the towns of Jefferson and Newcastle—thence Westerly near "Winnisitico Falls" to the Sheepscot River—thence down the river to the first mentioned bound. So that Madam Gent had in her possession a fine tract of country.

CHAPTER VIII.

WALTER PHILLIPS.

SOMETIME previous to the middle of the 17th century there came a man with his family and settled on the Western bank of the Damariscotta river, about two miles below



the lower falls, now Damariscotta Bridge, at a little run of water, in the rear of the residence of the late Capt. Wm. Robinson. His name was Walter Phillips; and he was destined to be an historic character. Here, he built him a house; and not far off, lived James Smith, who married Phillip's daughter. The cellars and debris of ancient houses are seen there to this day. How long Phillips lived here is not known; but existing records show that he afterward moved farther up the river, the distance of nearly a mile, and built him a house, where he continued to reside, till driven off by the Indians in 1675. He built his house on a high bluff of land, near the Eastern corner of the field now owned by Ebenezer Farley, Esq., a short distance below Fly and Hiscock's shipyard, and a little to the West of the tomb that is erected on the falling off of the hill, by the margin of the river. It was a beautiful location, and the spot was capitally chosen. For, besides, that the ground was high and dry, it fell off in every direction from his house, and he had a commanding view of the beautiful Damariscotta for many miles above and below his residence. I have visited the spot, and found it to be the very place of all others where I should choose to live, provided the whole territory was before me, and I had my choice as to locality. Mr. Farley, who was born in the old family mansion, a little to the West of this, recollects, 1856, the cellar well. It was there in the days of his boyhood, but has since been filled up. He is now* 75 years of age. He also recollects the orchard which Phillips set out, when he improved the soil. He says, that being planted on virgin soil, the trees attained an unusually large size; much larger than any now in existence. The same phenomena I have myself witnessed. The trees which were first planted on the farm where I was born, in Wiscasset, were in existence in the days of

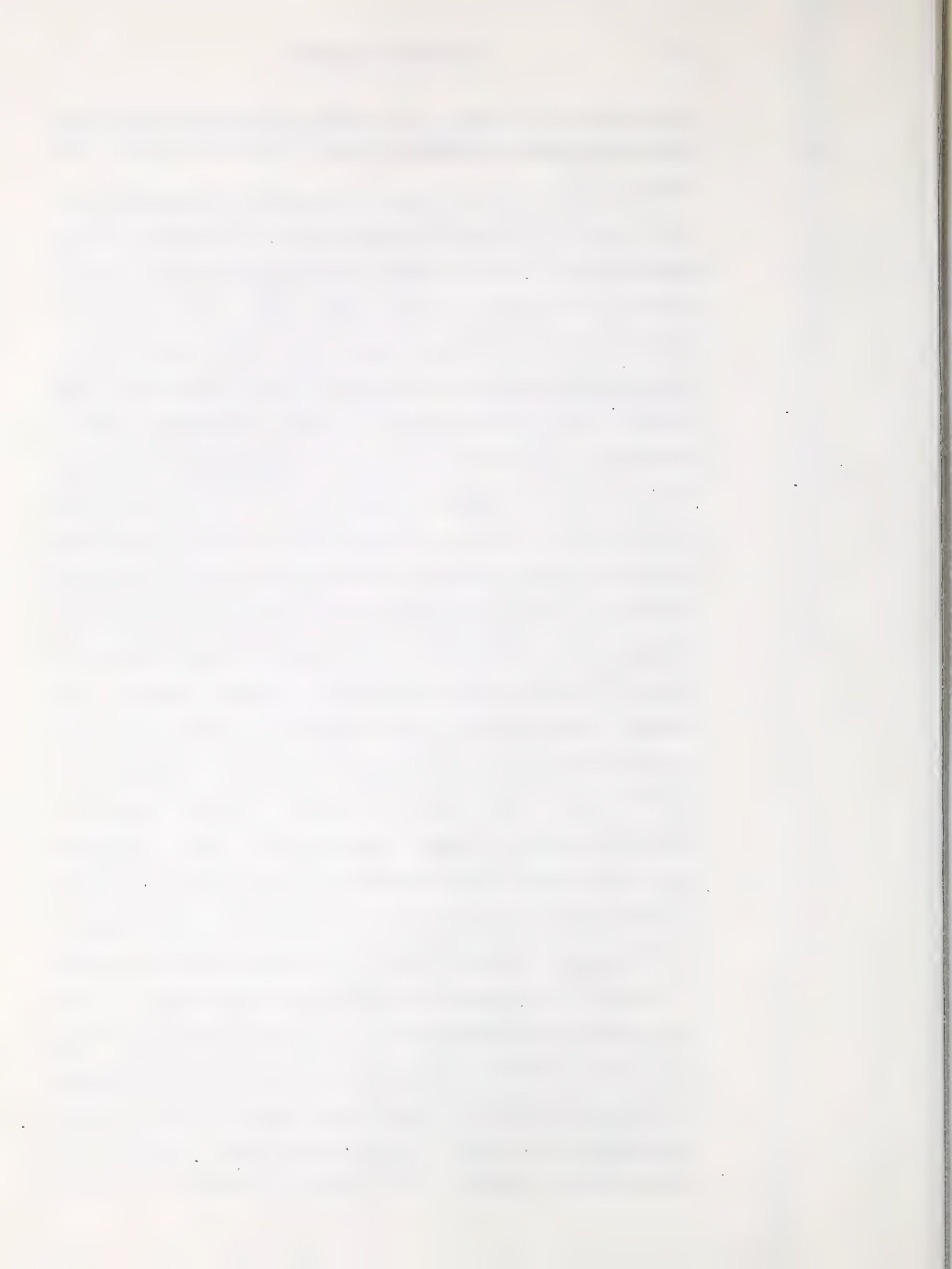
* When this was written.



my boyhood; but they have since given place to others which are greatly inferior in size to those that were first planted there.

John Dall, in his deposition before the Commissioners, taken March 12, 1734, and when he was 80 years of age, testified that "Walter Phillips' house stood on the Westerly side of the river, on a great high hill, a little below the lowest falls, and there was near to his house an orchard." Lydia Stanwood, June 19, 1742, when she was 82 years old, testified that "he lived and improved on a hill below John Taylor, down the riverward." Mrs. Stanwood was the daughter of Thomas Messer of Sheepscot, where she was born and brought up, but lived previous to her marriage, a whole year at John Taylor's, and was well acquainted in those parts. Samuel Small, Nov. 11, 1737, being then 73 years of age, declared that, "when a youth, a servant to Henry Joslin, Esq., then a magistrate in those Eastern parts, he lived with him several years at Pemaquid, while Sir Edmund Andross was Governor of New England." He was well acquainted with this Eastern country, often visited Damariscotta, and gathered apples from the orchard planted by Phillips. He says that it was a little distance below the lower salt water falls, and there was then, at that place, the remains of a house, said to be Phillips' dwelling house; and there had been, before that time, very great improvements of the land, by Phillips. He was the reputed owner of a large tract of country at Damariscotta; but was finally driven off by the Indians, and escaped with his life only, having lost all his goods.

Phillips, in his deed to Tappan, speaks of the . . . below "my former dwelling house;" showing that the place of his latter residence, was different from the former. Benjamin Cheney, one of Tappan's Agents, says, he "fenced for a pasture from the brook that runs into the cove just below the lower falls;"—that is the brook directly North of the Brick Church; and "Southerly alongside of a great.



ing hill to another brook below the and where Walter Phillips was said first to dwell, when he came to Damariscotta."

The locality of Phillips' second residence, is easily ascertained by the debris and black mould which are found there. When I visited the locality, two men were ploughing on the spot. They easily detected the place by the peculiarity of the soil; and when I told them that a house once stood there, they readily remarked upon the different appearance between that and the surrounding parts; and they, showing me the spot, said, they had ploughed across a beautiful, well pulverized spot, which once may have been improved as a garden.

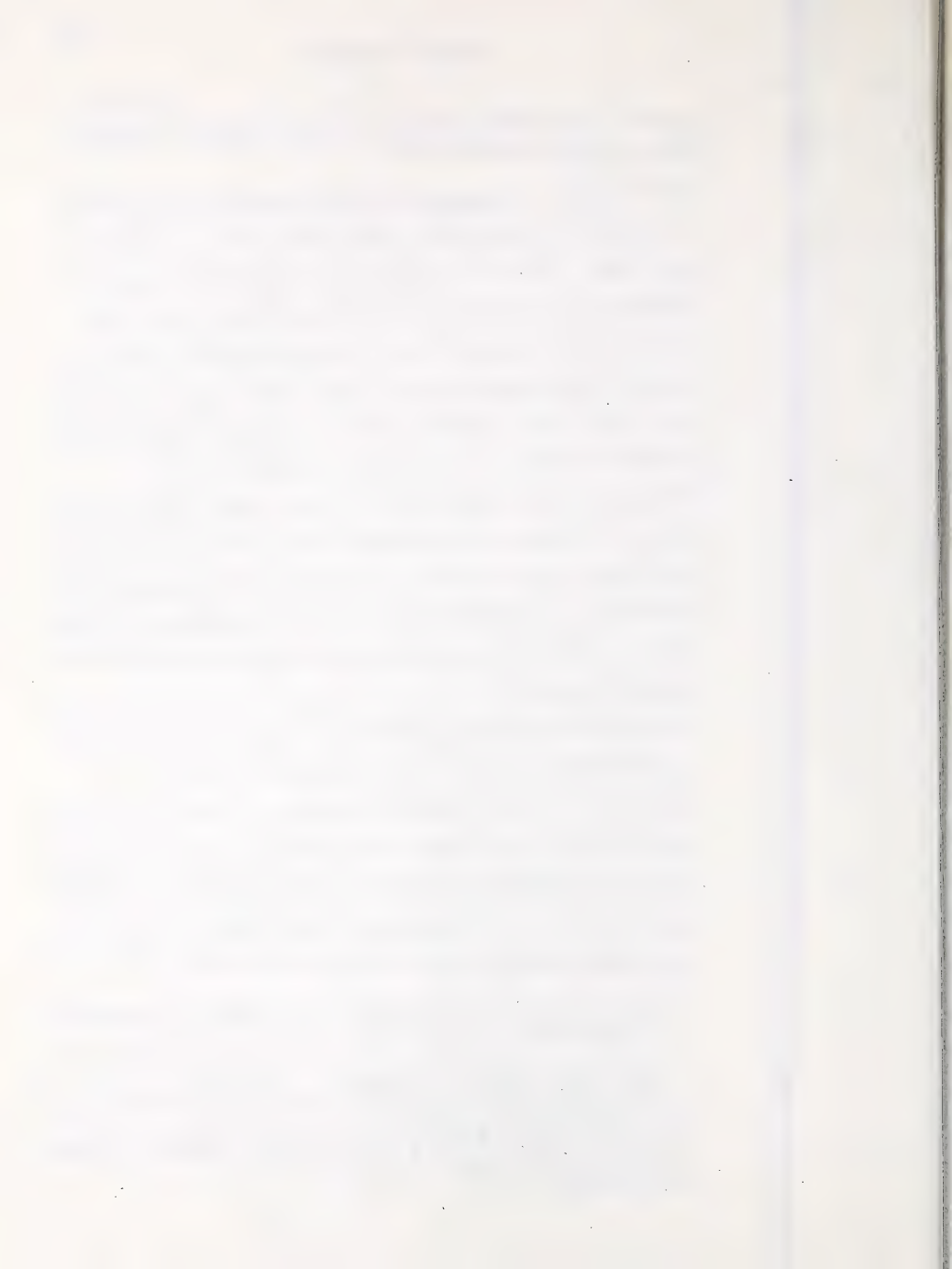
At that time, Phillips had, a cart path which "went directly back from his dwelling house* toward Sheepscot, below the Fresh Meadows, leaving the meadows on the right hand." This path must have passed out through the notch of the hills, where now is the residence of Mr. Carley, and ran along South of what since has been called Bryant's Meadow.

Phillips had made a settlement down the river, near the sea, at a place called Winnegance. This was probably for the purpose of fishing;—perhaps also for trade.

His next neighbor North, was John Taylor, who lived "near the lower salt water falls, on the first point below." This is the point where stands the Brick Block, erected by John Glidden, Esq., and which terminated by a wharf. Formerly the cove extended up much farther than it does at present, and the point was longer, of course, than it is now.

The line fence between Taylor and Phillips, commenced

*John Pearce dep., of Manchester. Mr. Sewall, An. Dom. of Me., p. 137, places this road too far South. If he had followed "the route of the present highway," as he says he did, he would have crossed a broad swamp and avoided the elevated and dry land farther North.

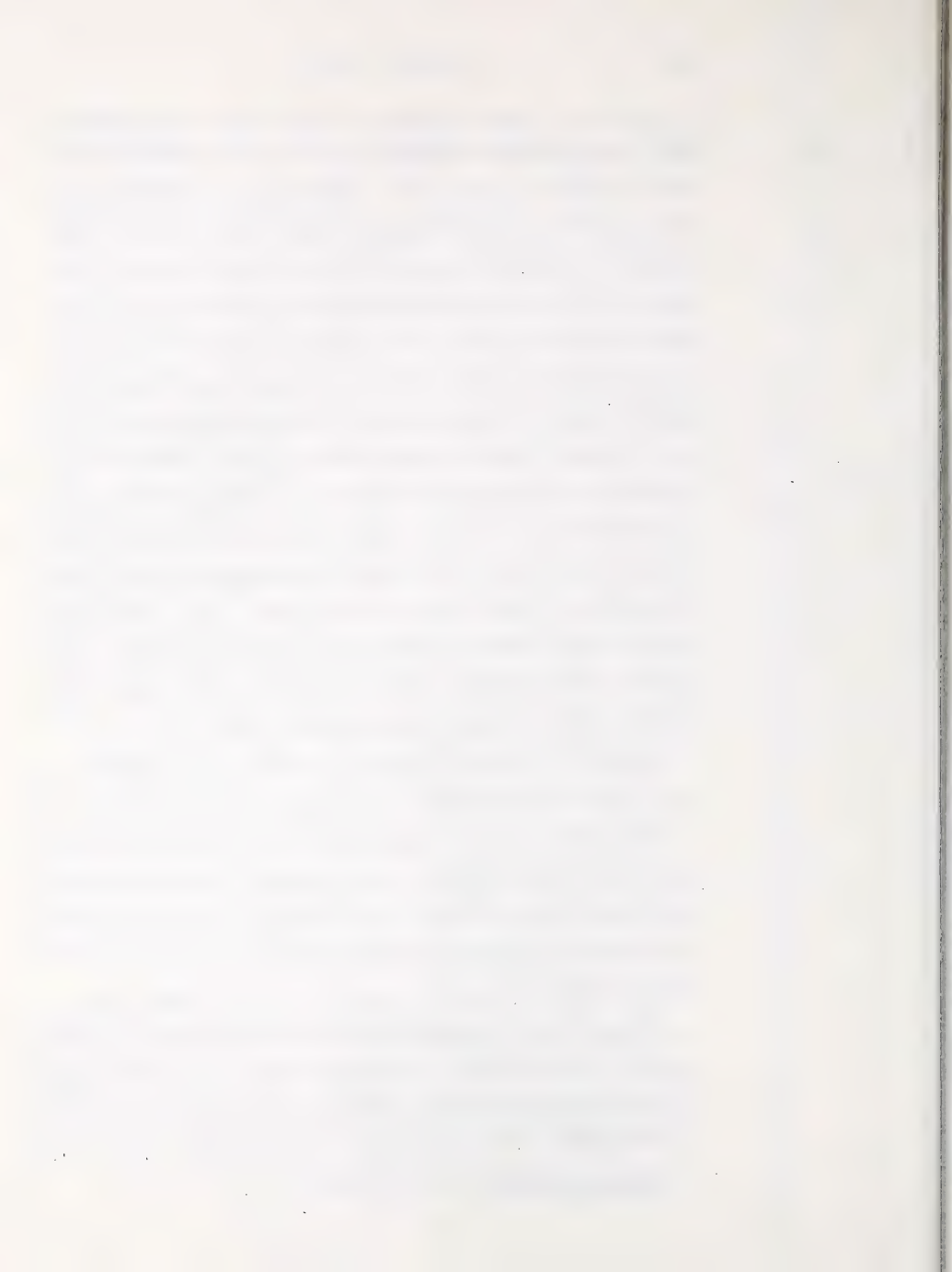


at the "deep gully" directly in the rear of the cottage-house that stands below the road, near the oak grove, and hard by Hiscock and Fly's shipyard. It continued up over the hill. This fence was about midway from Phillips' to Taylor's residence. Directly across the river from John Taylor's, was John Brown, Jr., son of John Brown of New Harbor. Up the river farther, on the same side with Brown, and directly across from the Oyster Banks, stood the residence of Robert Scott. And still farther up, at another clearing, was the home of Thomas Kimball. These six, Phillips, Smith, Taylor, Brown, Scott and Kimball, are all the families that are mentioned in the Commissioner's Report, as living at that time at Damariscotta. John Pearce, in his deposition taken Jan. 6, 1734, says, he was well acquainted in those parts, and he "does not remember that there were any other inhabitants but the within named that lived" there at that time. Dall and Curtis testify that Thomas Gent resided on "Sheepscot Great Necke, near the point, on the Eastern side;" but Gent claims* that he had land at Damariscotta, married Taylor's daughter and lived there several years.

In Feb. 15, 1661, Phillips obtained an obligation or deed for a tract of land, bounded as follows: "Beginning at the Lower end of the Salt Pond at Damariscotta, so tending right over to Cavesisex river, due West, Northwest, so tending right up in the country three leagues from the mouth of the Fresh Falls; all the upland and marsh or marshes belonging therunto, within the three leagues above mentioned."

The "Salt Pond" is what we now call "The Bay" or "Salt Bay" in opposition to the "Fresh Pond"—Damariscotta Pond, above. "Cavesisex river" is "Mill river." From the Lower end of the Bay, a course West, North West, would strike the falls at Capt. Robert Kennedy's.

* Maine Hist. Coll., vol. 2, p. 235.



This is the Southern line ; Mill river is the Western ; the Bay and so much of Damariscotta Pond as would make out three leagues is the Eastern side.

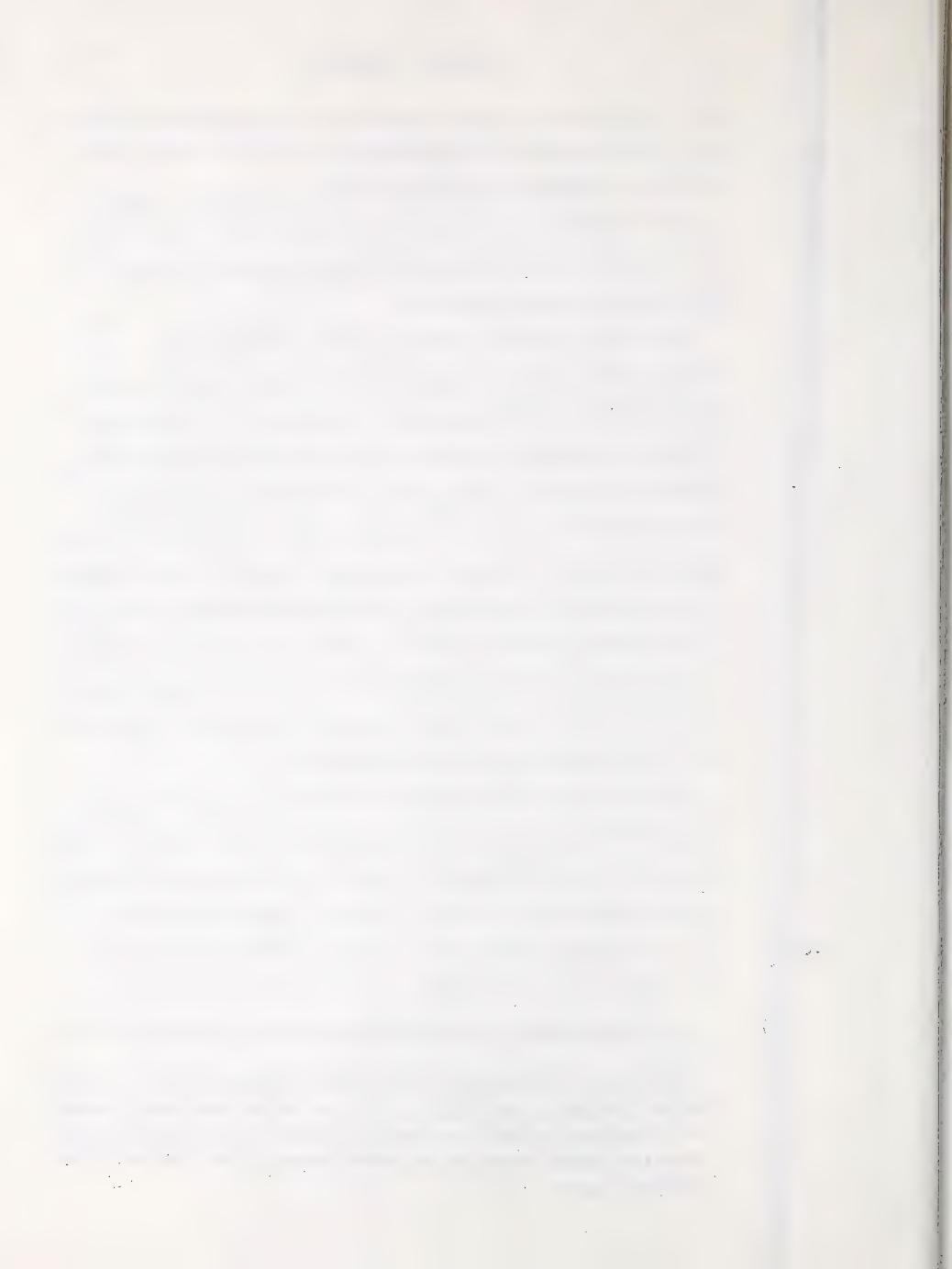
Josle, Sagamore, conveyed this tract of land to Phillips, that he might "well and truly, peaceably, have, hold, enjoy and possess, from the date of these presents, to him and his heirs and assigns forever."

His next purchase was directly South of this. The deed is dated Anno Domini January ye 19, 1662. The purchase was made of Wittenose and Erles Dugles, Sagamores. It is thus described : "Beginning at Penscotgowake, the one-half upwards to the lower end of the Salt Pond, to the end of the land throughout to the indraft that comes out of the Salt Pond, so likewise from Pedcoegowake down to the Cove,* below the house of the said Walter Phillips, which the natives use to carry their canoes over to Canesix river ; so likewise on the other side of the said meadow that lies west, nor-west from Pedcoegowake 200 poles in length nor-west, all marshes, fresh or salt, within the limits above mentioned, which lately was the lands of the within named Wittenose, Sagamore and Erles Dugles, his brother Sagamore."

The bounds of this deed commenced at a place called Pedcoegowake,† and then run up to the lower end of the Salt Bay, at the first bound of the other deed ; then to the "indraft," round Glidden's point, past the Oyster Banks, to the place from whence it started ; then it went down to the "Carrying Place" below Walter Phillips' house, and as far South of Pedcoegowake as the lower end of the Bay

* The Com. Report, p. 81, calls this word *cove*. What does *cove* mean ?

† The Ancient Dominions, p. 15, assigns this place to the Oyster Banks. But this is too high up the river as the deed itself shows. Pedcoegowacke was half way from the lower end of the Salt Bay where the Oyster Banks are, to the "Carrying Place" below Walter Phillips' house.



is above it; together with the meadow that lies 200 rods from Pedcogowake, and all marshes, fresh and salt, within the entire bounds. The design was, that it should include all between Damariscotta and Mill rivers, and from the Bay down to the Carrying Place.

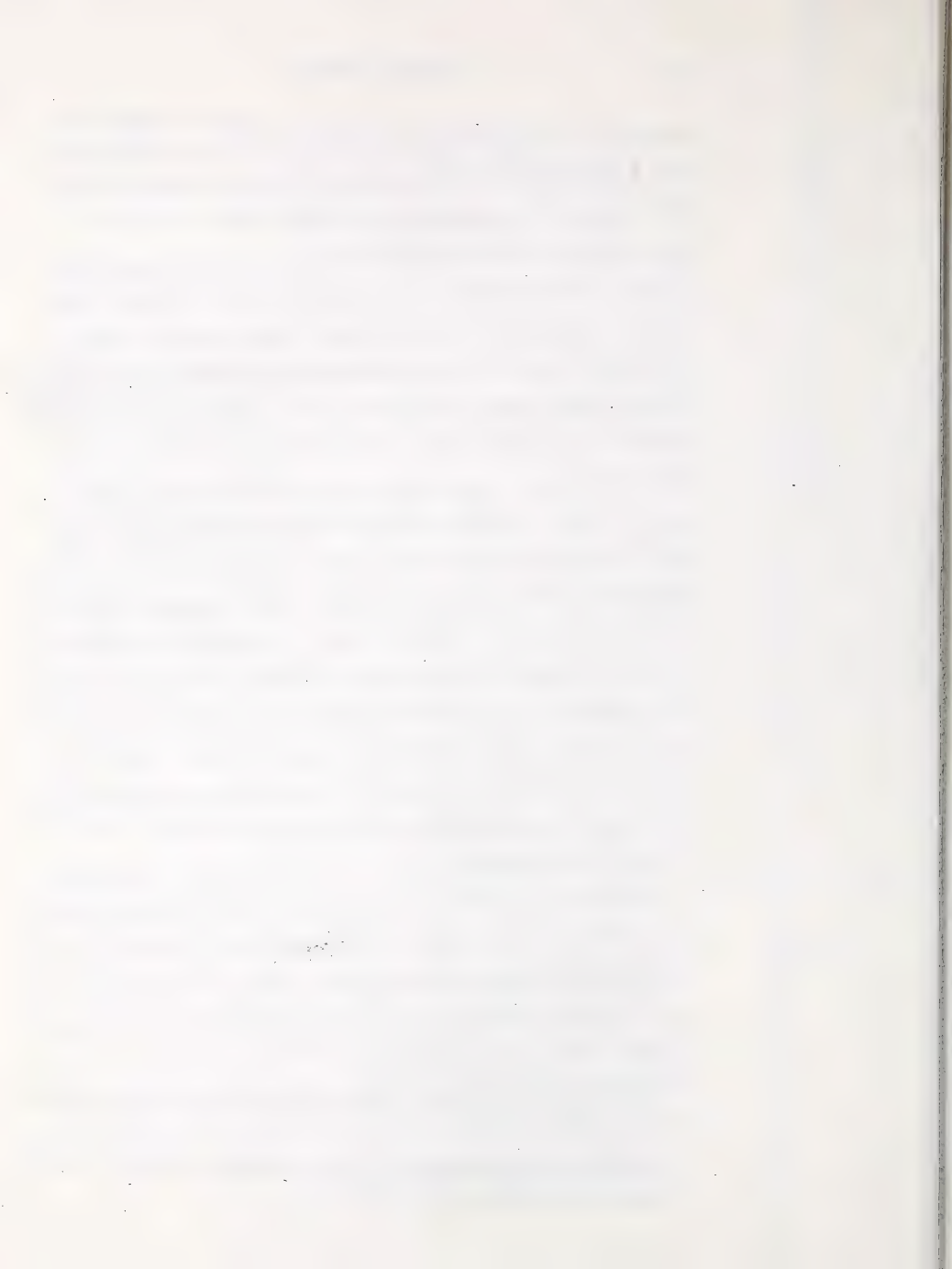
The "Carrying place" was the old road from Sheepscot to the old Academy; and the "Cove" ran up into Elias Bailey's field;—an old, direct, easy tract, from one river to the other. When the last settlers came in, they followed the "Indian trail," and established their "County road" which remained such, till the Wiscasset and Damariscotta road was opened.

Twelve years after this transaction, Dec. 28, 1674, Erle Dugles sold to Walter Phillips a tract of land on the East side of Damariscotta Pond next North of Thomas Kimball's, six miles wide, and running from the lower part of the Salt Bay to the Head of the Pond, together with all trees, timber trees, marshes, mines, minerals and whatever else it should contain; so that Phillips, John Brown and John Mason, as we shall see anon, stand out before us, as great Eastern land Proprietors. And it will be perceived that this large tract, and nearly all of the first that he purchased, lay within the John Brown grant, and also within the Patent that the Plymouth Council had issued to Aldsworth and Elbridge.*

Phillips, soon after this, was driven off by the Indians and went to Salem, where he died. But previous to his death, which took place Nov. 10, 1702, he sold to Rev. Christopher Tappan of Newbury, Mass., all the right, title and interest which he held in this Eastern country. His deed covers all the lands which he purchased of the Indians, forty years before.

John Taylor who lived at Glidden's Point, laid claim to

* This name was sometimes written Eldridge. Names in olden time were not always spelled correctly.



a tract of land, "four miles square" wholly within the bounds of that territory covered by Phillips' deeds. It is thus described by his son Isaac. "Beginning at the three Coves and running upon a straight line into the Fresh Meadow to a parcel of land lying on the North side of Walter Phillips' cart path, so down to Meadow brook, to the parting of the brook to the West side of the meadow and so to the upland; thence Northerly up along the upland to the head of the swamp to the tail of the Fresh pond, so running down to the Fresh Falls, down to the Salt Pond and so running down to the three coves aforesaid—all the Meadows and upland within said bounds."

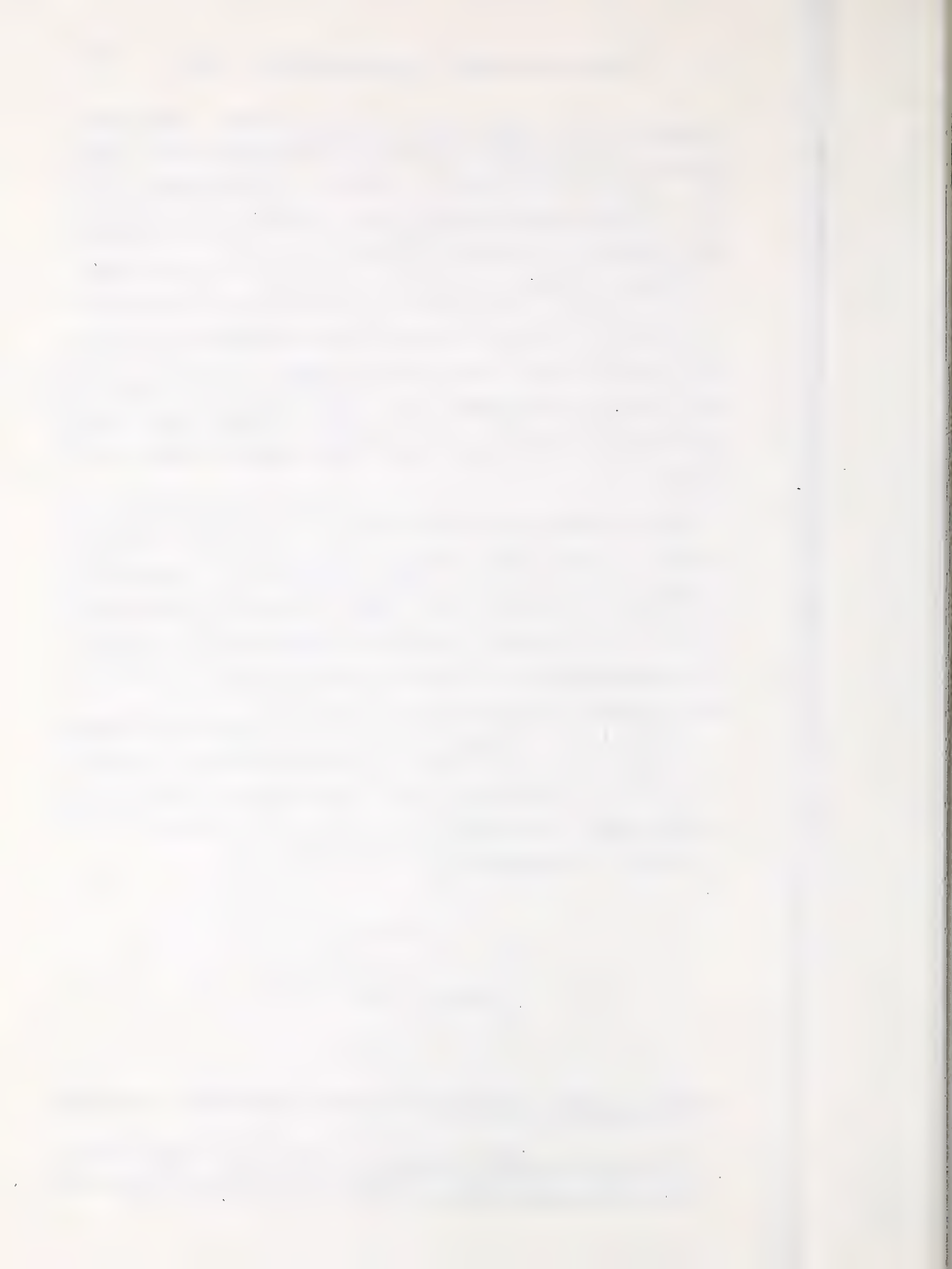
These bounds are easily traced. He started from the vicinity of the Brick Church—then pursued a Westerly course till he crossed the "Big Meadow" and reached the upland on the West side;—then he ran a Northeasterly course till he struck the foot of Damariscotta Pond;—then, following the Pond, he passed around to the Falls and so down to the first mentioned bound.

On the 14th of June, 1659, Capt. Sylvanus Davis bought of John Cotter and Wittanois, Sagamores, 500 acres of land on the East side of the Damariscotta, bordering on Oyster river. Whether Davis ever resided there or not, is uncertain. The probability is, he did not.

CHAPTER IX.

THE KING'S GRANT TO HIS BROTHER JAMES.

In March 12, 1664, Charles granted to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, all the Dutch territory upon the



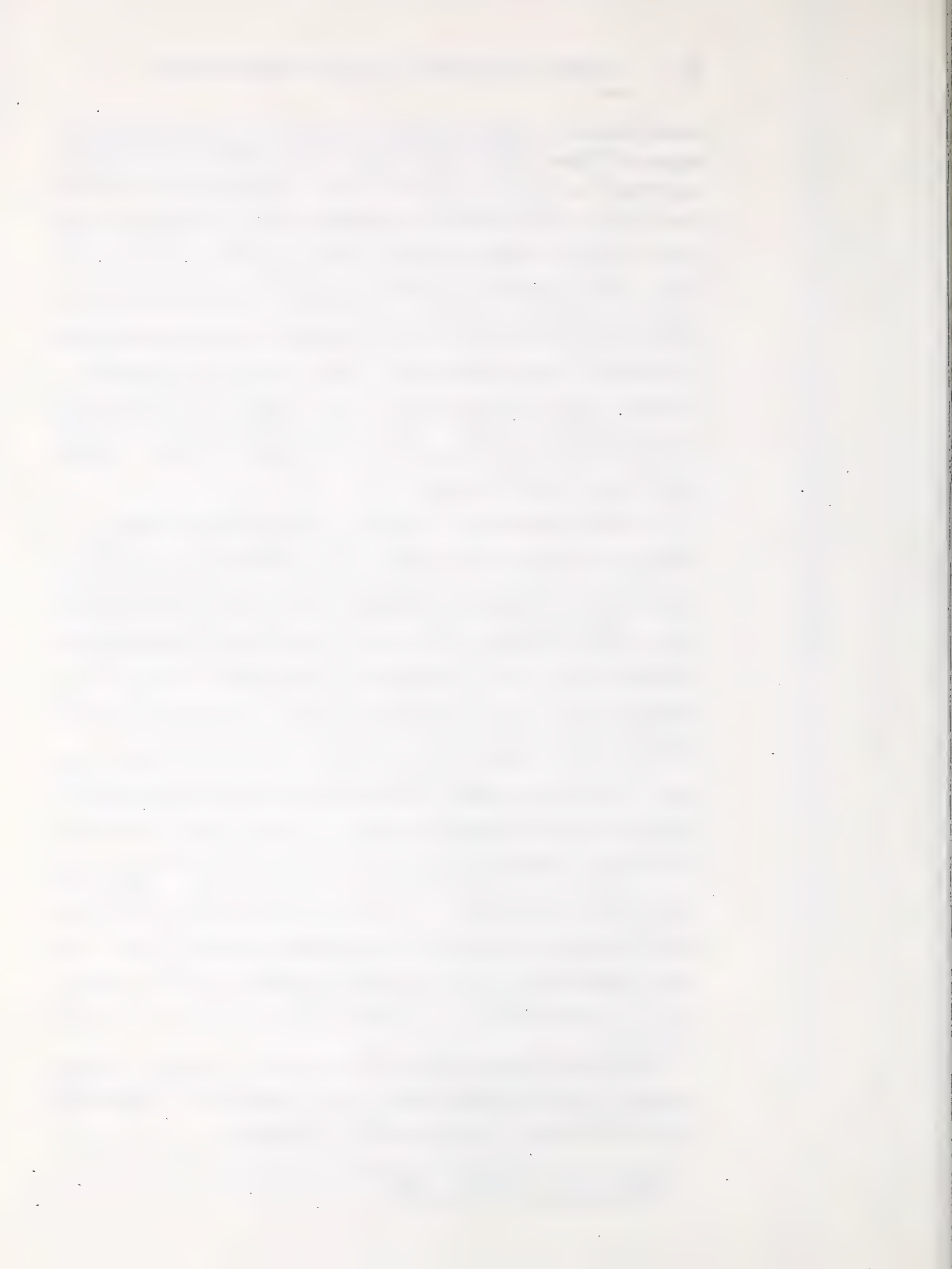
river Hudson, including Long Island, to which he gave the name of New York. In negotiating with his Lordship, the Duke became acquainted with the supposed Western limits of the Nova Scotia Province; and finding no royal grant extant which covered the territory between St. Croix and Pemaquid, except those which were made when the New England grand patent was dissolved, and the twelve Royal Provinces were projected and assigned, 1635, he caused this region to be inserted in the charter to James. It had been called the County of Canada, and was intended for Sir Wm. Alexander, instead of Nova Scotia, which had been taken from him by the Government and ceded to France.

In this charter, the domain is described as being, "All that part of the main land in New England, beginning at a place known by the name of St. Croix, next adjoining to New England; thence extending along the seacoast to a place called Pemaquid, and up the river thereof to its farthest head, as it tendeth Northward; thence at the nearest to the river Kennebeck; and so upwards, by the shortest course, to the river Canada, northward."*

This, besides being named "The Duke of York's property," has been called, "The Territory of Sagadahock;" but the Duke's Agents called it "Newcastle," which was the same name as that given to the Southwestern portion of his patent on the Delaware. It was also called "The County of Cornwall." By his thus becoming the Territorial Proprietor of these two immense regions, New York and Sagadahock, the way was prepared for his appointment to the office of Viceroy of the whole intermediate country.

The Duke continued his claim to the territory of Sagadahock about twenty-five years, until his abdication. Then it reverted to the crown of England.

* Williamson, vol. 1, p. 467.

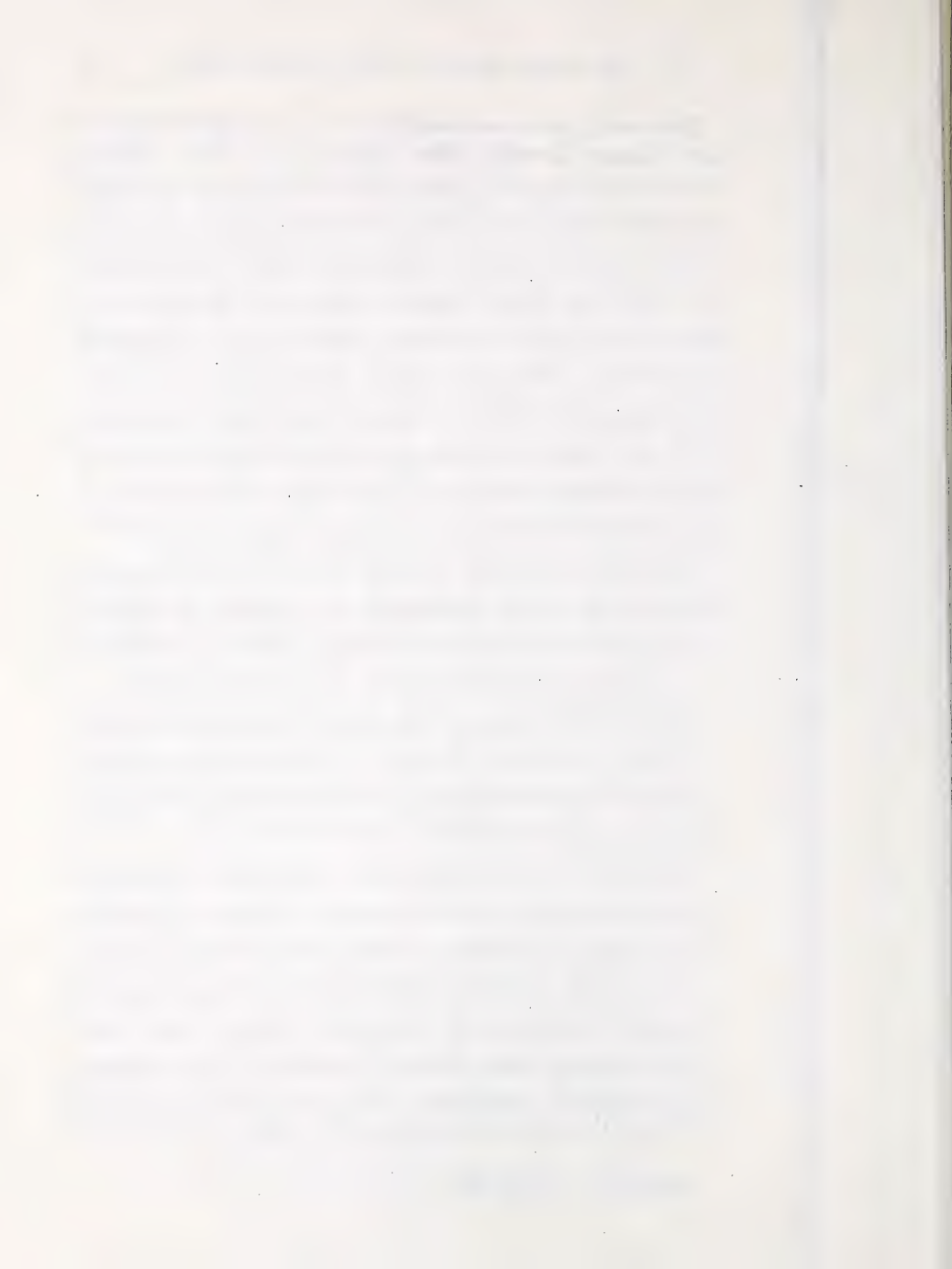


This was a great encroachment upon the jurisdiction of Sir Thomas Temple, the Governor of Nova Scotia. Besides, if a line were drawn from the head of Pemaquid river westward to the Kennebeck, it would cross the Damascotta near the "Fresh Falls," and the Sheepscot not far from the "bend," and would terminate opposite to the lower end of Swan Island; Sheepscot however was included, and thus, the Eastern portion of the Plymouth claim above that place, would fall within the Duke's Patent. It also embraced the greater part of the Pemaquid Patent, or Drowne claim; nearly all the Brown claim, and some of the Tappan Right; and the whole of the Muscongus patent to Beauchamp and Leverett. It was a strange mixing up of titles, and was meant to override the claims of others to these immense estates.*

The Dutch Colonists at New York were an object of dislike to the Duke, principally on account of religious sentiments; and the king dispatched thither four frigates and 300 men to subdue them. Not being prepared to resist so formidable a force, or to repel so sudden and unexpected an attack, the Garrison surrendered the 27th of August. And Col. Nichols, the head of the expedition assumed the government of the Province under his Royal Highness. He also claimed the command of the territories at the East.

In order to settle controversies that were supposed to prevail throughout his wide domain—to bring offenders to justice, and to ascertain more perfectly the condition and feelings of his colonial subjects, the king on the 15th of April, appointed a commission and empowered them to hear and determine all complaints, appeals and other matters coming before them, whether civil or military. They must act according to their best ability and judgment and thus secure the peace and welfare of the country.

* Williamson vol. 1, p. 409.



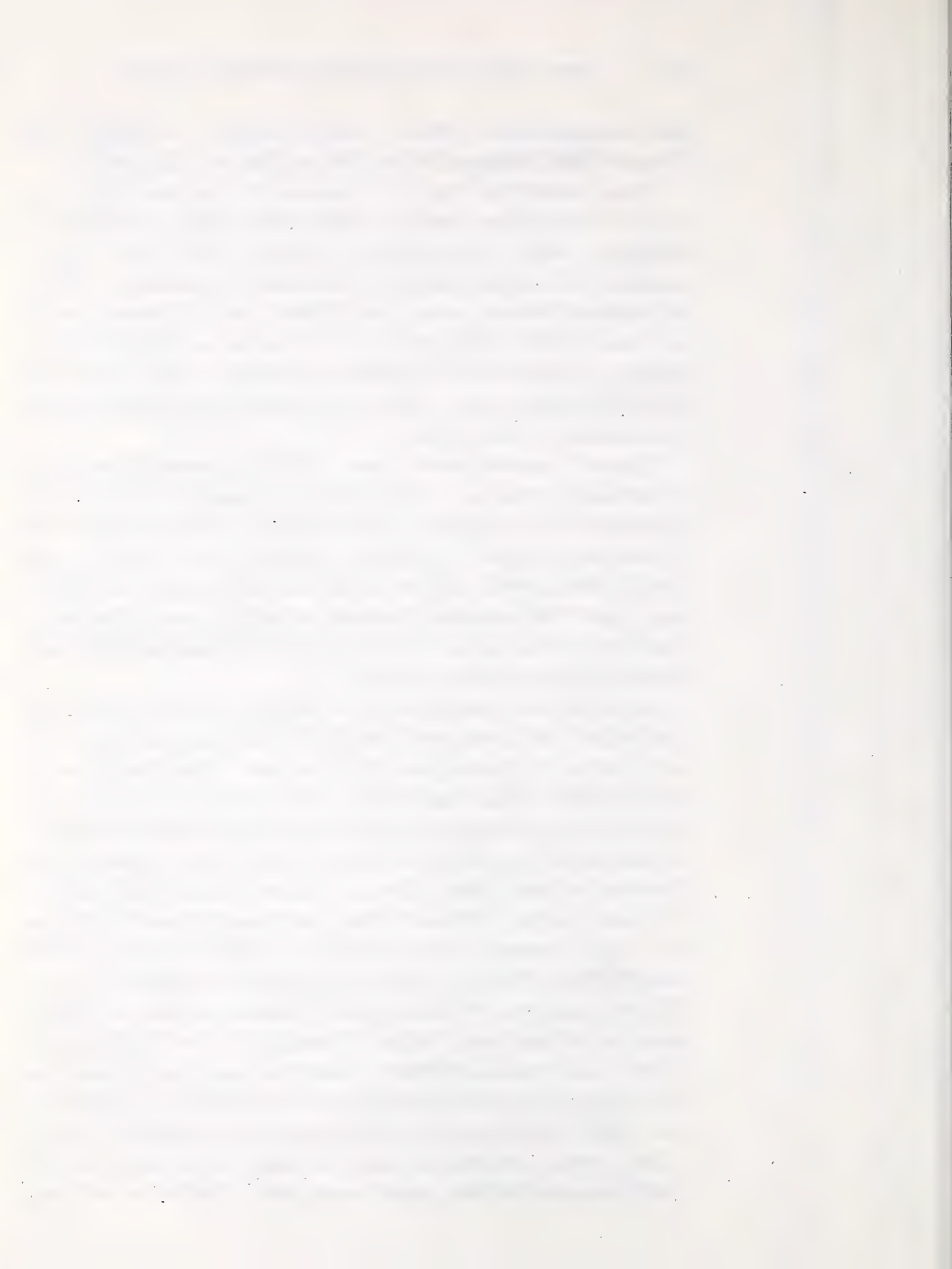
The commissioners were Colonel Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick.

Their attention was first turned to matters in New York; and having arranged them there, they turned their attention, and proceeded to Boston, where they were received with open jealousy and strong opposition. They all, except Nichols, came into Maine, but he turned back to New York. They united the towns and plantations between Boston and Pisquataqua, made a short tarry in New Hampshire, and crossed the river into Kittery, about the middle of June, 1665.

These Commissioners were strict Episcopalians and high-toned royalists. The people represented the various religions of the mother countries, and the principles of Democracy began to prevail among them. Hence the people became the objects of their aversion and fault finding; and their mission, instead of being one of harmony and success was rather characterized by dissatisfaction and crimination, one of the other.

At York, the commissioners tarried several days, and undertook to form and establish the superstructure of civil authority, throughout the Province. But they showed little wisdom and manifested more regard to their own bigotry and feelings than they did to the claims of Massachusetts or the people at large. Here they appointed as Justices of the Peace, Francis Champernoon and Robert Cutts of Kittery, Edward Riskworth and Edward Johnson of York, Samuel Wheelwright of Wells, Francis Hooke and William Phillips of Saco, George Mountjoy of Casco, Henry Josecelyn of Blackpoint, Robert Jordan of Richmond's Island, and John Wincoln of Newichawamock. These were to constitute a Court to hear and determine all causes civil and criminal, and to order all the affairs of the said Province for the peace and defence thereof.

They must proceed as near as may be to the laws of England, and all the people must yield obedience to them.



After spending about two months in creating government, and arranging affairs, principally at York, Scarborough and Falmouth, they proceeded to Sheepscot. A Court was first opened by them, Sept. the 5th, at the dwelling house of John Mason who lived at "the town," not far Southerly from the Fort. They were now within the Duke's own Patent and Province, and the whole was under the administration of Governor Nichols, and there were no conflicting authorities or opposing jurisdictions, as they had everywhere found, since they had set their feet on Massachusetts soil. Walter Phillips of Damariscotta they appointed Clerk and Recorder. His Book was entitled :—

"The Rolls of such Acts and Orders as passed the first Sessions holden in the Territories of his Highness, the Duke of York, on the Eastern and Southern side of Sagadahock, and extending to Nova Scotia. Begun at the house of John Mason, on the river Sheepscot, Sept. 5th, in the seventeenth year of our Sovereign Lord the King, Anno Domini 1665."

The entire territory they erected into a County and gave it the name of Cornwall. The Sheepscot Plantation they called Dartmouth or New Dartmouth, and they settled the line which separated it from Pemaquid.

They next summoned the inhabitants of the several settlements to appear and take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty's government, within the Duke's Patent. Only twenty however answered to the call. These were, in Sagadahock, William Friswell, Richard Hammond, Nicholas Raynal, John Miller, Robert Morgan, Thomas Parker, Marcus Parsons, Thomas Watkins and John White. In Sheepscot, Wm. Dole, Wm. Dyer, Esq., Christopher Dyer, Nathaniel Draper, Thomas Gent, Wm. James, William Markes, John Mason, Thomas Mercer, Moses Pike, Andrew Stalger. In Damariscotta, Walter Phillips, Clerk, Robert Scott, John Taylor, John White. In Pemaquid,

Thomas Aldridge, Edmund Arrowsmith, George Buckland, Henry Champness, Thomas Gardiner.

These were but a small portion of the inhabitants of those places, but they were a sufficient number to answer the purposes of the Commissioners at the present time. More would be added to the number afterwards. They commenced the construction of the First Civil Government that had ever been attempted in these parts. It was a memorable era in their existence. Though each settlement had its own distinctive inhabitants and institutions, yet they were all associated together. Sheepscot was the County Seat. As officers, these Commissioners appointed a Chief Constable, three Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, and a Recorder. The Justices were, Nicholas Raynal, or Raynolds of Sagadahock, Thomas Gardiner of Pemaquid, and William Dyer of Dartmouth. The Government was of course defective, and no intimations were given of popular sovereignty. The people were not allowed to select and vote for officers, but they were all appointees of the Crown. The Commissioners were Royalists, and they were as opposed to the principles of Democracy as their Master who had sent them. The oath they required of the Justices is as follows :

"You as Justice of the Peace do swear, that you will do equal right to the poor and rich, after the laws and customs of England, according to your cunning and power. You shall not be of counsel to any party. You shall not let or hinder for gift or other cause, but well and truly you shall do your office of Justice of the Peace."

Three Justices, Henry Josecelyn of Blackpoint, Robert Jordan of Richmond's Island and George Mountjoy of Falmouth who were assisted by the preceding three, were constituted a Court and directed to hold sessions for the trial of all causes, till further order. In trying any cause, civil, ecclesiastical or criminal, if the Justices were divided in opinion, the Chief Justice, Henry Josecelyn, was entitled

to a double vote. This would settle the question: and from it, there appears to have been no appeal. The Chief Justice had the power of appointing deputies.

These commissioners, born and bred under aristocratic institutions, and not being acquainted with the necessities and circumstances of the people, were poorly qualified to legislate for them. "No provision was made for legislation, trials by jury, military defence, taxation or the education of youth." And yet they established a Government, such as it was, and in this the people rejoiced; for before this, each one did pretty much as it seemed good to him.

As respects religion, "it is said the Commissioners established the form of an ecclesiastical constitution, which though cast in an Episcopal mould, was remarkable for its simplicity and liberal principles." The inhabitants were assured that they should not be disturbed in their possessions and rights. But suitable provision was not made for the redress of wrongs; and in all conveyances, the policy was established of encumbering the people and their lands with quit-rents.

Difficulties being feared by the inhabitants with the Indians, on account of the disparity of numbers, the Commissioners were induced to negotiate a treaty with the Sagamore, by which it was stipulated, that if any mischief should be done, either by the English or Indians, redress should be sought at the Courts, if an Indian were the sufferer and of the Sagamores, if the English were damaged. And they should never, on either side, seek revenge by acts of hostility. This was a judicious procedure, and, if properly observed, would have been a complete preventive of bloodshed.

The Sheepscot Records were sometimes called "Records of Eastern claims of lands." They were commenced by Walter Phillips Sept. 5th, 1665, and were continued till the breaking up of the settlement by the Indians, a period of about fifteen years. They contained a registry of Grants



under the Duke, and of Indian deeds and other conveyances. When Phillips left the country, he took the book with him, and deposited it in the Secretary's office in Boston. There it remained until it was lost. This was supposed to be in 1748, when the Boston Court house was burnt. The Book was considered as of great authority. Its loss has been severely felt.

Early in October, the Commissioners left the place and returned to York. But the Government they established, was short in its duration, for in 1689, James abdicated the Crown, and his American possessions reverted to the original Claimant.

CHAPTER X.

KING PHILLIP'S WAR.

WE now come to a new chapter. A different order of things is to intervene. Instead of industry, order, peace, prosperity, home enjoyments and domestic bliss, there arises the dark storm of war, bloodshed, separation, losses, captivities, fire, savage wrath and death! The settlement had enjoyed more than fifty years of tranquility and success; and it had grown from a small beginning to be a population of some hundreds of souls; and it had all the elements of stability and greatness. Forests had been leveled, lands cleared, harvests were abundant, fisheries were prosecuted, streets laid out, roads cut and made passable in the wilderness, houses were built, mills erected, and a profitable trade had sprung up between this and surrounding parts. It was designed to become the crown



of the Duke of York's possessions; for here he had his County Seat; and in this, it claimed precedence of his other Eastern Colonies, including that of Pemaquid.

Ill-feeling had sprung up between the colonists in Massachusetts and some parts of Maine, and the Indians. Samoset was dead, but Phillip was upon the stage of action. He was a powerful and warlike chief. His name was a tower of strength, and his presence which gave encouragement to his friends, was an occasion of fear to all his foes. Hostilities first broke out in the Colony at Plymouth, June 24, 1675,—just one hundred years before our Revolution commenced. The fire was kindled—the flames began to spread; and in twenty days it reached these “Eastern parts, though distant 250 miles.” The Indians complained of injustice done them—that the English had made encroachments upon their lands, and in many instances had not paid for them—that they had defrauded them in trade, and that they had taken some of their people captives who had never been returned. Jealousy, too, of the increasing power of the English, and a fear of their own utter extinction, operated on their minds, and savage vengeance became aroused to an almost uncontrollable pitch.

There were those however who undertook to allay the storm of war, and calm the tumultuous passions of the heathen: and in this, they were partially successful. Abraham Shurte of Pemaquid, and Major Waldron of Coheco (Dover, N. H.) performed a good work, in this respect; but others, equally injudicious, urged on the strife that had begun; and soon, war had taken the place of peace, and the sword, not wise counsels, was uplifted to settle the differences at issue.

Efforts were made to take from the Indians, their guns and ammunition; and in this they were partially successful. A Mr. Walker, a trader at Sheepscot, induced a part of the Indians about him to deliver up their arms and

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of the financial data. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in all financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including the use of spreadsheets, databases, and specialized accounting software. It also discusses the importance of regular audits and the role of external auditors in verifying the accuracy of the financial statements.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the preparation and presentation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It provides detailed guidance on the format and content of these statements, as well as the required disclosures and footnotes.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing financial information to management and other stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of clear communication and the use of visual aids, such as charts and graphs, to present complex financial data in a more accessible and understandable format.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Act. It provides guidance on the required internal controls and the role of the accounting department in monitoring and reporting on these controls.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing financial information to the public, including the preparation and filing of annual reports and the disclosure of material information to investors and other stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of transparency and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the accuracy and integrity of this information.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing financial information to the government, including the preparation and filing of tax returns and the disclosure of financial information to regulatory agencies. It emphasizes the importance of accuracy and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the integrity of this information.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing financial information to the media and other external stakeholders, including the preparation and filing of press releases and the disclosure of financial information to the public. It emphasizes the importance of transparency and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the accuracy and integrity of this information.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing financial information to the public, including the preparation and filing of annual reports and the disclosure of material information to investors and other stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of transparency and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the accuracy and integrity of this information.

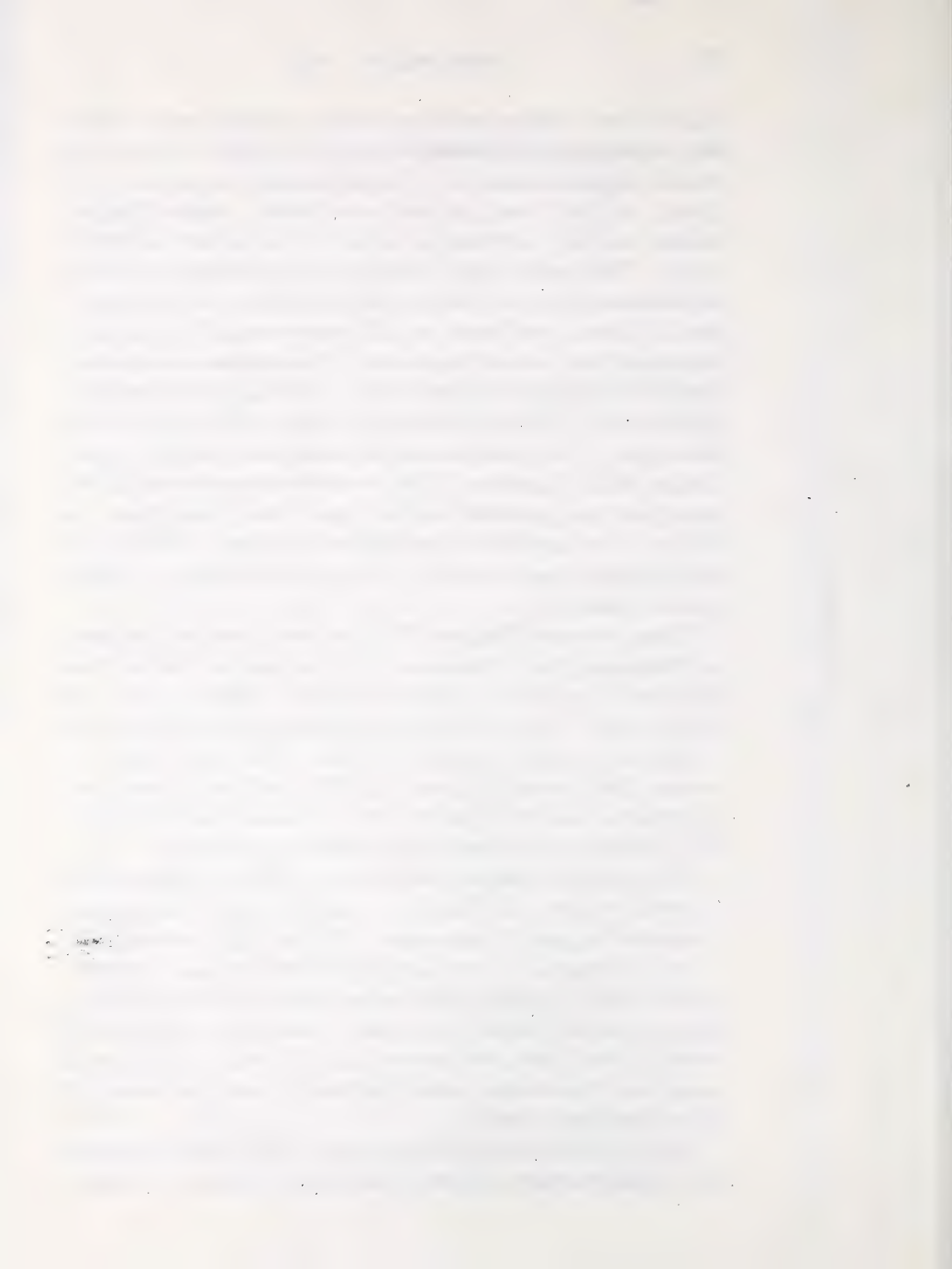
10. The tenth part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing financial information to the public, including the preparation and filing of annual reports and the disclosure of material information to investors and other stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of transparency and the role of the accounting department in ensuring the accuracy and integrity of this information.

knives; and others, in other places, did the same. Still the war spirit only slumbered and was ready to be aroused on the slightest occasion. An unfortunate occurrence took place, at this time, in the river Saco. Some English sailors, one day, overtook a canoe with a mother and child in it. The sailors had believed, or professed to, along with others, that an Indian child could not be drowned; but if thrown overboard, would swim as readily as a duck. Sportively they upset the canoe. The mother could swim, but the child sank to the bottom. Diving, she brought it up alive, but it soon sickened and died—from exposure at that time. The husband and father was the far famed Indian chief, Squando. His resentment was aroused; the flame of his passion kindled; and from that hour, he became the implacable foe of the intruders. All his arts and influence were used to stir up the Indians to fresh acts of hostility.

There was one Thomas Purchas who lived at the head of Steven's (New Meadows) river, about six miles from Brunswick, and had traded with the Indians thirty or forty years. He had acquired a large estate, but they entertained a strong aversion to him. He had sought to secure their friendship; and in 1639, had put himself and possessions under the protection of Massachusetts; but he was destined to be the earliest sufferer in the war.

The savages became troublesome. They began to skulk around, waylay the English and fire upon them when alone and in small companies. William Dyer was mowing upon his marsh—now owned by Amos Flye and opposite to the Marsh Bridge—and as he turned to mow a returning swath, an Indian who had contrived to creep near enough, fired, and the mower fell. He was a large, stout man, and his death threw his family and the colony at Sheepscot into gloom.

On the 4th or 5th of September, 1675, when Purchas and his sons were absent from home, a party of twenty



Indians, among whom were several hostages that had a short time before escaped from the hands of the English, came to his residence and began conversation with his wife, as though they wished to trade. But as soon as they ascertained that the husband and sons were absent, they threw off their disguise and hastened to rob the house. They took such weapons, ammunition, etc., as were at hand, drank liquor, killed a calf and several sheep at the door and made themselves merry with the booty. At this time, one son of Purchas returned home on horseback who became an eye witness of the scene. It was not safe for him to interpose; he turned and fled, being closely pursued a hundred rods by a swift-footed Indian, with a gun concealed under his blanket. The Indians offered no personal violence to the people who were in the house, but left by saying, "Others would come and treat them worse."

On the 12th of September, the house of Thomas Wakely, an old man, who lived in Falmouth, on the Presumpscot river, was attacked. The most of this family and others were murdered, and the house committed to the flames.

The Indians, having shed the first blood in the war, and thus virtually begun it, dispersed themselves in small bodies over the country, from Piscataqua to Pemaquid. They began the work of robbery and murder, and fell with a relentless hand, upon the foe, wherever chance offered them the least hope of success. The English, on the other hand, were not asleep. They turned their attention to the places first attacked. A party of twenty-five, in a sloop and two boats, was despatched to the head of Steven's or New Meadows river, near where Purchas lived. There they found an equal or greater number of Indians rilling the houses of the settlers. In their attempt to occupy the ground between the savages and the woods, they aroused three spies; one running towards the river, was shot to the ground; another, wounded, fled across a



branch of water in a canoe; and the third, unhurt, escaped to the woods, raising an alarm. Yet the Indians, instead of flying or advancing, skulked in ambush and watched the movements of the English who commenced gathering their corn and loading their boats. Suddenly the war whoop rings through the forest! the savages rush forward, drove the English, wounding several of them, and carried off the boats laden with corn, with their infernal and triumphant shouts. It was an unfortunate affair for the English, and emboldened the savages to new acts of daring and revenge.

The next season the war was renewed, and the Indians moved Eastward in their diabolical attacks. Richard Hammond who had sworn fealty to the Duke, had built him a house and fortification at Stinson's point in Arrowsick.

On the 13th of August, 1676, an attack was made here. Hammond had been a trader with the Indians and they had complained of his cheating them. Once, they said, he had filled them with strong drink and taken away their furs. Hammond was slain by them and his house set on fire, which was soon a heap of ashes. Two others, Samuel Smith and Joshua Grant, were killed, and sixteen persons taken captives. A young girl present, on the first of the fracas, attempted to run away; but an Indian following her, soon brought her back, telling her she had nothing to fear. Still more frightened than at first, she started again, eluded their watch and travelled fifteen miles through the woods to Sheepscot, and related to them the story of what had happened. They saw their danger and made haste their departure.

After the destruction of Hammond's establishment at Stinson's point, the Indians divided into two parties. One party ascended the river and took into custody Francis Card and his family; the other proceeded to the Southern part of Arrowsick, and soon, by stratagem, and blows, accomplished the ruin of that fortress and flourishing settlement.



The inhabitants to the Eastward of Arrowsick, now became so much dismayed, that they dared no longer remain in their own houses. The people at Sheepscot, listening to the story of the girl that had escaped, left their habitations, and fled to the fort at Cape Newaggan. Their houses were soon consumed, and their property became the booty of the savage foe. The people of Pemaquid fled on board their vessels; but being unable to reach Monhegan on account of adverse winds, they landed upon Hamaiscove. Here they met Messrs. Callicot and Wiswall from Casco and Arrowsick, and for two days they labored to construct a fortification. This was only temporary; for as soon as the wind favored them, the two western gentlemen sailed for Boston, while the rest proceeded to Monhegan. They remained here long enough to see their village on shore destroyed; and expecting no help from Boston, they sailed in different directions; some to that town, others to Salem; and a company of them landed at Piscataqua.

Those who had sought refuge at Cape Newaggan, were obliged to flee. And in one month, 1676, "fifteen leagues to the Eastward of Casco Neck, were laid waste. The inhabitants were either massacred, carried into captivity, or driven to the Islands and remoter places, and the settlements abandoned or in ruins." The work of years was wasted; money had been expended, labor performed and hardships endured. The seed had been planted, but before the crop had matured, the inhabitants were driven away, and the work performed seemed utterly in vain. About 260 persons, Eastward of Piscataqua were known to have been killed, or carried into a captivity, from which they never returned. Numbers were severely wounded who survived; and an hundred and fifty or more, at different times were made captives, that were afterwards released. The dwelling houses and other buildings generally to the Eastward of Cape Neckdock, were reduced to



ashes. Possessions were laid waste, cattle and fowls were destroyed, hogs and sheep went with the rest; and a vast amount of property was either plundered or destroyed. The cost of the war in Maine to the Colonial Government was £8,000 besides incidental losses.

This was the first Indian war, sometimes called Phillip's war and continued from June 24th, 1675, to April 12th, 1678, when peace was ratified at Casco, thus continuing two years, eight months and eighteen days. It was a terrible ordeal. The country was in its infancy; blood was its baptism, its cradling sufferings, and woe the experience of its childhood.

One informant states that when King Phillip's war broke out, one of the settlers had "indented with several persons in Boston to build them a ship at Sheepscot River two or three leagues East of the Kennebeck; where, having launched the ship, he also provided a lading of lumber to bring with him which would have been to the advantage of all concerned. But just as the ship was hardly finished, the barbarous Indians, on that river, broke into an open and cruel war upon the English, and the miserable people surprised by so sudden a storm of blood, had no refuge from the infidels, but the ship now finishing in the harbor. Whereupon he left his intended lading behind him, and instead thereof, carried with him his old neighbors and their families, free of all charges to Boston; so the first action that he did after he was his own man, was to save his father's house with the rest of the neighbourhood from ruin; but the disappointment which befel him from his other lading, plunged his affairs into greater embarrassment with such as had employed him."

Sheepscot was destroyed September, 1676, and peace was ratified in 1678. Andros was deposed in 1689. Of the effect of the war, he says, "Upon the insurrection of Pemaquid, the forces being withdrawn and only 18 of the standing company left in the garrison, the fort is since

taken by the French and Indians and the country destroyed." Of the fort of Newcastle, he says, "Most of the men drawn off and others debarked, they saved their officer and carried him prisoner to Boston and thereupon the fort was deserted."

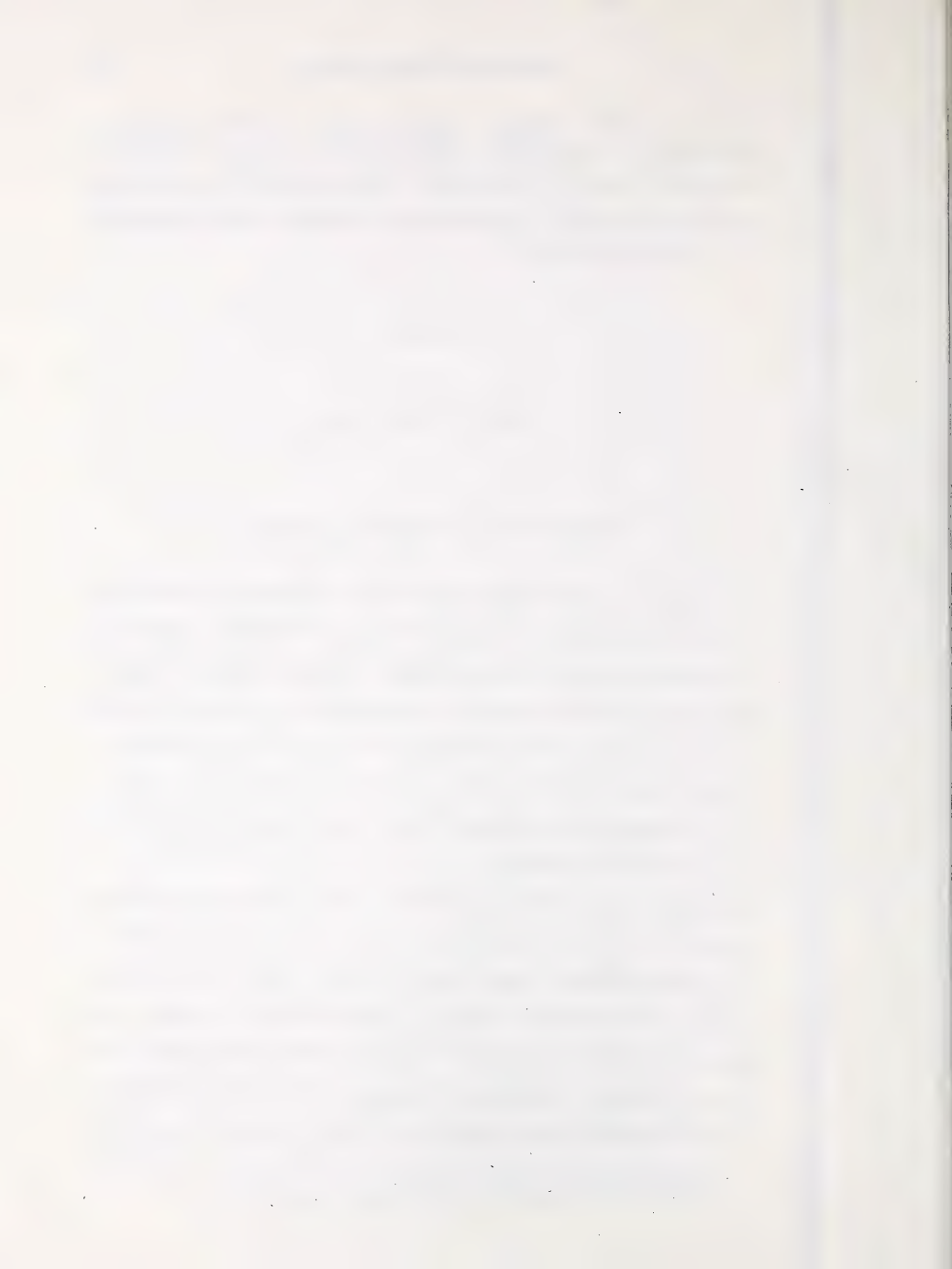
CHAPTER XI.

RETURN OF EMIGRATION.

As soon as the wars were ended, difficulties composed and arrangements could be made, emigration began to revert to its former condition and place. Many who had fled during the fiery heat of battle, became settled in other parts, and never returned. Others came back again, and brought friends and settlers with them. There was however much dispute about titles. Some sold out their rights: estates that were abandoned, found new claimants; and mortgages, and Indian titles, and other sales, passed under a severe scrutiny.

Those who returned, desired Grants from the highest authority, that they might remain peaceably and undisturbed, in their possession. And in April, 1682, they obtained a Grant^s from Henry Joscelyn, Esq., one of the Duke's Agents, for a tract of land for the township of New Dartmouth. In the former settlement the bounds of this town were restricted on the West, by the Sheepscot river; but their settlement extended over on the other side of the river, upon what is now Alna. Besides, Mason

^s Pemaquid Papers p. 95. Sullivan pp. 144 & 148.



and Manning's purchase, 12,000 acres extended on the South to the sea. John Richards, 1649, had settled on the upper end of Jeremysquam and purchased it of Robinhood; and George Davie, 1663, had purchased Wiscasset of Vichodebant, Dick Swash and the other Sheepscot Sagamores, and had commenced a plantation there. It was therefore convenient for the planters at Sheepscot, as well as for those who lived more remote, not only to bring all these residents into one township, but to control the entire Sheepscot waters, both the "Fore" and the "Back" rivers. Therefore they sought and obtained from Josecelyn a Grant of the following liberal and enlarged dominions of New Dartmouth.

"On y^e South to y^e Sea; On y^e North to y^e Country; On y^e East with y^e River known by y^e name of Damaras Cotte, as also with y^e fressh Pond, at y^e head of Said River, and so into y^e Contry; and on y^e West bounding upon y^e Great Island of Saccadahoc, and so through Batesman's Gutt into y^e Sea South and by West; and also Upward from Batesman's Gutt Into y^e Country to y^e Great falles, and from thence to Great Monsiocage ffalles; and from thence a north and by West lyne into y^e Country as pr Platt will appear."

Edward Bateman and John Brown, 1654, bought of Robinhood the present town of Woolwich.* The island that is now called Georgetown was called Sagadahock.† Bateman's Gutt was the narrow passage that extended from the Kennebec to the Sheepscot river including the "Hurl" gate. Monsiocage, I understand to be Montsweag. The boundaries of this tract then become plain. The Atlantic ocean on the South; Damariscotta river and Damariscotta pond on the East; the North indefinite; with the "Great Island of Saccadahoc" and Woolwich on

* Sullivan p. 115.

† Arrowsick Island was granted to John West. Pem. Papers p. 125.



the West; the Western line running from the mouth of the Sheepscot river up through the "Great Hurl gate"; thence to Montsweag river, up that stream and falls, and thence into the country indefinite. So that New Dartmouth was designed to include Newcastle, Edgcomb, Boothbay, Southport, Westport, Wiscasset, Alna and the wilderness North. Sheepscot was the Capital and they wished to make it the port of Entry.

On the 21st of April, 1684, they petition the authorities at New York to have these boundaries and Grant of Joseclyn confirmed to them; and also that they might be exempted from the interference of troublesome persons who have come in to disturb them in their possessions. They say, "We do also further presume and make bold to acquaint your Honor, that we are disturbed by people that come here to claim lands by form, and pretended rights. Capt. Elisha Hutchinson of Boston hath been in these parts, and gives out severe threatening that he will come and take away our land whereon our Town stands; and several others do threaten likewise and say, that they have more right to show, than we have, to our lands;—Therefore we desire that your Honor will consider us, that we may have assurance of our lands, and that no such pretenders, or old Mortgages that were made before the wars with the heathens, may be preceded against us; if they should, it would damnify and utterly break up our Town. Capt. Hutchinson says, that he must have us become his tenants; or otherwise we shall not live here."

The petition also complains of the troublesome interference of Capt. Nicholas Manning; and it says, that unless these troubles are composed, immigration will be hindered, if not utterly cease. The petition was signed by Robert R. Foot, Thomas Gent, William Lovering, Caleb Ray, Thomas Gyles, Esq., Elihu Garrison, Esq., Richard Pain, Mast Maker and Purfar for his Majesty's use in England, and James Cooke, Mariner.

The petition was received and referred, "until the Governor go to Pemaquid."

At the same time April 21, 1684, John Alleyn and seventeen others sent in a petition to Governor Dungan, praying that Sheepscot might be made a port of entry. Pemaquid was the only place, at that time, appointed for the entering and clearance of vessels; and it was inconvenient for vessels bound to other places to be always obliged to enter and clear at this port. They say "at New Dartmouth in Ships Gutt river ar considerable inhab-
bitance and many more Coming and promising a Considerable trad of shiping ffor maste and Lumber." And they farther state that this town, as well as "Sacadyhocke in Kenybeck river," have been at "Considerable charge" in "Erickting of a fforte at Each place for Security."

This petition was also referred "untill the Governor go to Pemaquid and both given back to Mr. Gyles Goddard" who presented them.

On the 30th of August, 1682, the following individuals, John Alleyn, Thomas Gent, Christopher Dyer, Thomas Messer, Robert Scott, William Lowering, John White, Daniel Gent, William Willcutt, John Browne, John Dyer, Caleb Ray, Elizabeth Phips, and David Ransford, met at the house of Mr. Robert Gibbers, at Fort Hill, in Boston, for the purpose of forming an Association, for the re-settlement at New Dartmouth, Sheepscot. They say, "That whereas there was a neck of Land Survaide and a Towne Laid out upon the said necke, Generally knowne and called by y^e name of Mason & Jewett's neck, lying and beeing in Shipscutte River and a towneship bounded to y^e said towne; the ffourth Day of July Extant by Sq^r Joslinge, Justis in Comem with severall other of y^e ffomer Inhab-
bitance of said River, in company with the said justis as Affforesaid; therefore it was thought nessicary and convenient ffor the proppigating and Benefflit of said towne and towneship, and ffor y^e privileges theirof to call this

Meeting where was Mett severall of y^e former proprietors and Inhabitance with their Associatts whose names are underneath subscribed who did jointly bind themselves to stand to severall Articles of Agreement ffor the setteling and Sittuating of said towne and townshipe ffor y^e good and Bennifishall Advancement theirof; theifor, to that purpose, this Covenant and Agreement is Drawne and is Afficarmed with y^e hand and seale of Every person heare present." Then follows the Articles.

The first requires that every former inhabitant, proprietor and owner of any lands, and Meadows, salt and fresh, with all their former privileges, rights or titles, in anywise whatsoever of their former rights into the foresaid township for the future good and benefit thereof, must and shall be thrown into said township, the fruit trees, barns, housing and fencing stuff only excepted; but all other privileges of any person or persons whatsoever, must and shall belong to said township, as above specified.

The second requires, that every person intending to become an inhabitant of the place, must repair thither and commence operations on or before the 29th day of September, 1683. This gave them one year to move in: and unless they were there at that date, they would lose all their rights and titles to any part of said town or township, excepting in the case of the children of proprietors who were apprentices and those that were not of age.

The third is worthy of the men, the age and the place. It contains the true Democratic principle, and shows that they well understood that Religion and the Ministry must give permanency and success to States and Civil Institutions. It shall be given entire and in their own Rhetoric and Chirography. "Itts further Agreed that their shall bee a speshal & speedy order taken that their may be a Convenient place as a tract of Land Laid out for a Ministree, with a Convenient place to sett a meeting house to y^e best advantage for y^e towne & also that wee may have a

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the key findings and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

minister of our owne ffree choyce & such a man as y^e Mager part of y^e towne shall Like and Approve of ffor that End."

The fourth declares, that the settlers shall have leave to lay out and bound their home lots, but no person shall cut and carry away any timber, spars, fencing stuff, thatch or any other merchandize, out 'of the town, without the license and approval of the inhabitants.

The fifth relates to their "out divisions," where every man's lot shall be equally divided, and every man shall have equal proportions in the uplands and meadows both fresh and salt.

Sixth. It is further agreed that every man both house-keepers and single persons, at the age of sixteen years, must and shall provide three pounds of good powder, with twelve pounds of lead, bullet and swan shot, for a town store; and also to keep a good firelock, musket or fowling gun all to be ready for a stock, to prevent the heathen, or a foreign invasion, and to have two sufficient men chosen for that end, to see every man provided, according to order.

The seventh requires them to erect their houses and buildings in the town and not in the township. This was according to the ancient plan and for social enjoyment, but more especially for mutual defence.

The eighth allowed the shipment of produce without the payment of duties or customs.

The ninth allowed the children of former proprietors to come into the place and settle without the payment of "sumption money or any gratuity whatsoever."



CHAPTER XII.

PALMER AND WEST.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS was ducal Governor of New York and Sagadahock from 1674 to 1682, a period of eight years. Charles II was then on the throne. He was a man stubborn in his temper, imperious in manner and in his politics. At the end of that time, he was removed, and in August 1683, Col. Thomas Dungan was appointed in his stead. Feb. 16th, 1685, Charles died, and James, his brother, the Duke of York, ascended to the throne. Dungan, having received his appointment from James while Duke, held over after he was crowned king.

The affairs in this Eastern province were exceedingly disarranged. Arbitrary measures were pursued; evil disposed persons were not brought to justice; and those who had returned and re-possessed their lands, were threatened with ejectment, and were obliged to submit to exactions, that made their situation one of embarrassment and constant perplexity. It was this that called forth the petition of John Alleyn and others to Geo. Dungan in 1684, and of Robert Foot and others, and which were returned, and promised to be considered, when the Governor should go to Pennaquid.

But it appears, that instead of going there himself, he, in 1686, sent two commissioners there for that purpose. These were John Palmer, one of the council of his Majesty's plantation and colony of New York, and John West, one of his partisans and favorites, both of whom were eager for wealth and distinction. They were invested with plenary power and were sent into the province. They reached



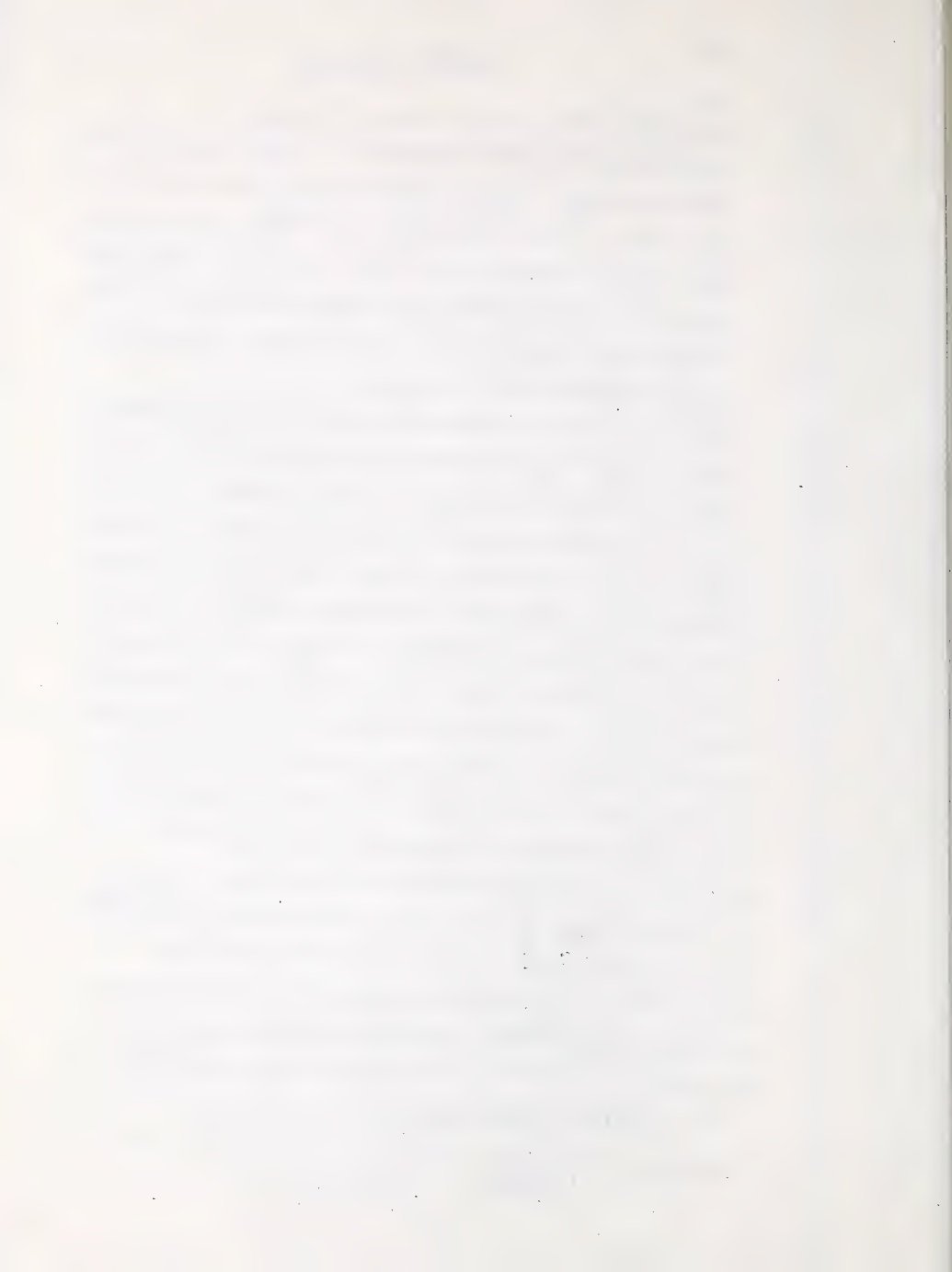
Pemaquid early in the summer of 1686. The former inhabitants had mostly returned to their late places of abode which had been forsaken during Phillip's war; and Abraham Shurte, Esq., a man of integrity, was exercising the office of Clerk of the Plantation. They visited New Dartmouth, Sheepscot and other settlements and islands. The former county lines were acknowledged; and the name of Cornwall given to it by the Duke's commissioners in 1665, was continued.

They next proceeded to regrant or confirm the lands to former settlers, and to other claimants and possessors. In these transactions they were guilty of the most mean and cruel avarice. They were, as Cotton Mather, says: "as arbitrary as the Grand Turk." The poor were oppressed, and the people generally, felt the weight of their unrelenting hands. In the single town of New Dartmouth, it is said, they executed about 146 leaseholds, reserving, for every one hundred acre lot, an annual quit-rent of five shillings, or a bushel of merchantable wheat. The several tracts so leased to individuals, were generally intended to contain only 100 acres; yet some were allowed only house lots of three or four acres. And for executing any leasehold of one hundred acres of upland and twenty of marsh, they demanded the enormous fees of £2,100; and probably for less or larger quantities, a proportionate sum.*

They made ample provisions for themselves, surveying for each other 10,000 acres; and for the Attorney General of Massachusetts, Mr. Graham and some others, they set apart, and gave six, and in some instances, even eight thousand acres. From the main, they went to the islands; and even John Dalling, an old inhabitant of Monhegan, only retained his homestead, by taking a leasehold from these men.

Their "surveys" will be introduced by a petition for a

* Williamson, v. 1, p. 582.



survey and also the power under which they were made.

"To the honored Capt. John Palmer, Esq., one of the Judges of his Majesty's Colony of New York & Albany &c, And Chief commissioner from the Right honored Colonel Thomas Dungan, for the ording and Settling these Eastern parts of his majesty's Colony at Pemaquid &

The petition of Caleb Ray

humbly Sheweth,

Whereas; your honour, Petitioner being an Inhabitant in the Towne of Sheepscot humbly Requests Your honor to grant that he may have one hundred Acres of land lying and being on the neck of land Commonly Called Long Neck, butting on the Eastward side of the Creek to y^e East Side of the towne and soe Ranging East; to; the west side of a Creek Commonly Called Mill Creek; or Allen's falls' Creek Together with; accomodation; of; meadow adjoining to it.

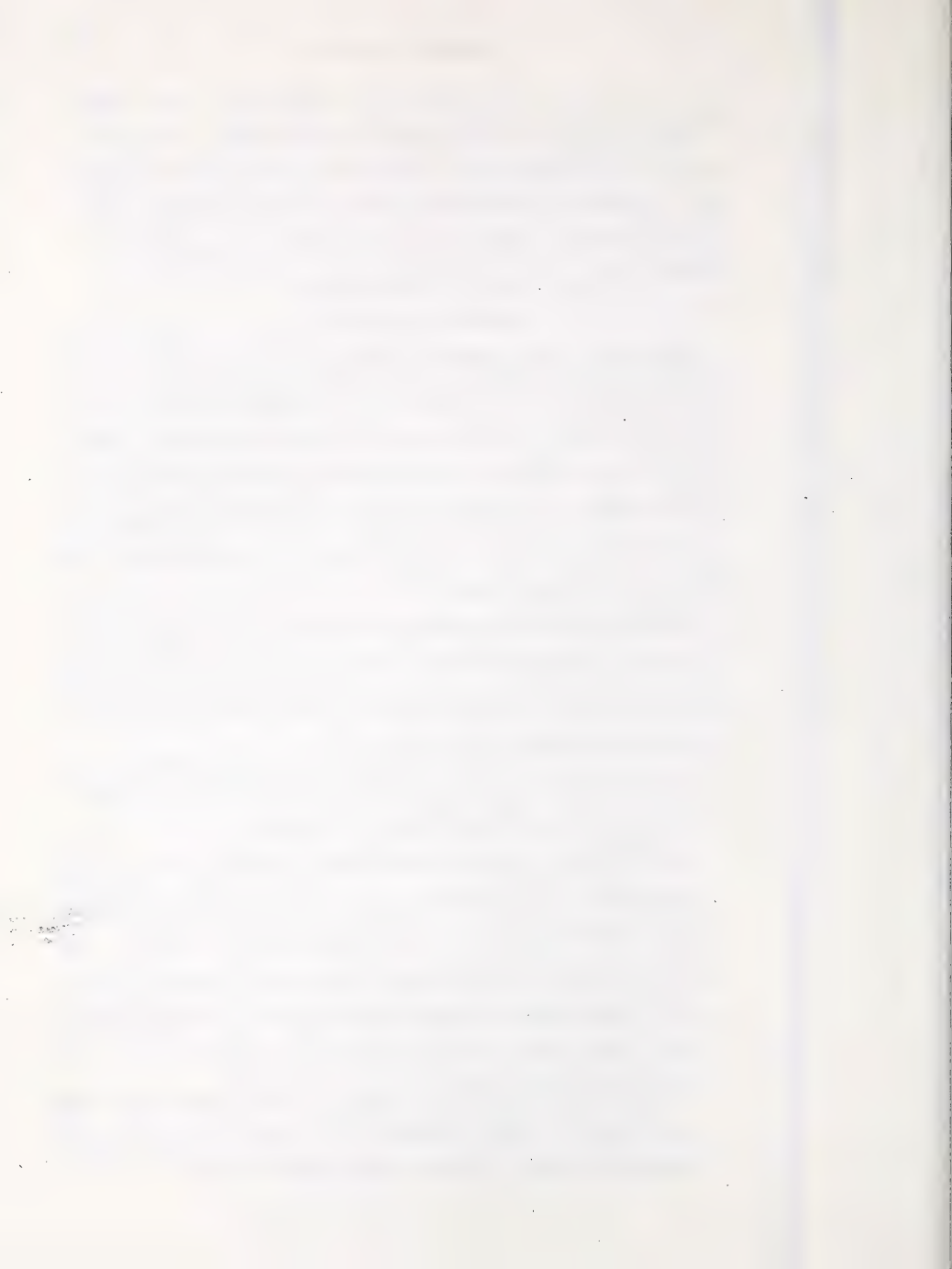
Your honor Petitioner therefore humbly Desires the Grant of the abovesaid Land and meadow, and order that it may be Speedily laid out by the Surveyor in order; Your Petitioner may have a Patent for the Same and he as in Duty bound Shall Ever pray &c."

On the back of this petition, was written, "Peticon of Caleb Raye for 100 acres of Land on the Great Necke."

Underneath this was written, "Granted."

The petition shows a sufficiently humble spirit on the one hand, and a haughty one, on the other. In truth, "The Honored Capt John Palmer, Esq., one of the Judges of his Majestie's Colony of New Yorke & Albany, and Commissioner from the Right Honorable Thomas Duncan, etc.," could only be approached by such humble men as Caleb Raye and his co-partners, the tillers of the soil, with hat in hand, and "with your leave, Sir."

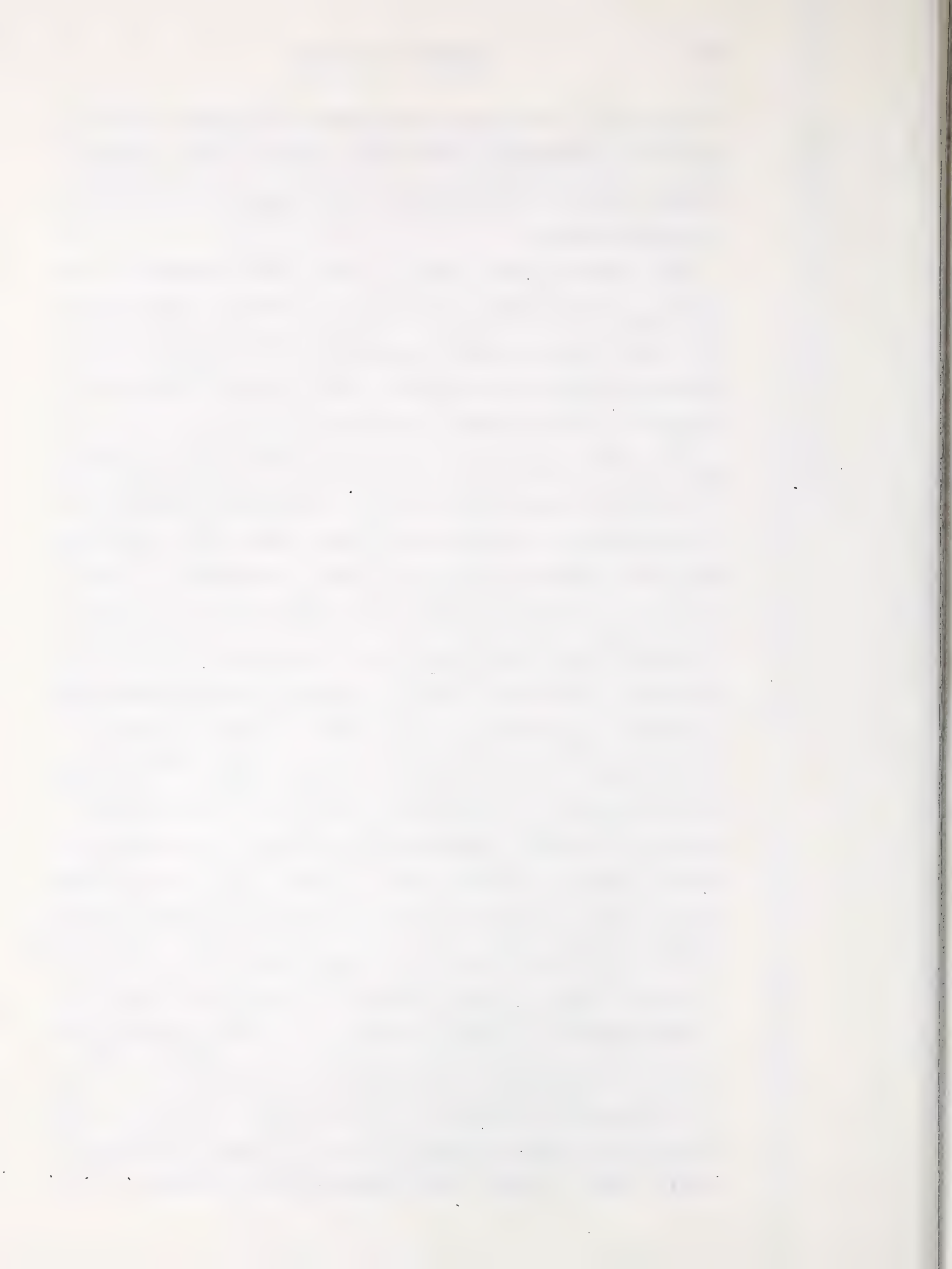
There were then three papers to be signed and to be paid for:—1, The Petition; 2, The Survey; 3, The Patent or Deed. A very convenient, but most arbitrary



way, to filch money, or its equivalent in produce, from the pockets of those, who, when they returned home from the office of these Dignitaries, were obliged to hear their own children cry for bread which they might not be able to provide for them.

The second paper which I shall here introduce, and which I have termed No. II, is a "survey," answering to the Petition above inserted. This was published in the IV vol. of the Maine Historical Collections, page 225. The Petition itself was not dated. This "Survey" bears date, Aug. 16, 1686, and reads as follows :

"By vertue of an Order from y^e honored John Palmer, Esq.; one of y^e Counsell; in the Colony of New York and Commissioner for the Granting of Lands in y^e County of Cornwall & in y^e sd County I have Surveyed & Laid out for Caleb Raye a Sertayne Tracte or parcell of Land within the bounds of New Dartmouth on the Great necke Contayning one hundred & one Acres & one hundred and forty poles. Beginning at a Sertayne poynt or Islet formerly Called Cole's Islet; and from thence Ranningg Easterly a Lounge y^e Water Side to a Red; oake tree Marked one floare sides & from thence East South East: Cross y^e sd; necke to a white oake Standing by the Mill Creeke Marked one floare Sides & from thence Northerly a Lounge y^e sd Mill Creeke fifty five poles, to another whit oake Marked one floare sides; & from thence west north west Cross y^e sd; neck a gayne three hundred poles; to a Stake Sett by y^e side of a Cove; & from thence a Lounge y^e sd Cove to y^e poynt of y^e Islett Afforesd; fifty-three poles; & also; twenty Accres of Meadowe Lying on y^e west Side of y^e River yt goeth to y^e Mille beegining at the y^e whit oake Afforesd standing by y^e Mille Creeke beeing y^e Southerly or Southwesternmost bounds of his upland there and from thence Southerly a Lounge y^e sd shoare to a Stake by the River sid; & from thence north west to a whit oake standing one y^e Eadge of the



upland Marked one ffoare sides; & ffrom thence to y^e sd white oak tree where itt beeganne. performed ye; 16; Day of Augst 1686. allso a duble house Lott in the town Aioyning & Lying to y^e northward of Samuel Boles his house Lott contayning y^e quantity of Seventeen poles & eight ffoutt ffronting to the king's highway ffrom thence Easterly thirty fore poles to the Cove & alounge by y^e sid of sd Cove seventeen poles & Eight ffootte Reare northerly up y^e Said Cove which Contaynes two Accres and Seventy five poles; ye whole beeing performed Augst y^e; 16; Day; 1686."

signed "NICH. MANNING.

Surveyor."

These boundaries are easily traced. He commenced at what is now called "Weare Islands," owned I believe by James Preble, and followed the shore round, past the late Hartley Nickel's brickyard, and then took as a starting point, a red oak tree marked on four sides. Then he struck across the neck, through land probably now owned by Wm. Gray and Robert Kennedy, and reached a point on Mill creek near Shattuck's Mill dam. The bound was a white oak marked on four sides. Then he ranged up the creek fifty-five rods to another white oak and made that his Eastern bound. Then he struck back again, west north west, three hundred rods, to a stake which he set by the side of the cove that lies to the South of Sheepscot Meeting house. From thence he travelled south till he reached the first mentioned bound. The trees and the stake standing in his day, have all passed away; but the natural boundaries continue, and will remain the same, till the end of time. His marsh or "meadow" butted his land on the southern corner, and is the same that is now owned by Robert Kennedy and others. It lies next below Shattuck's Mill dam on the western side of the stream.

The double house lot lay on the western side of the cove which was the Western Boundary of his hundred

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather information from stakeholders. Additionally, it discusses the application of statistical analysis to interpret the collected data.

3. The third part describes the process of identifying trends and patterns in the data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data analysis, involving the identification of key variables and the use of appropriate statistical techniques.

4. The fourth part focuses on the communication of findings. It stresses the importance of presenting the results in a clear and concise manner, using visual aids such as charts and graphs to enhance understanding.

5. The fifth part discusses the implications of the findings for the organization's strategy and operations. It suggests that the insights gained from the analysis should be used to inform decision-making and to drive positive change within the organization.

6. The sixth part provides a summary of the key points discussed in the document. It reiterates the importance of data-driven decision-making and the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the organization's performance.

7. The seventh part concludes the document with a statement of appreciation for the support and cooperation of all stakeholders involved in the research process.

8. The eighth part lists the references used in the document, providing a comprehensive overview of the sources of information and data.

9. The ninth part includes a glossary of key terms and definitions, ensuring that all readers have a clear understanding of the terminology used throughout the document.

10. The tenth part provides contact information for the research team, including email addresses and phone numbers, for any further inquiries or requests for additional information.

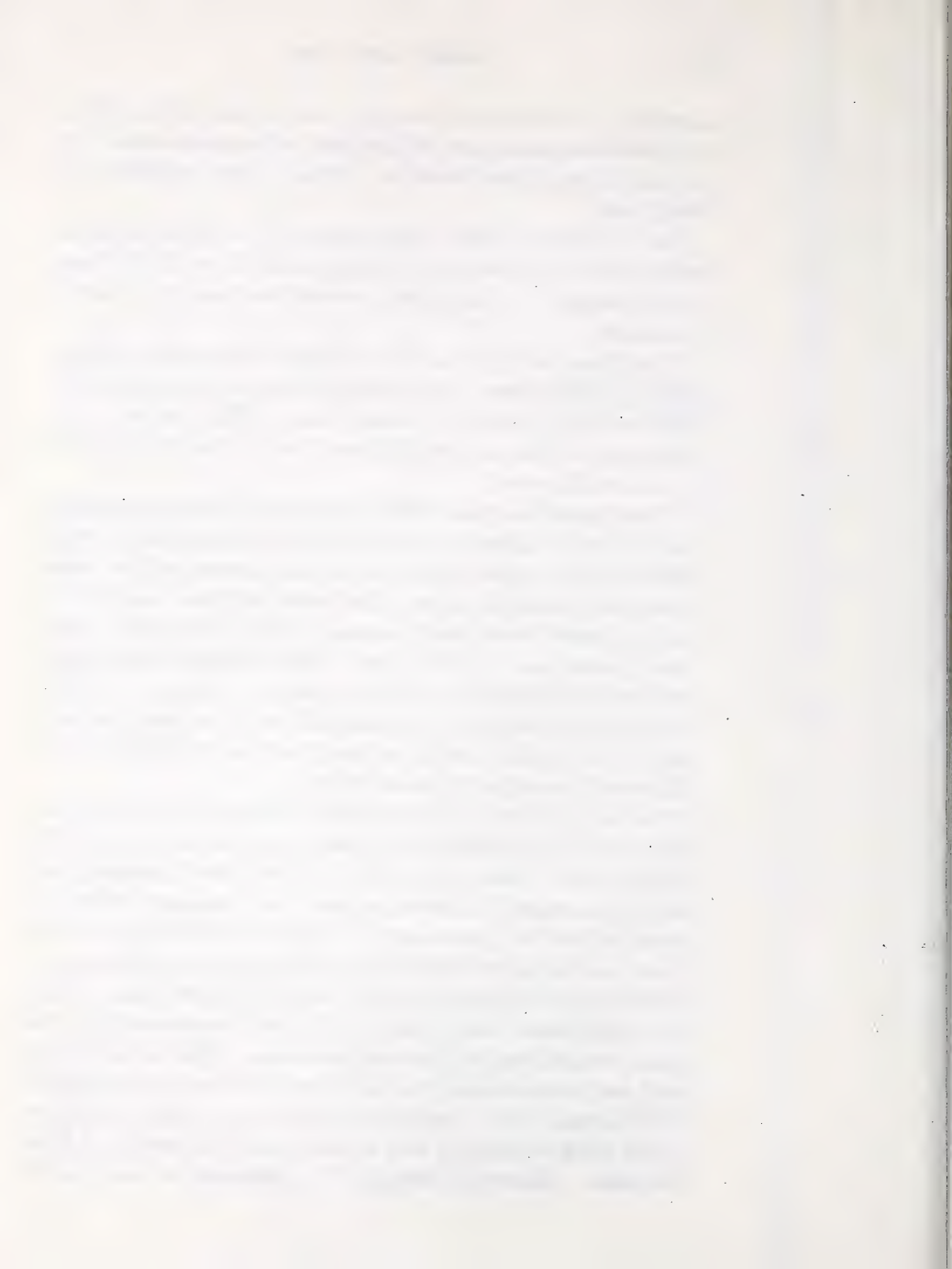
acre lot. It extended from the Cove to the King's highway and was in a part of the field afterwards owned by the late Henry Cargill's heirs. It may have included the brickyard.

On the back of the above survey, in a different hand writing, was the following, "Survey of land for Caleb Raye to be patented." Underneath was written the word "fact"; performed.

They then surveyed a lot next North of this for William Willcot of 100 acres. The third lot was for George Spear. The fourth lot was for Thomas Ghent. This included the homestead of his mother, Madam Gent. The fifth lot was for James Marston.

From their fees, taken from a distressed and enterprising people, they realized at least five or six hundred pounds sterling; and those who were in the interest of the commissioners, excited among the timid settlers, the fear of being ejected from their homes, if they delayed to take their deeds and pay the fees. But although lands were surveyed, and patents allowed, and fees also paid, no title was in fact derived by the leaseholders from these proceedings. For Indian deeds, or the Grant under Elbridge and Aldsworth prevailed against them.

In the prosecution of their trust, Palmer and West were directed to lay claim to the country as far East as the St. Croix river. This was the limit of the Duke's patent; and they commenced to exercise over this immense tract, the prerogatives of government. Not acquainted with these facts, a shipmaster from France, belonging to Piscataqua, in the pursuit of trade, went to the Penobscot with a cargo of wines, where they landed, with the impression that the place was within the French dominions. But because they had not been entered in the Custom house at Pemaquid, Palmer and West sent and seized them. The affair gave great offense both to the French and the people of New England. However, through the influence of the French



ambassador, at the English Court, the wines were restored, and the difficulty healed.

During Dungan's administration many Dutch families were removed from the banks of the Hudson to those of the Sheepscoot.* There they remained till the next Indian war, when they departed, and never returned. The English settled the country. There are evidences of the Dutch settlement at Sheepscoot, and it is also said that many families of that people resided on the banks of the Damariscotta.

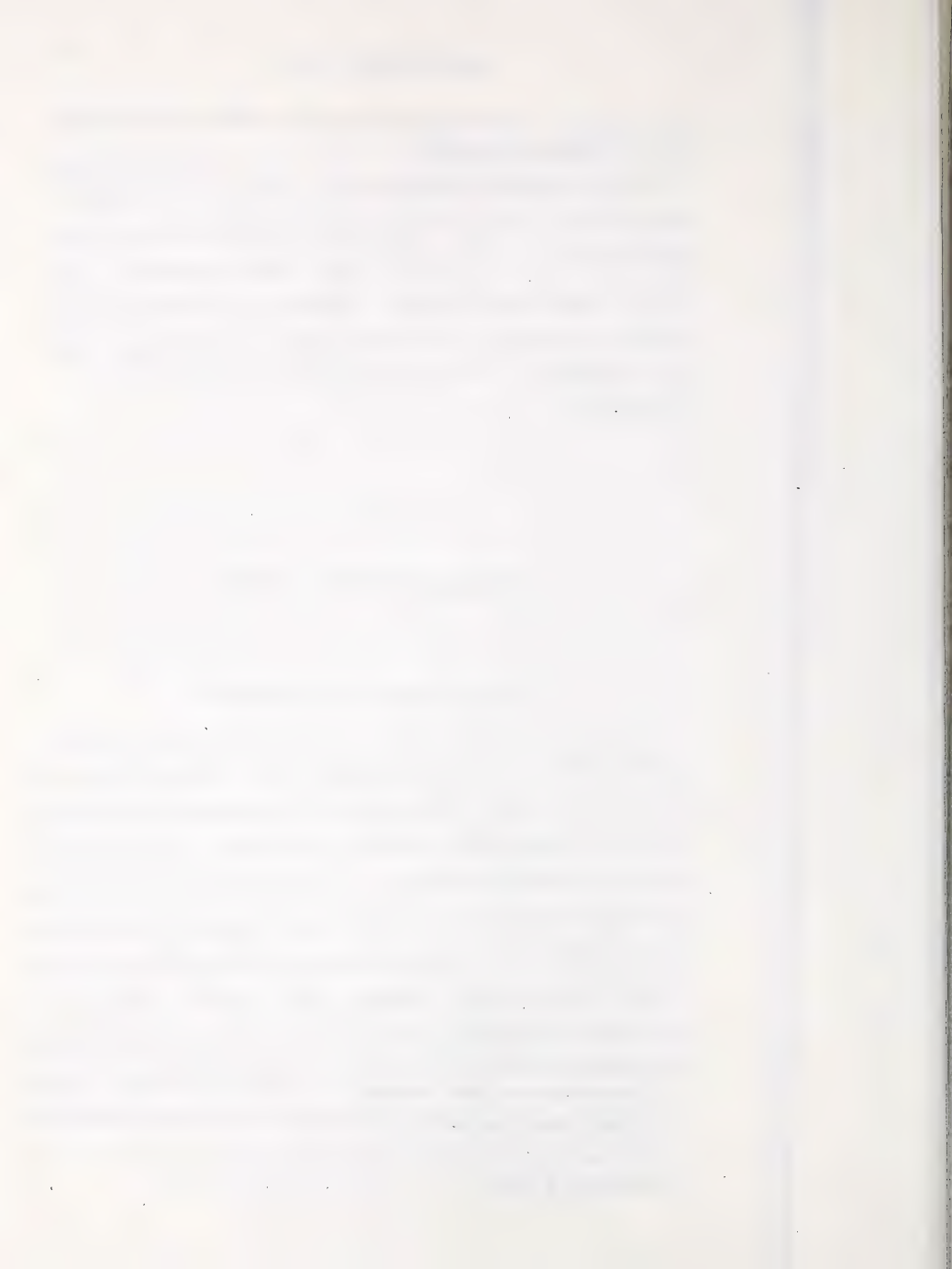
CHAPTER XIII.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS was appointed Governor of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Plymouth and Rhode Island. This appointment seemed to suspend, if not to nullify the authority of Dungan at Sagadahock and the Eastern country. A disagreement and conflict arose between them. However the matter was soon settled by a Commission from the Crown appointing him Capt. General and Vice Admiral over the whole of New England, New York and the Jerseys. His council consisted of thirty-nine members any five of whom constituted a quorum, and Edward Randolph was appointed Secretary.

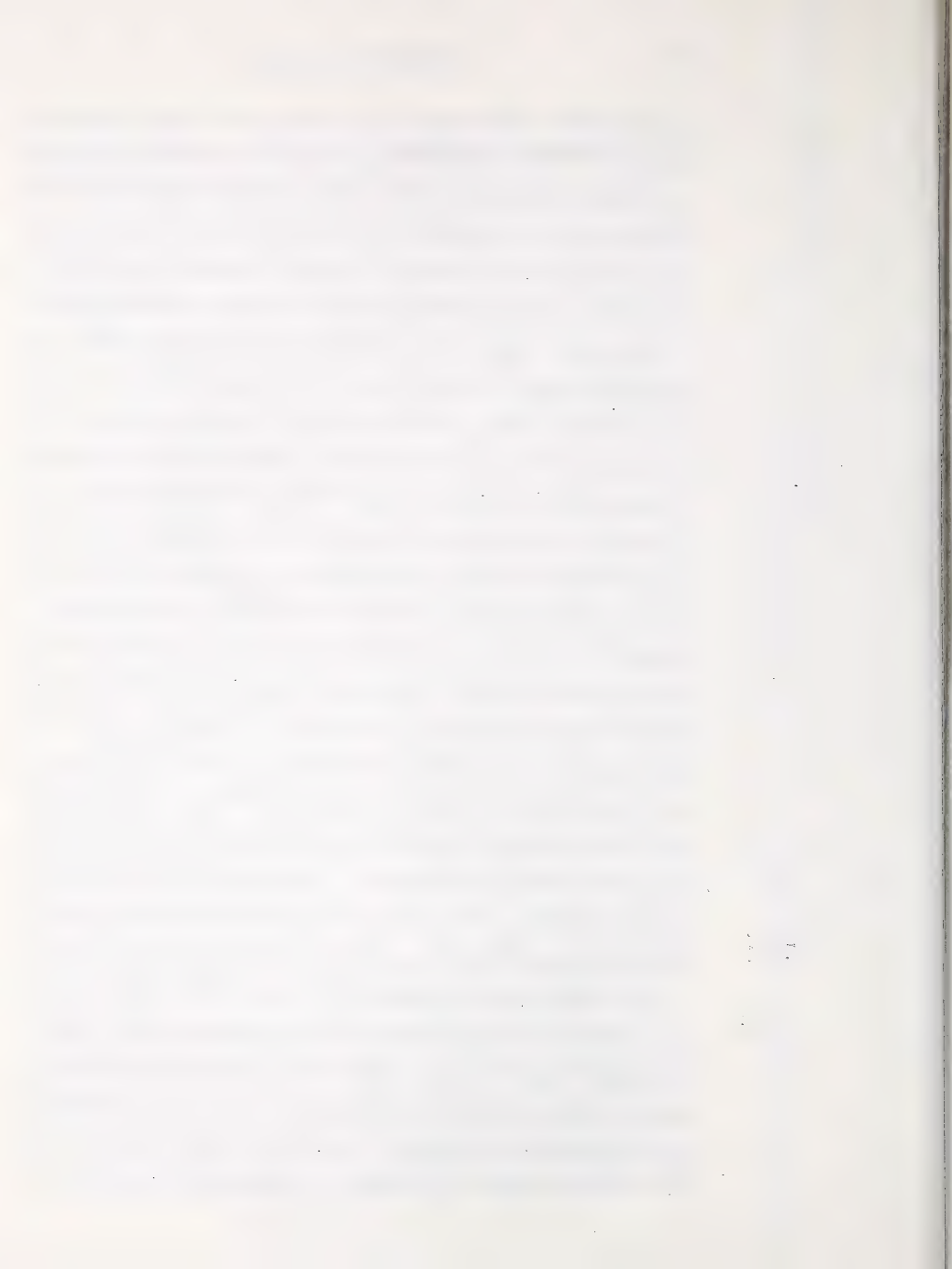
The powers of this council were almost absolute. Their own will and judgment, were their rules and formulas.

* Sullivan p. 231.



"All statute laws were at their feet; all taxes subject to their command; and land titles might be made their playthings." Andros, like his Master James, at the first, made plausible professions; but he soon proved himself a cruel instrument of despotism and he became a just and general object of execration. His chief advisers of the council were Palmer, Mason, Brockholt, Usher and Randolph; while West, Graham and Bullivant were "his parasites and confidants." The people were only permitted to meet once in a year, in their primary assemblies, for the choice of officers; those worshiping in a Congregational way, were threatened with the loss of their houses of worship unless they reformed; no marriages were allowed to be performed, unless the parties or their friends were first bound in a bond with a penalty to be forfeited unto the Government, should any unlawful impediment come to light; the press was restrained; land titles were insecure; and the liberties of the people generally vastly circumscribed. The inhabitants were taught that they must have new patents to their real estate; Indian deeds were pronounced no better than "the scratch of a bear's paw;" old deeds of lands and ancient titles were not held valid where the charters were vacated; new assurances for land must be preceded by a petition for the same, with a description of the lot or claim; and large fees were demanded in every step and stage of the process. Sometimes it cost £30 to obtain a single deed and £2 10s were demanded for the probate of a single will. These emoluments were divided between Andros, the chief judge, and Dudley, his deputy.

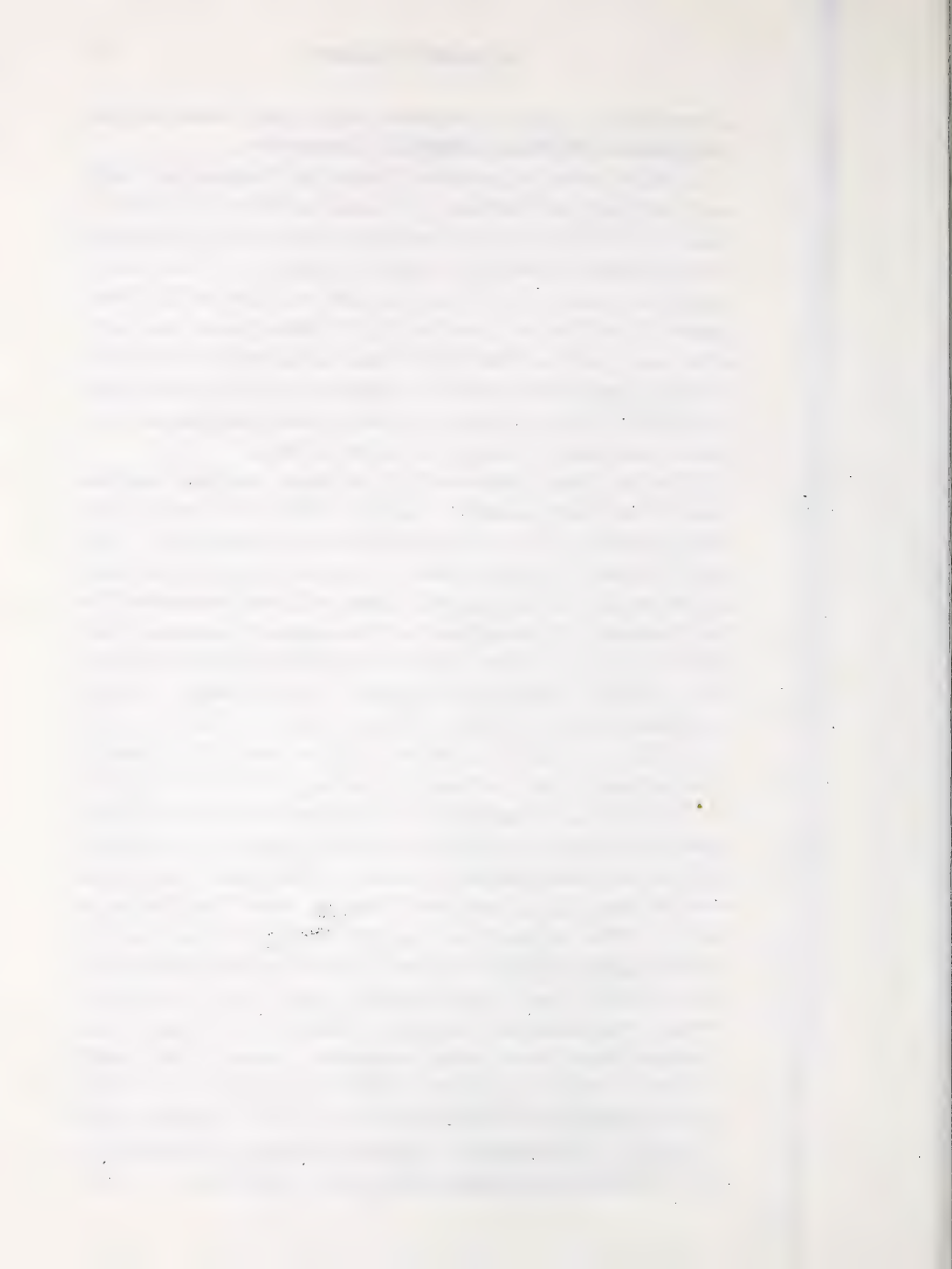
In 1688, Andros resolved on a visit to the Penobscot. At Pemaquid he met some of the inhabitants who made sad complaints against Palmer and West, and prayed him to confirm their original rights and possessions to them, which had been greatly disturbed by these two notorious and troublesome gentlemen. But he pronounced that all that had been done by Dungan's commissioners, had been



of no effect. And yet immense sums had been paid for confirmation of titles under that Commission.

Troubles being experienced with the Indians, he fortified and supplied eleven garrisons in different parts of Maine. At Pemaquid he stationed two new companies of 60 men each, besides 36 veteran troops; in New Dartmouth he placed 24 of the regular soldiery under Lieutenant John Jordan, besides Capt. Withington's company of 60 men; and the little fort on the Damariscotta, was to be relieved every week from the garrison at New Dartmouth. At Sagadahock and other places he also established garrisons and threw in troops for their defence.

After an administration of sixteen months, Andros closed his Gubernatorial career. He was among the wrong people for a man of his views and measures. "He found himself in the midst of a generation of the first emigrants and their patriotic sons, who were schooled to the doctrine of principles and consistent measures, and who were alive to every sentiment of liberty, civil, religious and rational. Equality of rights was a maxim deeply inscribed upon the tablet of their hearts. But, by tame submission to rulers, in whose appointment their wishes were not consulted; to laws, in making of which they had no voice, to taxes imposed and appropriated without their consent; to attacks upon the sacred rights of conscience and the title deeds of their homes without their assistance, were to put on at once and tamely wear the chains of slavery. The popular and mighty struggle in the mother country against Popish hierarchy and despotic domination, under James and his adherents, was well understood through the colonies, and the triumphs of liberty and privilege, were news most ardently desired and daily expected. Such a prospect must have inspired our Provincial patriots and statesmen here, with a bolder spirit of reform. In the spring a general murmur of discontent spread through the community, which was followed by the



flashes of a rumor that the Governor's guards were to be let loose upon Boston. Half-smothered indignation could no longer be suppressed. The smitten spark set the public in flames; and early on the morning of April 18, 1689, the populace threw the Governor and thirty of his most obnoxious partisans into confinement. Several of them, such as Andros, Dudley, Randolph, West, Palmer, Graham, Sherlock and Farwell, were not allowed to be enlarged on any bail that could be offered."

The flame is kindled; the news spreads; the country is awakened; people flock into the town; patriotic songs were sung; patriotic speeches made; and patriotic measures pursued. Simon Bradstreet, the late Governor, Thomas Danforth, late Deputy Governor and President of Maine, and thirteen others, men of firmness and distinction, were induced to take the direction of affairs, and oppose, by all the weight of their authority, every attempt at rashness and extravagance. Andros, an unwilling spectator of the storm, which more than any other man, he himself had raised, was compelled to surrender the keys of government and the command of the fortifications. After three days of popular commotion, the waves of feeling began to subside, though the shock throughout the administration, was felt for a much longer time.

April 20, 1689, a general convention of the people was held. Simon Bradstreet, Thomas Danforth and thirty-five others were appointed "A committee of safety." Isaac Additon was chosen clerk, and Wait Winthrop appointed Commander in Chief of the Militia. The news reaches the colonies that James has abdicated the crown, and William and Mary, his daughter and son-in-law, were the king and queen of England. Joy unbounded and quite unrestrained, prevailed throughout New England. The king's agents were politically dead, many of his officers thrown into prison, the grants and deeds which they had issued, were null and void; soldiers rose up and in some instances,



threw their haughty and lordly officers into close confinement, and the people from the Penobscot to the Hudson felt light and breathed easy again. A judicious and wise king was upon the throne; Ducal authority was swept away; tyrannical enactments and barbarous decrees were no more, the name of New Dartmouth is soon to cease, and the County of Cornwall will never be needed again. Another chapter is to be read; other events are to transpire; new laws are to be enacted and put in force; new institutions to arise, and a brighter, better day in its own time to be ushered in.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE SECOND DESTRUCTION OF SHEEPSCOT.

AN interval of ten years of peace had now transpired. Many of the inhabitants had returned and resumed their former positions and occupations, and others had immigrated with them. The Dutch had founded settlements, and were manifesting their usual industry and prosperity. Forests were hewn down; lands cleared; the meadows, both salt and fresh, were cut, houses built, barns were laden in autumn, and cattle reposed securely, while the sheep fattened in the pastures. A considerable "town" had sprung up on Sheepscot "lower Necke," schools were established, men worshipped God according to the dictates of their own consciences; vessels were built; and ships lay in the stream, receiving their cargoes, when lo! the dark clouds appear in the East. James had been driven from his throne!—Andros, in this country, is seized,



together with his obnoxious officials, and thrown into prison! the contest between papacy and protestantism is renewed, and rages in its utmost fury! France receives James into her bosom, and espouses his quarrel! the Indians, in this country, who had long looked upon the coming in of the English and their encroachments upon Aboriginal dominions and influence with a jealous eye and added to this, the various acts of injustice committed by the English against the Indians at various times, were stirred up by the French to deeds of cruelty, savage ferocity and revenge. They began to butcher their cattle, slay their inhabitants, burn their dwellings, and commit depredations. Even in Andros' day, the evil spirit began to show itself. He himself was averse to war, and did, for a time, all he could to avert its realities and horrors; but after he found that his efforts were unavailing, and that the terrible scourge must be hurried on, he went into it with a will. He collected, according to one author, 700 men; Holmes* says 800; and Elliot puts the number at 1,000; and with these, he enters upon an Eastern expedition, breathing vengeance and slaughter and dire destruction. He had visited Piscataqua, Pemaquid and the Penobscot, on a former excursion, but now, at the head of an army and late in Nov. 1688, he takes up his line of march for the seat of war. His project was opposed by all the more wise and considerate, and in the end it proved abortive. His soldiers suffered incredibly with cold and fatigue, and many of them perished. It was at the wrong season of the year; and the expedition ended in chagrin and disgrace; for he neither took a captive nor killed a foe. To varnish his inglorious adventure, and cover a mortifying retreat, he ordered the repair and erecting of eleven forts at different points from Piscataqua to Penobscot.

* Annals, p. 494.



THE SECOND INDIAN WAR.

The causes of this war had, for a long time, been in operation. In fact, the treaty made at the close of the last war, Sept. 8, 1635, was never very satisfactory to the English : for it required of them to pay for an annual quit-rent, a peck of corn for every English family, and for Major Phillips of Saco, who was a large landholder, a bushel of corn. This, to the Indians, was a profitable arrangement ; but to the English it was mortifying and burdensome.

The first acts of hostility were committed at North Yarmouth, Aug. 13, 1688. The plantation, at that place, was thought to be a direct encroachment upon the rights and territories of the Indians. The inhabitants began to build a garrison upon the Eastern bank of Royall's river. The Indians perceiving this, thought to deter them ; and in revenge, proceeded to kill several cattle on the opposite side of the river. Other acts of hostility were committed by them. The work on the garrison progressed with renewed efforts ; and about the middle of August, a small party waylaid two workmen who were in search of oxen to labor on the garrison, and made them both prisoners. This was in the morning when the men were going to their daily employments. The rest of the savage party who were well armed, rushed from the woods as they advanced towards the half-finished garrison, and accosting them with insolent language, began to provoke a quarrel. Words were followed by a scuffle, in which at first an Indian gave a man by the name of Larabee a push, who instantly raising his gun, shot his assailant dead. While in the act of firing, he was seized by another stout Indian whom a third man by the name of Benedict Pulsifer,

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struck with the edge of his broad axe, and the skirmish became general. Some fell on both sides.

The English, perceiving that they were fewer in numbers than the savages, withdrew to a place of less exposure under the bank of the river, and making a stand, defended themselves with great bravery, till their ammunition was nearly gone. The commander of the garrison, Capt. Walter Gendell, was an eye witness of a part of the contest. He had long been a trader with the Indians, and from the very friendly intercourse he had always maintained with them, he took a bag of ammunition and hastened, in a float, with a servant, to the assistance of his brave comrades. He stood upright, as the servant paddled, that the Indians might know him, thinking that his presence might dissuade them from further acts of hostility. But these both were shot by particular aim; and Gendell throwing the ammunition ashore, had only time to exclaim, before he breathed his last, "I have lost my life in your service." Supplied with ammunition, the men were enabled to maintain their ground till dusk when the enemy retired. Our loss was two killed, besides Captain Gendell, whose loss was deeply lamented. He was a man of enterprise and worth; and as one of the trustees, the township had been confirmed to him. Several of the Indians were killed, and the survivors passed the night upon Lane's Island. Here they had a horrid carousal; in the course of which they brutally murdered the two men who had been taken by them, while in pursuit of the oxen.

The attack stopped the work on the garrison, and delayed the settlement of North Yarmouth for many years. The inhabitants soon removed to Jewell's Island; but being pursued by the savages, were barely able to defend themselves from a violent and murderous attack. A friendly vessel afterwards took them off, and conveyed them to Boston.

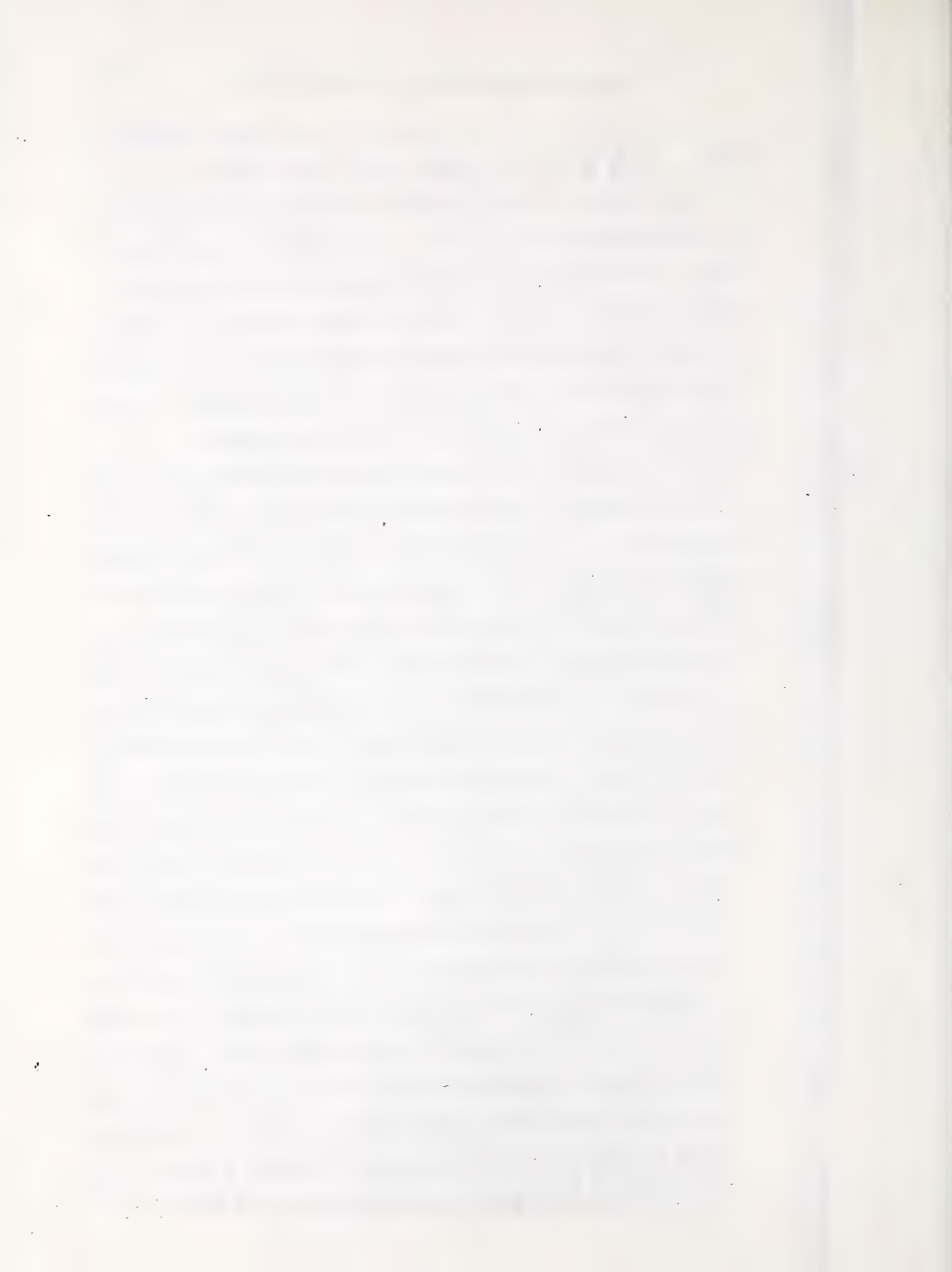
This bloody affair alarmed the people on the whole

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for assimilation and the creation of a new American identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of diverse peoples, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for equality and the recognition of the rights of all citizens. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of free people, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for liberty and the protection of the rights of all citizens. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the preservation of the United States and the promotion of its interests. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the preservation of the United States and the promotion of its interests. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the preservation of the United States and the promotion of its interests. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the preservation of the United States and the promotion of its interests. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the preservation of the United States and the promotion of its interests. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of people who are proud of their country and its achievements, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for the preservation of the United States and the promotion of its interests.

coast. Suspicions were excited against the Sokokis Indians; and it was supposed, that they, contrary to the late treaty, knew of the intended outbreak, but failed to give information of it. That they might be brought to terms, and that the secret springs of these late hostile acts might be more perfectly known, orders were given by Benjamin Blackman, Esq., to Capt. John Sargent to make arrests of some of them. About twenty, some of whom were ringleaders in the late war, were seized, and sent to Fort Loyal. They were afterwards taken to Boston where they were unwisely released by Governor Andros.

As a counteraction of this policy, reprisals were made by the Indians. Nine persons were made prisoners at Sagadahock. The houses at Merrymeeting Bay were plundered; and all who made resistance, were cruelly slain. The Indians, in a drunken frolic, soon after killed several of their captives, but sent the rest to Ticonic.

New Dartmouth was the next object of their vengeance and attack. Under the patronage of Gov. Dungan, the place had become remarkably flourishing. One author styles it, "The Garden of the East," and it was popularly known as the "Sheepscot farms." There was upon the apex of the hill, where is now the burying ground, a fortification, which Andros had strengthened and mounted. Sept. 5th, 1688, the Indians make their approach and seize Henry Smith and his family. Here they stop their efforts, and defer their attack till the next day. It was a note of warning to the inhabitants; a reprieve, or a kind of providential interference, during which the frightened inhabitants leave their dwellings and rush to the garrison; one other family, that of Edward Taylor, being made prisoners. The Indians, chagrined at their loss of the inhabitants, set fire to their dwellings, when a general conflagration ensued. In an hour all was consumed, save two or three exceptions. The labor of years and the fruits of their industry were forever lost. The hope of continuance was gone, and the



inhabitants must seek safety by retreating before the gathering storm. Savage vengeance was aroused, and no mercy was shown to any of those against whom the battle-axe and the tomahawk had been uplifted. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, farming utensils and the ripening harvest found a common grave and came to a common end. As an instance of the perfidy and barbarity of the savages, they abused the man sent from the fort to treat with them, and then murdered him. Pity was gone and compassion was a stranger to their bosoms. It was the second time that the torch had been applied to the village, and the second time within the period of twelve years, that it had been reduced to ashes. The storm rages all around. From every quarter there came up a wail of mourning and desolation and woe. Sons fell in the battle field; husbands and fathers had their brains and bowels opened by the savage cimeter in the presence of their own households; wives and mothers were dragged into a captivity worse than death; and every hour added some new horror to the already fearfully tragic scene.

A cold, long winter without homes, or food, or necessities of life, was the bitter prospect which these poor pioneers and hardy adventurers had before them. Shut up in the garrison, with its walls and the soldiers as their defenders and only the provisions which their hands, in their flight, had carried there, their stay could be only temporary. If the soldiery could hold out, starvation would soon compel terms of surrender. The entire population left, and the place lay a wilderness for the term of thirty years. Tradition, which descended from an aged Indian to Col. James Cargill, and the older inhabitants, reports that the Indians, not being able to subdue at once those in the garrison, gave them a certain time to leave which they readily embraced and went to sea in a vessel.

While one of these terrible wars was in progress, the inhabitants became short of food. Bread there was none:

corn could not be raised; the lands were left untilled, and everything useful to them, that savage ferocity could reach, was destroyed. No one could reach them—they could get nowhere to tell the story of their sufferings to friendly ears who could afford them the means of relief.

At last they determined on building a vessel.* With stealth and the utmost guard, they cut the timber, drew it to the shore and then commenced their operations. They toil on day by day and week by week, till months had elapsed—the women at the same time busying their fingers in carding, spinning and weaving cloth for sails for her—and the time of her launching was soon expected—when she would sail for the westward and return laden with corn—when lo! on a dark night flames were seen issuing from her hold, and their choice and costly packet is reduced to ashes! It was the work of the savage! Paleness then sat on every countenance and trembling seized every heart. What shall be done? was the next question. Nothing was the reply. The enemy are all around—the wilderness separates us from our neighbors—and all must stand in their own, and not their neighbors' defence. Then a bright thought enters the mind of one brave fellow—the resolution is taken. With a small compass in his pocket, and bidding his friends adieu, he starts to go about through the wilderness, to Boston. Many days elapse—much fatigue and weariness are experienced; but he arrives there “safe and sound,” and tells the story of their sufferings to ears that listened and to hearts that felt. The Governor immediately despatched a vessel, laden with supplies and filled with armed men and munitions of war. The ship is soon despatched—spreads her broad wings to the breeze and arrives safely and casts her anchor in Sheepscot waters. The report of the signal cannon had been heard as the flood tide and favorable wind carried

* Mrs. John Faskell. James Mallett.

her up to the point of destination—but how did the hearts of those famished inhabitants swell with emotion, as they saw the hero return, laden with supplies, and supported by a body of veteran troops, who, some time before, had been sent away by them with weeping eyes and saddened feelings, upon his strange errand.

Their wants are relieved. The Indians wished to come on board their vessel.* This they would not allow. They then desired one of their cannon, “big guns,” which they had never seen before; this could not be allowed except at a very large price which the Indians cheerfully paid. They then wished to know how to use it. The English told them, to first put the powder in—then a few dry leaves—then small stones and sand and pounded brick and almost anything that they could get into the muzzle, and then they must ram it down hard, and keep doing so, till it was full to the muzzle; and then they must all get round it and touch it off. All this the simple minded savages most religiously observed—the match was put to the powder—the design of the English was accomplished—the explosion took place—the cannon was burst†—pieces of it, together with sand, stones and other missiles flew in every direction—many of the Indians were killed—more were wounded—and horror and vengeance seized the minds of all. They saw the trick—it could not be forgiven—they resolve on the extermination of the New Dartmouth settlement—the inhabitants are warned away—they embark on board this friendly vessel, saw the rising flames of the garrison they had left behind, and quit the scenes of their former joys and later calamities forever.

It was a noble people. There was there some of the best of the Pilgrim blood: and their faith and powers of endurance were well nigh marvellous. Not like the Pop-

* Mrs. John Paskell. James Mallett.

† Pieces of this cannon were found in the next century.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The Reconstruction era followed, and the nation began to heal the wounds of war. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw rapid industrialization and the rise of big business. The Progressive Era brought about reforms in government and society. The 1920s and 1930s were characterized by economic challenges and the New Deal. The mid-20th century saw the rise of the Cold War and the civil rights movement. The late 20th and early 21st centuries have been marked by technological advancement and global challenges. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of its people.

ham Colony which died before it was a year old—which fled at the opening spring when ample succor had arrived from England and there was no war with the natives—this colony without the patronage of lords or receiving the fostering hand of the king and wealthy men, came in unobserved, cut down the forests, tilled their fields, planted Democratic Institutions, maintained schools, supported the ministry, and manifested all the elements of growth and greatness and continuance. They maintained a civil existence for more than fifty years, and then fled because a storm of hail fell upon them which no human force could withstand; but as soon as the elements subsided, they return again, strong in hope and buoyant in expectation, lay anew the foundations, and see the pillars of state rising rapidly around them. For a time they stood the second shock of war; and they only yielded when this became too powerful for them to withstand.

Setting aside the time they were absent, during King Phillip's war, they had maintained an existence of some sixty-five years, and then they only left when all their sister colonies were swept away around them. They yielded as the brave always do, fighting nobly to the end.

During the year 1697, Major March, a popular and gallant officer, with a command of 500 men, was directed to range the coast Eastward, by sending parties in different directions. On the 9th of September, he landed his men at Damariscotta; but ere they were all fully ashore, a body of Indians, watching their movements, with the well-known war whoop, unexpectedly poured in upon them a full volley, which killed 12 or 13 and wounded as many more of the troops. Rallying his men, he returned the charge, and drove the enemy either to the woods or their canoes, leaving their dead behind them. It was a desperate encounter—a bloody skirmish—but it left the day in the hands of the English.

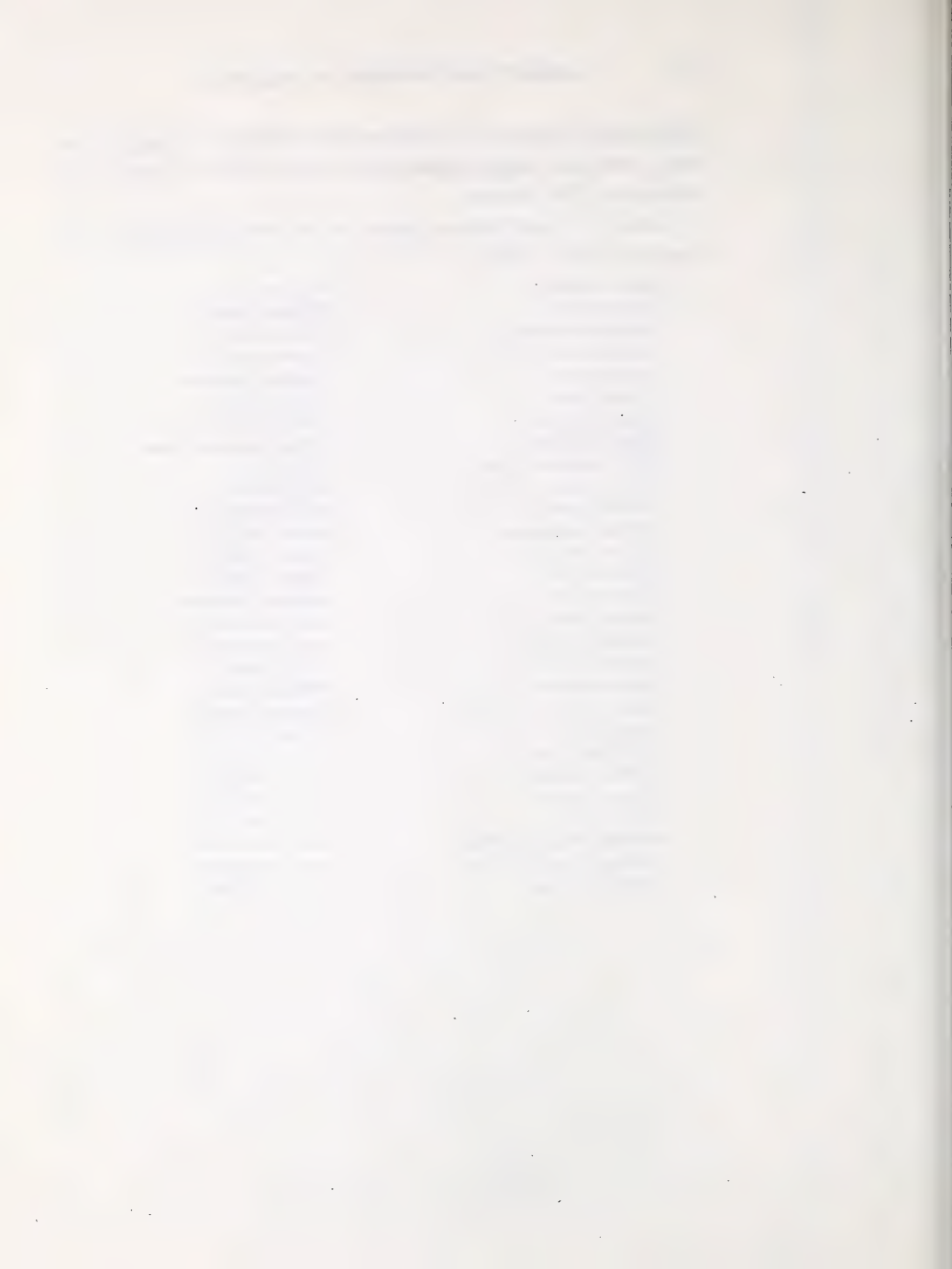
This closed the war in Maine; for the peace of Ryswick

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and adaptation. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of entrepreneurs, and its history is therefore a history of innovation and invention. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of reformers, and its history is therefore a history of social and political change. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists, and its history is therefore a history of high aspirations and noble dreams. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pragmatists, and its history is therefore a history of practical solutions and real-world results. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists, and its history is therefore a history of hope and faith in the future.

which took place on the 11th of September, brought gladness, rest and enjoyment once more to the wearied and war-worn inhabitants.

Names of those who appear in the early Sheepscot settlement, 1623—1686 :

John Browne.	William James.
James Cooke.	William Marks.
Christopher Dyer.	Moses Pike.
William Dyer, Esq..	Andrew Stalger.
John Dyer.	Deborah Burnett.
Thomas Gent.	James Mason.
Daniel Gent.	Mary Mason.
Elizabeth Gent.	Gyles Godward, Lieut..
Elihu Gunnison, Esq..	John Tower.
Thomas Gyles, Esq..	Ann Harden.
Robert Foote.	Edward Roberts.
William Lowering.	Moses Pike.
Thomas Messer.	Widow Willcott.
Lydia Messer.	James Smith.
Robert Scott.	Samuel Corbisson.
Richard Pain.	John Manning.
Elizabeth Phips.	———Jewett.
John Taylor.	Henry Smith.
David Ran-ford.	Edward Taylor.
Walter Phillips, Clerk.	Thomas Kimball.
John White.	Elizabeth Gent.
Caleb Ray, Ensign.	——— Goddard.
William Willcott.	S—— Phips.
George Spence.	——— Walker.
John Mason.	Samuel Boles.
Nicholas Manning, Surv..	James Marston.
William Dale.	John Alceyn, Esq..
Nathaniel Draper.	——— Walker.



CHAPTER XV.

SHEEPCOT AND DAMARISCOTTA.

Soon after William and Mary ascended the throne, war was proclaimed against France. This continued ten years and ended with the treaty of Ryswick. This joyful event took place Sept, 11, 1697, and was hailed with the utmost delight by all the New England colonies. The Canadian French could do us no more injury, though the Indians continued to molest us for a time. Several acts of savage ferocity and murder were committed during the year 1698. At Spruce Creek, Kittery, an old man was literally murdered, May 8, after he had surrendered. His life was taken by a gigantic savage who was reputed to have been seven feet high; and his two sons were hurried away into captivity. But the giant was, in a few hours afterwards, shot dead by his own gun, as he grasped the barrel reversed and was endeavoring to pull his canoe towards him, at the shore.

The minds of the people of Massachusetts were once more turned towards Maine, and emigration thither was encouraged. But the undertaking was vast and difficult. A ten years' war, just brought to a close, was attended with every discouragement. There were no mills, no enclosures, no roads; on the contrary, there were dilapidated buildings, wide, wasted fields and melancholy ruins. Deeds, and monuments of land, titles and evidences were either mutilated or destroyed. Claims in abundance were presented, and claimants, in numbers, were at hand. Difficulties arose; perplexities abounded; the weak were in



danger of being overwhelmed and defrauded out of their rights by the avarice and cupidity of the strong; and youthful heirs, and new made widows as well as infirmity and advanced age, were exposed to the intrigues and unfairness of many who looked with covetous eyes upon these extensive forests and desolated homes.

To remedy these evils, and to prevent controversies, the General Court established a Committee on Claims, consisting of seven members, some of whom were lawyers, but all were men of intelligence and established reputation. This was in 1700. The names of the Committee were, Samuel Sewall, John Walley, Eliakim Hutchinson, Nathaniel Byfield, Timothy Clark, Samuel Phipps and Israel Tay. They appointed times and places for their sessions; received titles and claims; and after examining all that were rendered in, made a return to the Legislature.

But in the next year, 1701, things began to assume a gloomy aspect in Europe. The storm of war, which, for a little while had lulled, was evidently again arising. Lieutenant Governor Stoughton, in his address to the General Court, May 1701, told them that from intelligence received from abroad, war was most imminent. In such an event, this country, as usual, must be an unmitigated sufferer. And what added to the gloominess of the scene, was, several distinguished persons died about this time. Among them was Earl Bellamont, the Governor of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. This took place at New York March 5, 1701. On the 7th of July following, Gov. Stoughton died, leaving behind him a spotless reputation and an honorable name. Sept. 16th following, died James the Second, at St. Germain, France, having abdicated the British Crown more than twelve years before.

His son surnamed in England, the "Pretender," immediately aspired to the throne from which his father long

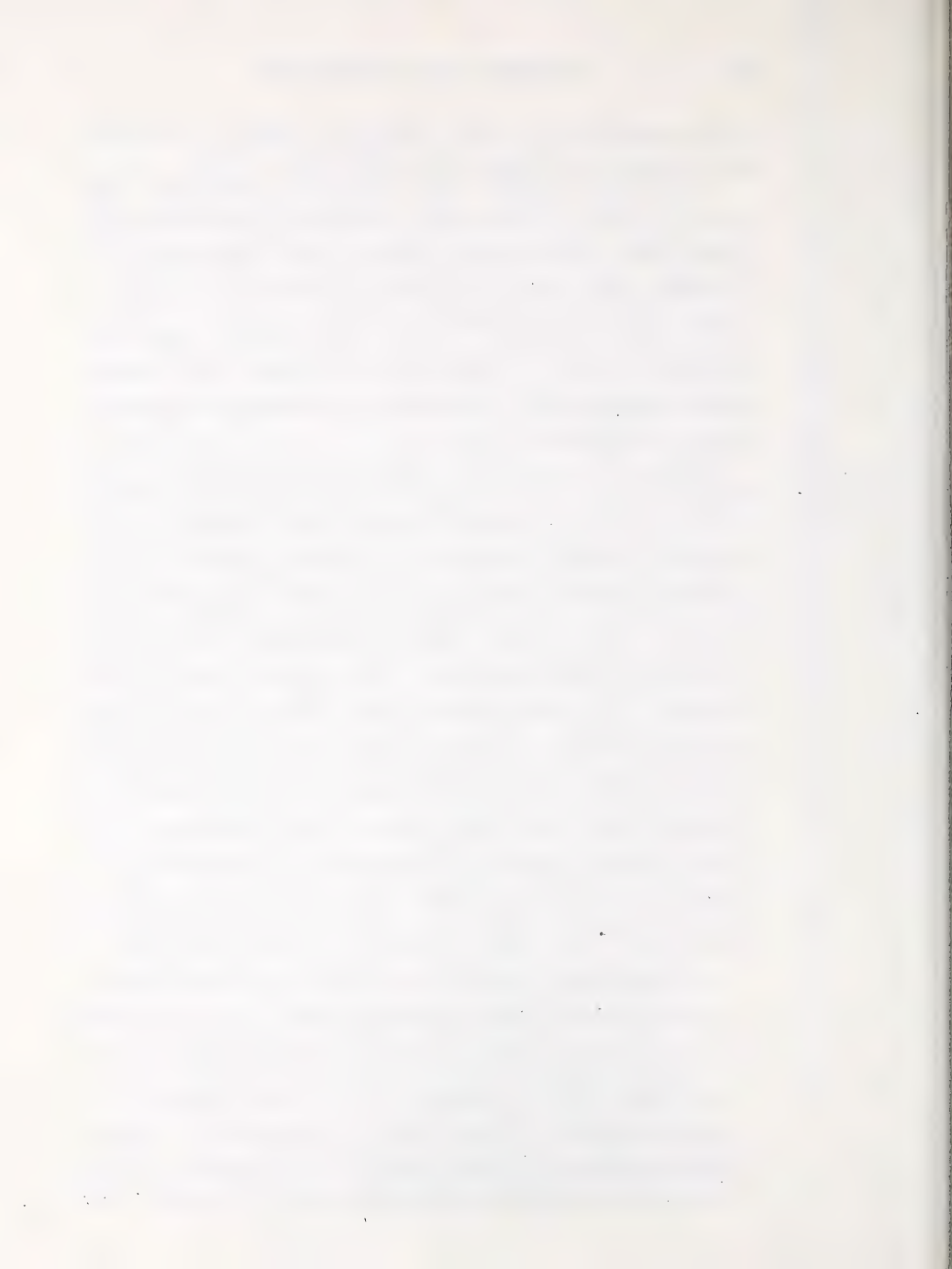
years before had fled in disgrace. The French monarch, Louis the Fourteenth, by declaring in his favor, enkindled anew the flames of war. But, as the Pretender was a Catholic, the English nation, before this, had resolved to limit the possession of the crown to the Protestants of the Royal line, and finally concluded to settle it upon Anne, princess of Denmark, another daughter of James, and sister to Mary, as she and William died without issue, whenever a successor should be needed.

The event expected was at hand. Mary died in 1694; and in March 8th, 1702, her husband also died, living eight years after her decease. Anne ascended the throne; and on the fourth of May following, declared war against the King of France. William was greatly lamented both by his American and English subjects; but their minds were soon occupied by their new Queen and the state of things before them. The French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so that troubles were experienced all along this Eastern frontier, notwithstanding the General Court had taken every precaution to enlist the Indians in their favor. They united with the French and made common cause with them during the war. The work of death soon commenced; the woods rang with the sound of the Indian war whoop; settlements were broken up; villages burned; inhabitants were taken and made the subjects of savage cruelty; farms were forsaken; and mill sites lay unimproved. Haverhill and many other places met with a fate which chills the blood, even at this late day; and the Province of Maine, it is said, lost more than a fourth, perhaps a third part of her inhabitants, during that fearful war. Those killed, and taken captive, even though the settlements were sparse, amounted to no less than two hundred and eighty-two. From 1675 to 1713, when the famous treaty of Utrecht was signed, which terminated Anne's war with the French, and with it Indian hostilities which lasted eleven years, no less than five or six thousand

of the youth of this country perished, either by the hand of the enemy or diseases contracted in the service.

A melancholy aspect was witnessed throughout the Eastern country. More than 100 miles of sea coast, once dotted with residences and adorned with flourishing settlements, and improved estates, lay unpeopled and desolate. Title Deeds, Records and other papers of value, were either mutilated or lost; and so many years had intervened since the inhabitants had fled, that happy homes and productive fields began to assume the appearance of wilderness solitude.

Yet the Government, the land owners and such of the inhabitants as were left, together with their descendants, were ready to engage with alacrity and gladness in the work of re-settling the country. For this a second "Committee of Eastern Claims and Settlements," was appointed by the General Court. This Committee consisted of nine persons; four were taken from the Council and five from the House of Representatives. Their names were—of the Council—Elisha Hutchinson, Isaac Additon, John Phillips and Paul Dudley, Attorney General; of the House, John Clark, Edward Quincy, Thomas Oliver, William Dennison and the Clerk of the House. After appointing clerks, and notifying the times and places of their meetings they were directed to receive and examine all claims that were exhibited to lands in Maine or Sagadahock, to sanction the title of such as appeared sound and clear, and report the residue. In reviving towns, as a matter of safety, it was thought best to plant the families together in clusters, say from 20 to 30 each, in certain localities, near the sea shore. There they could be united in a close and defensible manner, have three or four acres to a family as a home-stead, and then, in addition to this, possess outlands in quantities equal to their wishes or necessities. Accordingly, the General Court ordered the re-settlement of five towns; Saco, Scarborough, Falmouth, North Yarmouth and



Arrowswick. In no other places were the people allowed to settle, till proper plans and places could be designated by the Government, through the medium of the Committee.

After this measure the people were again encouraged to renew their settlements in Maine. For the protection of the people and the promotion of trade, a fort of stone was erected at Cashnoc, now Augusta, by Dr. Noyes of Boston one of the Plymouth proprietors. This was in 1716; and a garrison was there maintained at the public expense. Flourishing settlements were made at this place at this time, also at Brunswick, Topsham and other places. Good buildings were seen going up, saw mills were erected, husbandry began to thrive and large stocks of cattle were raised. Noyes, who erected this fort and was a patron of this colony, was a member of the House of Delegates, and died March 16, 1721. In the war which followed, this settlement was broken up and the fort was burnt by the Indians.

The Committee, for the settling of claims to lands in Maine, was appointed in 1713; and their service was to expire in 1729;—twenty years from the appointment of the first Commission. Not a great while after this, indications of trouble began to appear among the Indians through the influence of the Jesuit Rale, whose headquarters were at Norridgewock, and other French instigators. Rale's influence over the Indians was immense; and it was artfully employed in stirring them up to deeds of violence and blood among the English settlers. But about the year 1719, numbers of citizens of Massachusetts, once inhabitants of Maine, or their descendants, through fear of losing their claims to ancient estates, by the statute of limitation began to enter on them, and fix their habitations once more in these Eastern parts. The tide continued to set in this direction till 1722, when Lovewell's war commenced which lasted three years.

This put an effectual stop to Eastern emigration for the

time being, and again deluged these Eastern shores with blood. This was purely an Indian war, as there was, at that time, peace between the French and English. Rale, however, was killed in 1724; many of his people were slain; all his forces routed; and with his fall, ended the supremacy of the Indians in these Eastern parts. There were wars afterwards, it is true, and many of the English were slain; but the Indians never afterwards recovered what they lost in that battle. Their stronghold was taken; their chief warriors were slain; and the great presiding spirit, Rale himself, was made to pay the penalty due to his instigations, his intrigues, his crimes. At his death, there was great rejoicing among the Colonists and thanks were rendered to God that the most dreaded of their enemies was ingloriously slain.

After his death, the Indians easily came to terms; articles of agreement were made, and peace was ratified. It was during this war, that Lovewell's fight occurred which is memorable in the annals of Indian warfare. Ratifications took place at Falmouth, Dec. 15, 1725, signed by four Sagamores on the one part, and the Commissioners on the other. This has since been denominated "Dummer's Treaty," than which none ever made by the parties has been more celebrated or lasting. Both sides were prepared and both rejoiced in it. They had become tired of warfare, and now desired the blessings of peace.

At the diminishing of the Aboriginal power, that of the Colonies began to increase. Settlers flocked into Maine; old wastes were recovered; new fields opened; towns sprang up as by magic; settlers became established in their estates; and the wilderness was made to rejoice and blossom as the rose. There were sufferings in reserve for them, it is true; but they never afterwards were driven from their homes. They held on to what they had gained; yea, made fresh conquests and continued to grow and thrive, till their arms encircled the land, and the red man

with his tomahawk and war songs, was driven away, to be seen and feared no more.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLAIMS AND CLAIMANTS.

WE have now entered upon a new century—a new era is opening before us—other actors appear on the stage and other scenes pass before our eyes. Occupancy of lands and re-settlement are the themes. The claimants had presented a list of titles to the Committee appointed by the Legislature and they were expected to decide upon their merits and legality. A list of some of them follows.

John Mason died, leaving a wife and several children. His widow afterwards married a man by the name of Allen; and in the next century she, in behalf of herself and children, laid claim to the large tract of land that her husband had bought of the Sagamores in 1652. John Mason had one son only, whose name was James. He had a daughter called Mary who married Elias Mulford and lived in East Hampton, N. Y. She appears to have fallen heir to the homestead at Sheepscot; for in 1736, she sold it to David Cargill, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to this country and settled. The property remained in the line of Cargill's descendants, till a few years since when it was sold. Addison Carney now occupies Cargill's homestead.

There was another person, who, through the Allen fam-

ily laid claim to John Mason's immense estate. The claim is as follows :

"To the Hon. Commissioners on Eastern Lands :—Stephen Calef claims a tract of land lying within the towns of Edgecomb and Newcastle, bounded as follows :—Beginning at Sheepscot Falls over the cove to a parcel of pines—thence to the marsh lying on the other side of the river which bounds it from the burnt islands, which is the Northerly end thereof, and from thence to a freshet called "Oven's Mouth;"—Cross river—seven or eight miles below. "Also, one full sixth part of two three hundred acre lots laid out in Sheepscot to David Allen formerly of Boston, deceased, which land was conveyed by Thomas and Frances Allen to Samuel Calef, uncle to said Stephen, and says in the conveyance, it is the same tract which David Cargill bought of Elias Mulford and Mary his wife, as descended to her from her father James Mason, late of East Hampton, N. Y. who was the only son of John Mason of New Dartmouth, in said Sheepscot river."

There were other grants as appears by the following claims, some of which were made under Indian titles, and others by virtue of patents issued by Col. Dungan, the Deed Governor of these lands.

"Benjamin Tower, heir to his father John Tower, claims a house lot, about two acres next the fort, at said Dartmouth, being about 104 acres upland and Eastward of Dyer's river and adjoining the land of John Brown, as by deed from T. Palmer, Esq. Commissioner from Col. Dungan."

A. Lovering claims for himself and brother and sister 120 acres of upland and 20 acres of marsh, on the Eastward side of Dyer's river, in New Dartmouth, to pay quit-rent 1½ bushels of wheat every year, by patent to his father Wm. Lovering, under Col. Dungan, Aug. 20, 1690.

Ann Harden claims for herself and children 140 acres at New Dartmouth, on the north side of the highway that



leads to the mill and 20 acres of meadow, by patent from Governor Dungan, Aug. 17th, 1686.

Thomas Gent claimed the same land, by Indian deeds, and his claim was allowed as being anterior to the grant of Dungan.

Thomas Gent, who married the daughter of John Taylor of Damariscotta, claims also a tract of land lying within side of the falls on the east side of Sheepscot river, bought of Wm. James, bounded west by a little spring, and thence running across the neck by the end of Mason's house, containing about 200 acres of upland and 10 acres of meadow. Also land at Damariscotta, upon which he built a house and lived several years, given him by his father-in-law, John Taylor.

Robert Scott, for the heirs of Nathaniel Draper, claims "several parcels bought of Jack Pudding, alias Daniel, Sagamore of Sheepscot, between the Butt falls and the great bay, over against the Parting gutts, which lie between Nathaniel Draper, Thomas Mercer and the house to the river;" deed dated March 6th, 1661.

Isaac Taylor, son of John Taylor, claims a tract on the west side of Damariscotta river, in Sheepscot Township, the late possession of John Taylor; of which John Taylor was possessed upwards of fifty years.

Widow Wilcott claims a tract of land on the West side of Sheepscot river—in Alna—below the falls, beginning at the great spring against the falls and along the river to the little spring, to the northward of Samuel Corbisson's house; which land was in the possession of Thomas Mercer, and by him given to William Wilcott, deceased, and in his lifetime improved several years till the Indian wars. Mrs. Wilcott was the daughter of Thomas Mercer. The southern bound of this claim was at the well-known spring a little to the North of Mr. Charles Leighton's.

Capt. Sylvanus Davis claims a tract of land on the East side of Damariscotta river, at a place called Oyster river,

500 acres, being a neck of land bought of Wittenose, John Cotter and Jeffrey, as by deed June, 14, 1659.

CHAPTER XVII.

REV. CHRISTOPHER TAPPAN.

THIS gentleman was minister of a church in Newbury, Mass. He was the father of four children, three daughters and one son. His son's name was Bezaleel and was settled as a physician in Salem, Mass. One of the daughters, Susannah, married Benjamin Woodbridge, Esq., a merchant of Newbury, who afterwards moved into Newcastle and settled on the Southern end of Mason's Neck. This name was afterwards dropped, and the place was called Woodbridge Neck. Sarah, another daughter, married Ezekiel Mighill, and Eunice married Eleazer Pierce, all of Newbury. Sept. 16, 1746, Tappan before his death, conveyed to his three daughters three-fourths of all his unsold lands at Sheepscot, Damariscotta and Mt. Sweague, and other places in Maine, together with all mills, buildings, etc., to be equally divided between them. The other fourth he conveyed to his son Bezaleel, as by deed, Sept. 11, 1746.

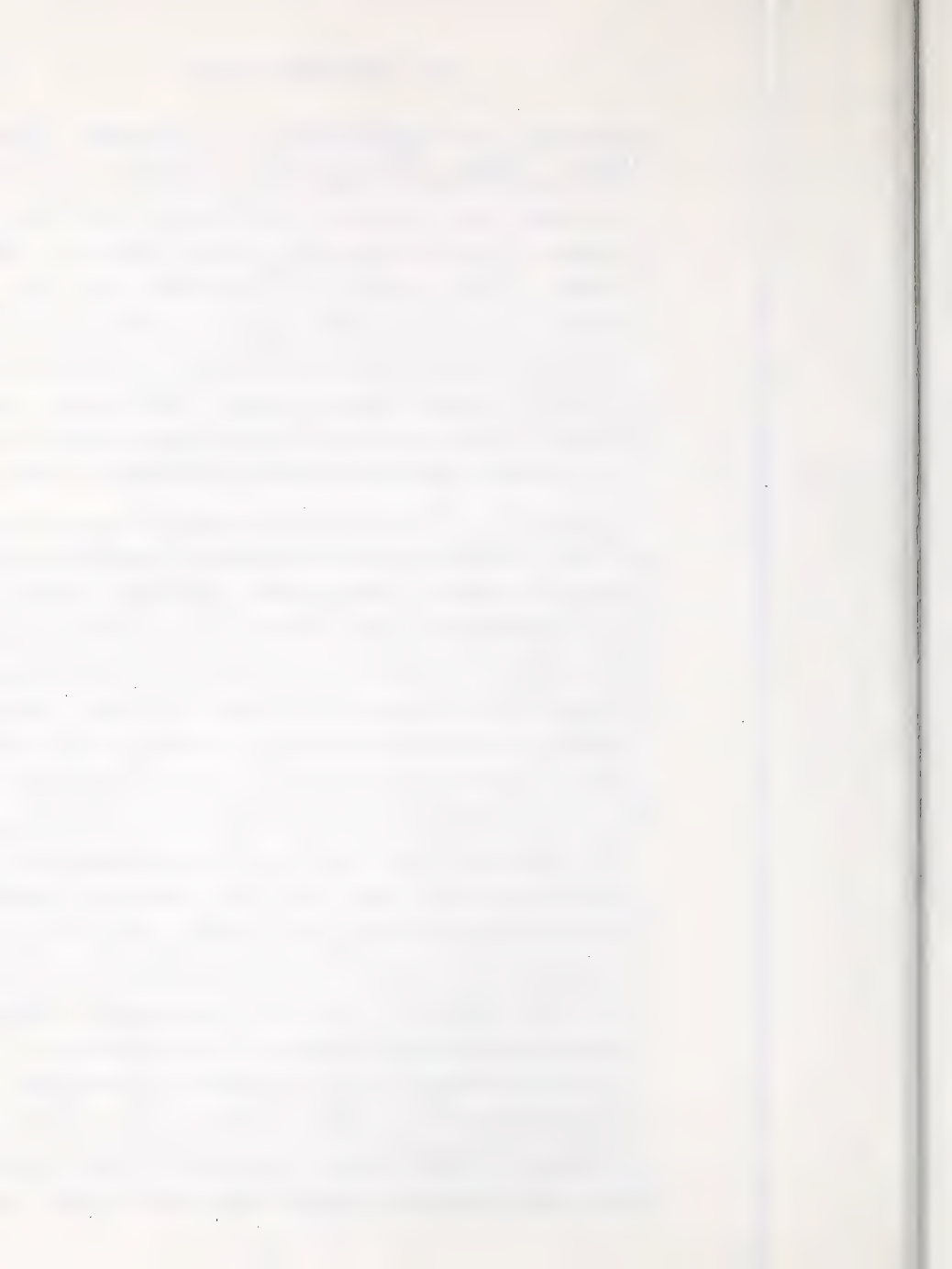
In 1702, Tappan bought of Walter Phillips all the right, title, claim and interest which he held in these Eastern lands. He also bought out the rights of John Mason's heirs, the Gents and others, so that he became the owner of nearly all the present town of Newcastle, and some contiguous places. He purchased the large tract which Phillips owned to the East of Damariscotta Pond, and



also lands in the neighborhood of Mt. Sweague. Moses Hilton, William Hilton, Israel Honeywell, Abraham Nason, Thomas Sloman, John Honeywell and others held their lands under this title. Mr. Pomeroy who lived on Jewankee Neck, just below the present residence of Mr. Gardiner White, bought of Woodbridge, the heir of Tappan. Some of his apple trees were standing within the period of my recollection. There was one large, long, sweet apple, most delicious to our boyish appetites which we used to call the "Pomeroy apple." But the tree and the hand that planted it, as well as its fellows, together with those who first partook of its fruit, have long since passed away.

About the year 1718 or 1719, Mr. Tappan agreed with two men, Michael Thomas and Samuel Getchell to come down and settle at Damariscotta. Getchell appears to have been unmarried; but Thomas had a wife and family. They came and settled on the precise spot that John Taylor had occupied the century before, and from which he fled at the breaking out of the first Indian war in 1675. According to Getchell's testimony, taken in 1737, they came and built a house on the West side of the river, near the lower salt water falls, and fenced in about four acres of land, which inclosed the place where a house formerly stood. Part of an old chimney was then standing there. Getchell came away, after living there about ten months, leaving Thomas with his wife and family. At that time no person lived there except Thomas and his family, and the wild Indians of the woods. Getchell and Thomas mowed grass on the hill by the apple trees, where Walter Phillips formerly lived, and also the salt marsh near the Bay.

Benjamin Cheney who took Getchell's place, came to Damariscotta and lived with Thomas. They broke up land and sowed peas near the house, and also planted corn on Glidden's Neck. They commenced a fence at the brook where Algernon Austin's brick store stands, and



running up a few rods, swung round Southwesterly upon the side of a "great, long hill," past Daniel Hopkin's, Col. George Barstow's and Ebenezer Farley's, and terminated at the shore, below where Walter Phillips first lived. They cut the fresh meadows that lay between Damariscotta and Sheepscot, and made use of the hay. The tract fenced was for a pasture. Cheney said that while he lived there, the Indians, among whom were Capt. Nathaniel and Capt. John Ne Wonnet, used often to visit them ; and also one old squaw who told him that her husband was one of them who sold the land to Walter Phillips ; and they all said that Phillips purchased all the land thereabout, and he never heard of any other person laying any claim to it, till it was purchased by Mr. Tappan.

In 1721, John Manning of Boston writes to his father Nicholas Manning of Long Island, that the Indians who were hostages in the Castle had broken out, but were retaken, though not till one of them was shot dead. They were then treated as prisoners of war. This put a new aspect upon the Indian difficulties at the time. He also says, that after their recapture, they were exceedingly displeased and sullen. The English had also taken Monsieur Castine's son which he had by Dockawandah's sister, and made him a prisoner of war with them. The forces are continued at the Eastward, and more men are to be sent there. The English were ordered not to fire, nor shed the first blood ; but to stand on their defence.

The General Court passed an Act which forbade any one trading with the Indians, not even to obtain provisions, on pain of paying a penalty of five hundred pounds. The repetition of the offense was death.

A Mr. Walter was concerned, in some way, with Manning in the lands. John Manning had been sued and arrested, though he had done all he could to free the estate from embarrassment. It was difficult to meet engagements. The General Court offered to loan 50,000



pounds, but they were coupled with such terms that he could not comply. Capt. White had bought out the Drapers, six hundred acres. After enumerating the difficulties which surrounded him, in connection with the other claimants, he says, there was one way left. Mr. Tappan, the minister of Newbury, had bought all of Walter Philip's land at Damariscotta, and got some families on the same; and also had purchased a mill to be erected at Damariscotta Falls. Tappan had been to see Manning to consult on affairs.

Mr. Tappan proposed to have all the land between the Damariscotta and Sheepscot rivers, Northwest passage, erected into one townshipp; and to build a fort at Sheepscot on Mason's Neck, where there was one formerly; and also, to have a certain number of families, each to occupy a small lot of land on Mason's Neck, to build their houses on, with their farms at a distance as it was formerly; so that, in case of trouble with the Indians, there might be a place of general safety and resort. He would had a minister and a doctor for the place and do his best to make a flourishing settlement there.

"He does seem to me," says Manning, "to be a pritty Ingenus jentell man and seems to be very rael in the matter. I am apt for to think, that if you comply in the case, y^e rest of y^e proprietors of Shipscott will du the same; your advice in y^e matter."

Manning adds as news, that his wife had been sick a "twelve month" and helpless as an infant, that the small pox was raging in Boston and had carried off a thousand souls. They were very much "distressed" for help. Nurses' wages had been thirty shillings a week; wood thirty shillings a cord. "Our straits are great; never the like in Boston."

In 1725 and 1728, Christopher Tappan and Obadiah Gove, purchased of the heirs of Elizabeth Gent and Thomas Gent, all their right and title to lands at Sheepscot.



The two owned together from the South end of Sheepscot Great Neck where Thomas Gent many years resided, to Winnesitico Falls, near the North line of the town. Tappan and his heirs afterward laid claim to the whole tract; and it appears to have been arranged, that Gove took that portion of the purchase which Mason made of the Sagamores that lay South of the Eastern branch of the Sheepscot, while Tappan held what was North of it. Gove's descendants settled in Edgecomb—from the Eastern branch of the Sheepscot to the Cross river—by virtue of this old deed of Mason's. The case was carried into Court and argued; but Mason's deed was so indefinite—that no reliance was placed upon it, and the Claimants lost their case.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DAVID DUNBAR.

WE now come to the year 1729 and introduce to our readers, a man who figures largely in the affairs of the settlers at that time; and who thereby, has acquired a reputation which otherwise would never have belonged to him. For thus it sometimes happens in the affairs of this world, that individuals of very little real worth, are thrown into situations where they acquire a notoriety which otherwise they never would possess. Circumstances and not merit give them a name. Of this class is David Dunbar, an Irishman, who had been a Colonel in the British service, but had been deposed. He came over to this country under the patronage of the British Ministry, and landed at



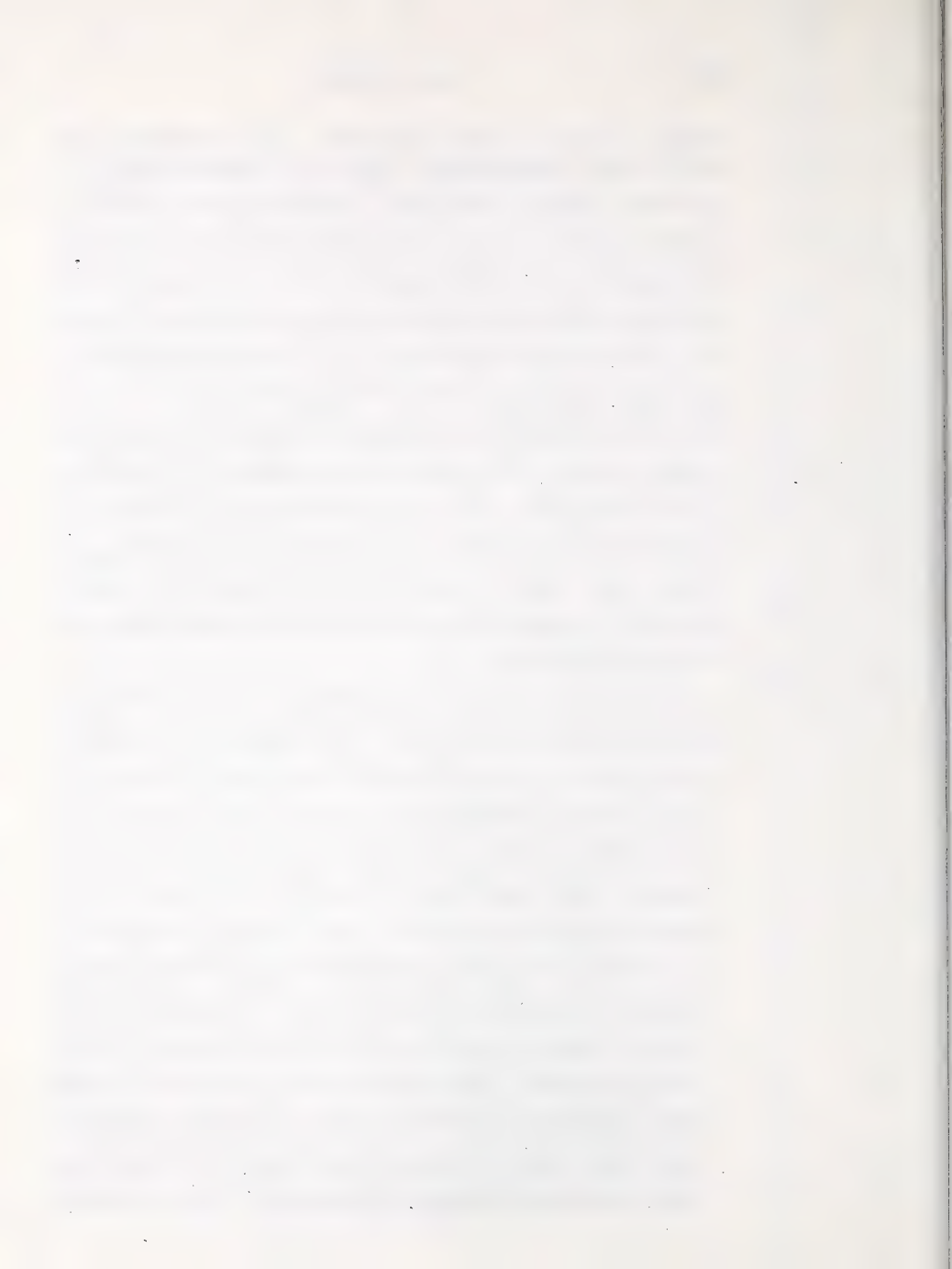
Pemaquid. He was poor, but a man of pleasing address; and through the influence of his friend, Col. Bladen, a member of the Board of Trade, he at length obtained a Royal Instruction and Proclamation, by which the whole Province of Sagadahock was given into his hands. He was directed to superintend and govern it; little more being required of him on the part of the Crown, than to reserve 300,000 acres of the best timber lands of pine and oak, for the use of the Royal Navy.

His arrival was in the spring of 1729; and his first object was to secure the good will and co-öperation of Phillips, Governor of Nova Scotia. He next put in repair the fort at Pemaquid, changing the name of it from Fort William Henry to Fort Frederick, a compliment to the Prince of Wales. He divided the land between Damariscotta and Muscongus rivers into two townships. The Southern portion of which included all that lay South of a line running Southeasterly from what is now called Cove, he called Harrington. That which lay North of it, which includes what is now the upper part of Bristol, Damariscotta and Nobleboro, he named Walpole. He also erected the township of Townshend, now Boothbay, and Southport. These places were named from three British noblemen. Broad Cove was the third parish in Bristol.

At Pemaquid Harbor, he laid out the plan of a city. To each settler he surveyed a City lot of two acres; also forty acres more, including his improvements; and afterwards a one hundred acre lot, more remotely situated. The title that he gave to the settlers of their lands was Leasehold Indentures, with the antiquated reservation of a "peper corn rent," if demanded. Being inflated with his success, he determined the next spring, 1730, to be thorough in his measures. To encourage emigrants to settle within the bounds of his jurisdiction, he offered to every one who would abide in the Province, a hundred acres of land where he might choose to select it, besides a

supply of one year's provisions. To invalidate and obscure the jurisdictional rights of Massachusetts, he procured, besides the King's Proclamation and Instruction, a Royal Order to the Governor of Nova Scotia, for taking formal possession of the country—and to effectuate his plans and enforce obedience to his demands, he obtained from Annapolis and Canseau, thirty men, besides an officer, to man the fortress at Pemaquid, pretending, probably, that this, having long been considered the key to that Province, ought to be a Public Garrison. Lands were conveyed by him to William Vaughan of Damariscotta, and also the benefit of the excellent water privilege at the Fresh falls. The Commissioners for 1811, say that Vaughan held his lands at Damariscotta Mills under the Brown title; and they also say, that he had lands at Harrington, for which he afterwards compromised with Shem Drowne, by paying him two shillings, lawful money, for every hundred acres.

Dunbar was active and energetic; and introduced a large number of persons into this section of the country. The McCobbs, the Reeds, the Aulds, McClintocks, McFarlands, Briers, Knights, Fossets, Montgomerys, Kennedys, Campbells and others whose names have been familiar in this region, for the last 130 years, were introduced here, about this time. They originally came from Scotland, and settled in the North part of Ireland. Persecution drove them from their native lands; and freedom of conscience to worship God, as well as permanency of home, brought them to these extensive shores. And one reason why Dunbar received the appointment was, he told the king and the ministry, that these people were anxious to emigrate to America. They came here—a noble race—hewed down the forests, cleared the fields, built them dwellings, erected the Sanctuary, and by its side the School House, where their children both heard the Word of the Lord and were taught the elements of education. It was America



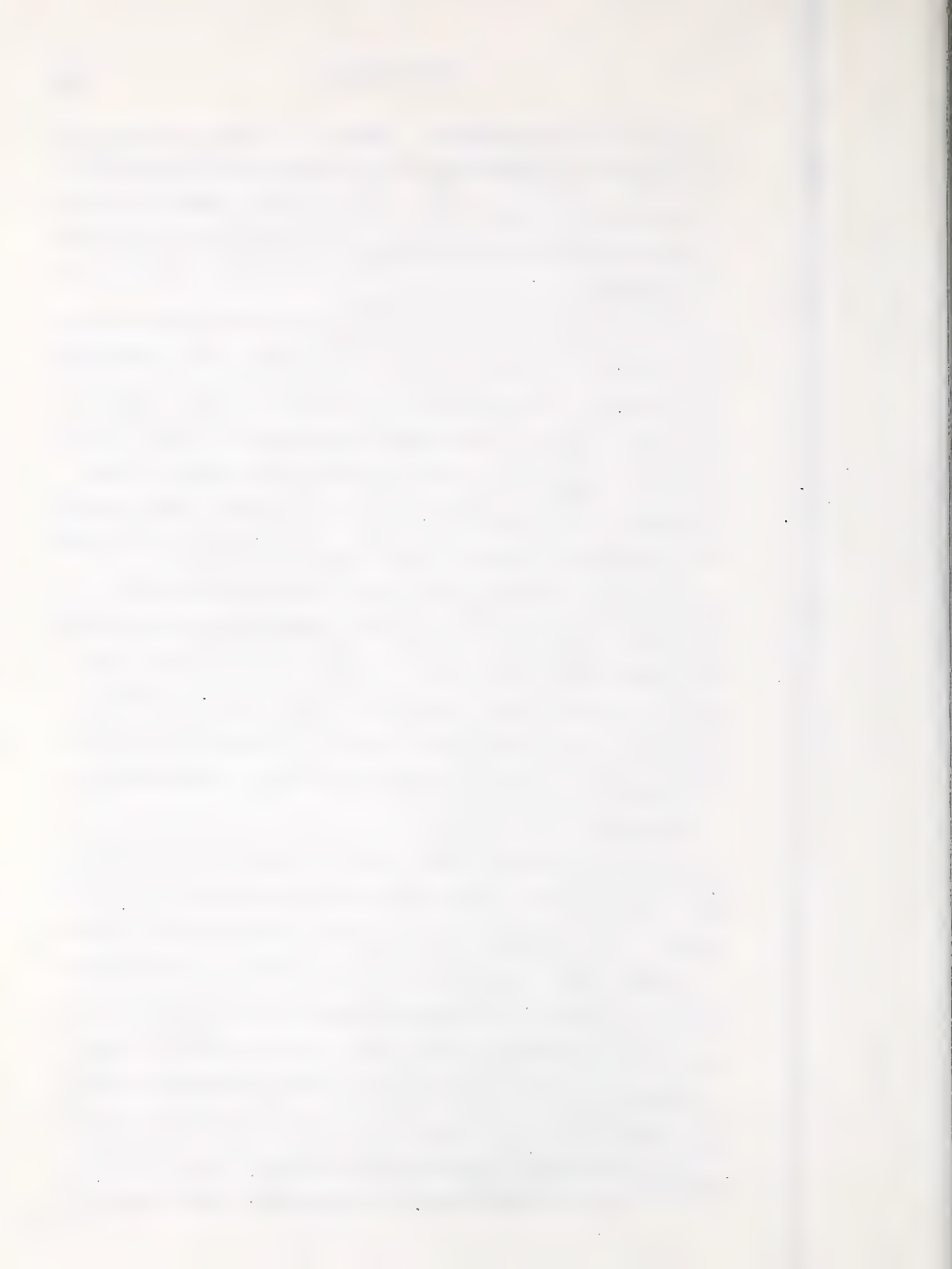
in her incipient greatness. These were among the choicest of European emigrants, and their blood was as precious as any that coursed in the veins of the people of these United States. If no more, Dunbar performed one good work in introducing to these shores, this fearless and indomitable people.

Opposite Damariscotta Mills on the other side of the Bay, is a point of land called "Belvidera." It is beautiful for situation. At the extreme Western part of this point of land, Gov. Dunbar, in the year 1730 or 1731, built him a house which he occupied two years or more. The remains of his cellar are now seen; also of his rock chimney, now fallen; and a circular hole about four feet in diameter and as many feet deep which was probably used as a magazine for powder and other choice articles.

Directly in the rear, and to the East of this locality, is a beautiful rising ground that has a commanding view of the entire Bay and shores around. Here Dunbar had a cellar dug about forty feet by fifty, for the purpose of erecting a superb mansion that would correspond with the important Dignitary that would inhabit there. But, alas! for human calculations and earthly hopes! Soon after, petitions were in circulation for his removal.

The cellar of this projected house, is still there, exhibiting all the marks of hasty, if not unwilling abandonment. The dirt which is a clayey loam, was thrown out upon the four sides of it, and it remains just as it was left by the shovel. Water is at the bottom of it, and the cattle have a beaten path down the four corners of it, where they descend to drink. It is overshadowed by tall pines, nearly two feet in diameter, which have arisen, as if to assert their sovereignty, since the former transient proprietor left.

Dunbar was imperious in his will and avaricious in his disposition. He soon became unpopular with the people. Those who resided between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers—to the North of Townshend, were slow in



submitting to his claim and dictation. For this, he threatened to punish them, by expelling them from their possessions. He was regardless of either ancient Grants, Deeds or actual Possessions, and resolved to bear down all opposition, and make in his own name, any conveyance by which he could make money. All descriptions of claimants who were thus disturbed, spread their complaints before the General Court. The Pemaquid Proprietors—the Drowne Right claimants, complained that Dunbar had encroached upon their domains, and with force and arms, was holding possession of them. They asked for relief and protection.

Christopher Tappan professed to hold several tracts at Damariscotta, which had been improved for a series of years, till the inhabitants were driven away by the Indians. Settlers had returned to them, and were happy at their homes, till they were thrown into perplexity and embarrassment by the unscrupulous demands of Dunbar. Many others presented their Memorials to the Legislature which were filled with similar representations. Joseph Roberts, Samuel Whittemore and Jonathan Loring who lived in the vicinity of the Sheepscot river, stated that Dunbar came with an armed force, drove them from their lands, seized their timber, burnt and destroyed their houses and even threatened to throw them into confinement.

While making these charges, the petitioners asked that the "tyrant" might be removed, and that Massachusetts would resume her former jurisdiction over this oppressed and distracted District.

The Memorials of the Petitioners were in the winter of 1731, laid before the Legislature. They appointed an able Committee of both Houses, to consider them; and, according to Sullivan, in the year 1732, the Report was made that settled the controversy.

In this Report, the following facts and principles were stated:—That the lands mentioned in the petitions, and



likewise the whole territory between the Kennebec and Nova Scotia were within the Royal Charter, granted to Massachusetts, about forty years before, by William and Mary, and have ever been from that time to the present, under her care and jurisdiction:—That the Legislature have, from time to time, been at great expense to defend this territory from the incursions and cruelties of the Indians, and particularly during the last war:—That laws have been made by Massachusetts for the good of this entire Province, and that they have been enforced against the trespassers of the king's lands:—That the Memorialists have made great sacrifices and corresponding exertions to settle the country; and that they have always been good and loyal citizens; and that their predecessors, in former years, had expended vast sums of money and much labor in making improvements in these lands:—That, though Col. Dunbar had appeared as the professed agent of the Crown, yet he had uniformly refused to exhibit his Commission or an exemplification of it, and had appeared among the inhabitants with a number of armed men, and required, nay, even compelled, them to take deeds of him or quit their possessions:—And they conclude an able Report by saying:—"That the Government of the Province were in duty bound to interpose in favor of Petitioners and other sufferers, to lay their complaints, the facts and documents, before the Lords of Trade, and obtain, if possible, the opinions of the Solicitor and Attorney Generals of England upon the subject."

These facts and documents were sent to England and laid before the Board of Trade. Samuel Waldo, who had a large interest in the Muscongus Patent, was chosen by the Proprietors to go to London upon this important errand. Shem Drowne, in behalf of the Pemaquid Proprietors, also presented a petition to the Crown for the removal of Dunbar. Accordingly he was displaced; but he remained in the Province about two years, when,



through the influence of his friend Col. Braden, he received the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of New Hampshire. Portsmouth became his residence. His property at Belvidera Point passed into the hands of Rev. Mr. Rutherford, between whom and Dunbar there existed terms of friendship.

His office in New Hampshire was no sinecure ; and after about three years he left it, went home to England—was prevailed upon for \$2,000 to relinquish his situation as Surveyor of the King's woods, and was appointed to the Governorship of St. Helena, by the East India Company, where he died. His widow afterwards married a man by the name of Henderson and spent the remainder of her days at St. George.

CHAPTER XIX.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN.

As early as 1730, William Vaughan of Boston, and son of the Lieutenant Governor of New Hampshire, came to Damariscotta Fresh Falls and commenced a settlement. He claimed under the Brown title as far East as Pemiquid Pond ; and West, to Mill River ; Samuel Kennedy says,* to "Sheepscot upper great falls." James Noble, Esq., and Elliot Vaughan, Esq., his brother came with him. In 1730, he built two double saw mills and a grist mill;† and began to farm out the lands and introduce settlers. His men used to cut the meadows on Mill Brook

* See deposition 1765.

† Col. Wm. Jones.



stream, Deer Meadow and Burnt Camp Meadow; and from Canalm Winslow's fence to the head of Damariscotta Pond, on both sides. He died 1755, the year after Cape Briton was captured. Previous to his death, he bequeathed to Mary Mercy and Jenny Campbell each 100 acres of land. He also devised by will lands to others. Damariscotta Pond in his day was called "Vaughan's Pond;" and deeds of land lying on both sides of that body of water, were said to be bounded on one side by "Vaughan's Pond." He was a man of energy and good business capacity, and helped to introduce many settlers around Damariscotta Pond. In 1740, he built a house which was afterwards consumed by fire; and it is supposed that the grants and title deeds which Dunbar gave to settlers were burnt up in it.

After his death, his right passed over to Elliot Vaughan and James Noble, Esqs. Noble afterwards married his widow; and it was from this gentleman, that the town Nobleboro derived its name. At first, there was strong opposition to it; but at last the inhabitants acquiesced in the appellation.

After the war, Vaughan, not feeling secure in his title, went to England to get it confirmed by the king, but never returned. His heirs, however, and grantees, remained undisturbed in their possessions.

CHAPTER XX.

TAPPAN'S ARRIVAL AND PROCEEDINGS.

In 1733 Tappan arrived in Sheepscot and commenced to survey his lands. According to the testimony of James

Cargill, he commenced at Nickel's Mills, ran down the Canasixet river, southerly, to the end of the Neck, where Francis Dodge resides; thence Northerly, following the shore to the Town Cove, in front of the Garrison; thence they continued on a distance of five miles from the end of the Great Neck, to where Daniel Anderson afterwards resided, a little to the North of the School house in the Woodbridge neighborhood. Cargill's father, David Cargill was surveyor; James Campbell was agent; William Kennedy and Solomon Hopkins were chairmen; and James Forester carried the pack. There they drove down a stake.

They then commenced to survey the lots. They began at the Southern extremity and continued on Northerly, between Canasixet river and Crumbie's reach, and then between Canasixet river and the road that runs Northeasterly from James Preble's to the Woodbridge neighborhood, till they had numbered forty-five lots. This is as far as Tappan sold in his life time. His heirs, however, claimed to the North line of the town. Between the road running Northeasterly from James Preble's, and that which runs over Garrison Hill to the North and then the river as a western boundary, he surveyed fourteen ten acre lots. These lay side by side, and commenced at the road that runs by David Kennedy's, and continued on as far as Henry Freeman's. The estate of the late Capt. Thomas Lennox now embraces two of those lots. These were designed as "Home lots," and the "Oat lots" were those already named.

Tappan's lots professedly had one hundred acres in each of them; but it is said they fell short, some of them having no more than 86 acres. When the settlers discovered it, there was great disturbance among them; and to appease the rising wrath and settle the difficulty, for they had taken deeds and paid, some in part, and some all for their lands, before the error was discovered, Tappan gave

two lots, one to him who should be the first settled minister; and the other to the inhabitants of Sheepscot, as a personage or glebe forever. This composed the trouble and allayed the storm. Mr. Tappan also gave two town landings; one to the south of Garrison Hill including the Cove, and the other to the North, extending from Jotham Clifford's store to the late Thomas Lennox's line, including the Heter piece known as the "Diamond." He also gave a "Common" extending from the South landing to the North landing. The meeting house, the school house, Alfred Wilson's former shop and garden all stand on the common which Tappan donated to the town. The lots of Thomas Wiseman, Charles Cargill and William Williams extend upon this common. The town gave Mr. Kennedy the liberty to fence in and improve the South landing, on condition that it should be returned to the town whenever demanded.*

Tappan also gave the burying ground, and the land next North of it, lying between the street and the river; and a strip that extended up to Patrick Lennox's line. The late Samuel Averill fenced in the Diamond and also the field in which his house stands, and improved it. When the question of titles was raised, and the settlers began to feel insecure as respects the validity of their deeds which Tappan had given them, the general court passed a law, giving them a Quitclaim Deed from the State, with the guaranty that they should be undisturbed in their possessions, on condition that they should pay into the state treasury ten cents an acre for their lands. This was a mere nominal sum, and was demanded only to meet the expenses incurred in the case. Mr. Avery took a Quitclaim Deed from the state for what he had enclosed, by paying ten cents an acre; and he and his heirs have remained in undisturbed possession of it ever since. It is valuable land and is held at a high price.† Avery purchased his house and lot of James Carney, Esq.

* Town Records. † Capt. John Holmes and others.



THE TAPPAN LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Deed.	First Purchasers.	Subsequent Owners.	Occupants in 1850.
27	200	Before 1734.	{ Robert Hodge and George Boulton. }	{ James Simpson and Benjamin Woodbridge, Jr. }	{ Wm. Tukey, J. D. Simpson and Benj. & Larkin Woodbridge. }
28	300	1712	Daniel Anderson.	{ James Simpson and Benjamin Woodbridge }	{ Albert Campbell, Isaac Plummer, Willard Averill and Willow Simpson. }
30	150	1772	Benj. Woodbridge.	Benjamin Woodbridge.	John Vanner, F. & H. Woodbridge.
31	100	1752	Thomas Woodbridge.	Thomas Woodbridge.	{ Tukey, Woodbridge and Mrs. Fullerton. }
32	100	1772		James Follansbee.	{ Cyrus Roodlett. John Fuller, Hatley Eskine, Paul Twombly and Samuel Laiten. }
33	300	1765		{ Robt. Simpson, Wm. Tukey, Moses Dana. William Waters and }	{ Aaron and Jas. Fitzpatrick and Robert Cannon. }
34	200	1764	John Hopkins.	{ James Sedley. (William Clark) and John Borland. }	{ Larkin Decker, Robert Campbell and Robert Simpson. }
35	300	1770	Robert Hodge.	Benj. Woodbridge.	Hodge Woodbridge & others.
36	70	1772	Benj. Woodbridge, Christopher Woodbridge, Samuel Johnson, Abner May, Car- roll, Henry Carritt, Sarah Woodbridge, Dorothy Woodbridge.		{ Addison Carney, William Chase, William Bonnell and others. }
37	249				
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					

The above finishes the Tappan claim on the West side of the town of Newcastle between Mill river so called, and Dyer's river. The land lying on Dyer's neck between Sheepscot and Dyer's river was purchased by Jedro Hussey and Quensy and was subsequently settled by Joseph Farr, Ezekiel Laiten, Samuel Laiten, Jonathan Laiten, Jesse Cooper, John Harley, Robert Harley, William Simpson, Richard Laiten, Moses Laiten and Waters. The present occupants are Moses Chase, Thomas Keenedy, Amos Flye, William Ames, Ralph Harley.

THE TAPPAN LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	Date of Deal.	First Purchasers.	Subsequent Owners.	Occupants in 1850.
1	100	1739	{ John Pallantine and } { Samuel McLain. }	{ Aaron Sherman and } { Ezekiel Stearns. }	{ Aaron Sherman and } { Francis Dodge. }
2	100	1736	James Kennedy.	Samuel Kennedy.	Henry Kennedy.
3	100	1736	James Campbell.	William Kennedy.	Albert Gray & Arthur Averill.
4	100		James Clark.	James Shippson.	Wm. Gray & Aaron Potter.
5	100		David Given.	James Cargill.	Robert Kennedy.
6	100		David Cargill.	Samuel Cunningham.	James Preble.
7	100	1736	Wm. McLelland.	Seth Curtis.	Widow Emeline Cunningham.
8	100	1736	William Hopkins.	John Holmes.	Joseph Curtis.
9	100	1736		Patrick Lennox.	Washington Houdlette.
10	100	1736		Samuel Kennedy.	Washington Houdlette.
11	100	1736		Henry Cargill.	Alfred Wilson & others.
12	100	1735 or 36	Solomon Hopkins.	Peters, Averill & Cunningham.	Sam'l Averill's heirs & others.
13	100	1739	Robert Dodge.	David Kennedy.	Sam'l Averill's heirs & others.
14	100	1736	Samuel Kennedy.	{ Amos Flye. }	{ Amos Flye & others. }
15	100		{ Given to minister, and to } { settlers for a glebe. }	{ Parsonage lot. }	{ Parsonage lot. }
16	100		John Cunningham.	William Chase.	Thomas Lennox's heirs.
17	100	1736	William Rose.	Gideon Turner.	William Chase's heirs.
18	100	1736	Solomon Hopkins.	Charles Chase.	William Chase's heirs.
19	100			Daniel Campbell.	{ James Campbell and }
20	100			David Murray.	{ Daniel Campbell's heirs. }
21	250	1736	James Campbell.		{ Robert Murray and }
22			{ Wm. McLelland, David } { Given & Robt. Cochran. }		{ Jacob Nelson and }
23	250	1739	Peter Patterson and }	Thomas Kennedy.	{ Thomas Ayres. }
24			{ James Kerresley. }		
25	200	1736			
26					



CHAPTER XXI.

LAWSUITS AND LAND TROUBLES.

IN 1733, June the 9th, being the sixth year of the reign of George the Second, Mr. Tappan made an agreement with two men, John Pearman and Joseph Winter, to have and improve all the land "lying and being on Damariscotta river, beginning at the Run of water, next to the place where Dr. Winslow now dwells; and so to run upwards by the salt river side, round the rock, to the upper end of the salt meadows, and thence up the fresh meadows, and from thence up a straight line southwesterly, till a line from the northerly side of the upper end of the aforesaid run of water shall meet it."

Dr. Winslow lived where the late Mrs. Barstow resided. The run of water was larger in his day than now. The rock was in the Salt Bay, the fresh meadows, those lying over to the west. Dr. Winslow received his title from his skill in curing horses and cattle. He sometimes tried his hand upon sick people with good success.

These two men who had resided at Damariscotta, were allowed to cut what hay, fresh and salt, they might need for the use of the stock; and they were required to clear and break up at least six acres of land, in addition to what was already under improvement. The time of their lease would expire in six years; and they were to have the sole use of this land, unless Tappan should see fit to introduce other settlers there. Tappan was to have one half the butter and cheese made on the place; one half of the wool, and one half of the increase of cattle, sheep and swine. The house where Pearman resided was to be repaired by

him and Winter, Tappan finding "timber, boards and nayles."

It will be perceived that this lease of land embraced the southern portion of the tract claimed by Wm. Vaughan. Depositions afterwards taken, show that Vaughan claimed the meadows upon Mill river and that he fenced "from where old Mr. Cornelius Jones now lives, along side the hill till it comes to Mr. Winslow, southward of Christopher Hopkins' house."*

Hence the collision. Tappan met Vaughan in a plea of ejectment, and lays his damages at ten thousand pounds. The persons prosecuted were William Vaughan, Ichabod Linscot, Josiah Clark, William Blackstone, Bray Deering and John Deering.

The case was tried at the York Session of the Court of Common Pleas, July, 1741. It was a question of title—Indian title—Phillips against Brown. Tappan lost the case; but he carried it up to the Superior Court, which was held at the same place, June, 1742. William Vaughan, then, in behalf of the rest, prosecuted, became the sole defendant, as his case would settle all the rest, they having purchased of him. But Tappan was unfortunate enough to lose his case the second time; and with it his title to Damariscotta Falls, and the lands upon both sides of the Pond and the western and southern side of the Salt Bay.

The property involved in this lawsuit was a "Mesuage, seven cottages, two double sawmills, and one grist mill, with fifty acres of land," whereon these buildings stand. But Vaughan held all he claimed; and many settlers held their lands by deeds received from him.

It was a heavy burden for Tappan. He lost his mill site, his property, his case; and the cost of Courts were thrown upon him.

Vaughan, however, did not remain secure in his posses-

*Robert Hodge's testimony.



sion. Although cleared of Tappan, there were other troublers beside him. Five years before his death, and only eight years after this decision, the country thereabouts was thrown into great commotion, because they heard that a "settlement" was making up in the Kennebec, under the authority of the Kennebec Patent, to come and settle in this territory. This company claimed as far east as Vaughan's Pond.

And in June, 1763, Jonathan Cook, Joniathan Jones, John Jones, and "a great number of other men" entered on premises claimed by Noble, built a sawmill, fenced in a large tract of land, and gave out that "they would hold it with a strong hand." This mill site and land was on the East side of Damariscotta Pond, about six miles above the falls. The pond was fed by a swamp, and by the snows of spring; but was sometimes dry in summer.

Besides these, there was a Thomas Fallansbee, in subsequent years, who claimed under Tappan, that troubled these settlers exceedingly. It was hard for them, having once paid for their lands, to be called upon to pay again to some other person than the one from whom they had received their title Deeds. Some of these settlers were called upon by two or three claimants; and they paid for their land more than once, and still they were threatened with new lawsuits. The whole thing was wrong in principle. The Indians were the true owners and lords of the soil; and they only had the right of disposal of it. This should ever have been acknowledged by Courts, Legislatures and Crowned heads. Then, those who took Indian deeds, should have been more definite as to boundaries. They bought land by "junks," and not by definite metes and bounds. And then, the grants made in England, if they must assume a power of that kind, should have been more specific and made with greater care. As it was, it seemed as though crafty men on one side, filched out of "muddled" brains on the other, just what they desired. The grants of

those days looked more like children's play, or of men who saw "double," than of wise, intelligent, sober and upright men. Deed lapped on deed; grant overreached grant; patent swallowed up patent; claimant opposed claimant; and authority constantly clashed with authority.

The settlers were honest when they took their deeds, and paid for their lands; and those who gave the titles, were supposed to be as honest as they; but there was no power on earth that was able to solve this difficulty; and never was peace restored and the trouble allayed till 1811, when the Commissioners proposed a compromise:—the claimants should remit their claims to these lands, and take their value in Eastern wild lands, at a fixed price. The claimants under the Brown and Tappan rights—those two who claimed under Shem Drowne and the Kennebec Patent, as well as all other claimants, assented to this arrangement;—peace was restored—harmony established—and every settler now sits under his own vine and fig tree, having no one to molest or make him afraid.

CHAPTER XXII.

GOV. BELCHER.

IN the year 1730, Mr. Jonathan Belcher, a native of Boston, then in London, procured the appointment of Governor for himself. He was of a good mind, a graceful person, easy manners, and had been a great traveller. Six years he had been in Europe; twice at the Court of Hanover, and he had received a valuable gold medal from the Princess Sophia. He had a high sense of honor; and on

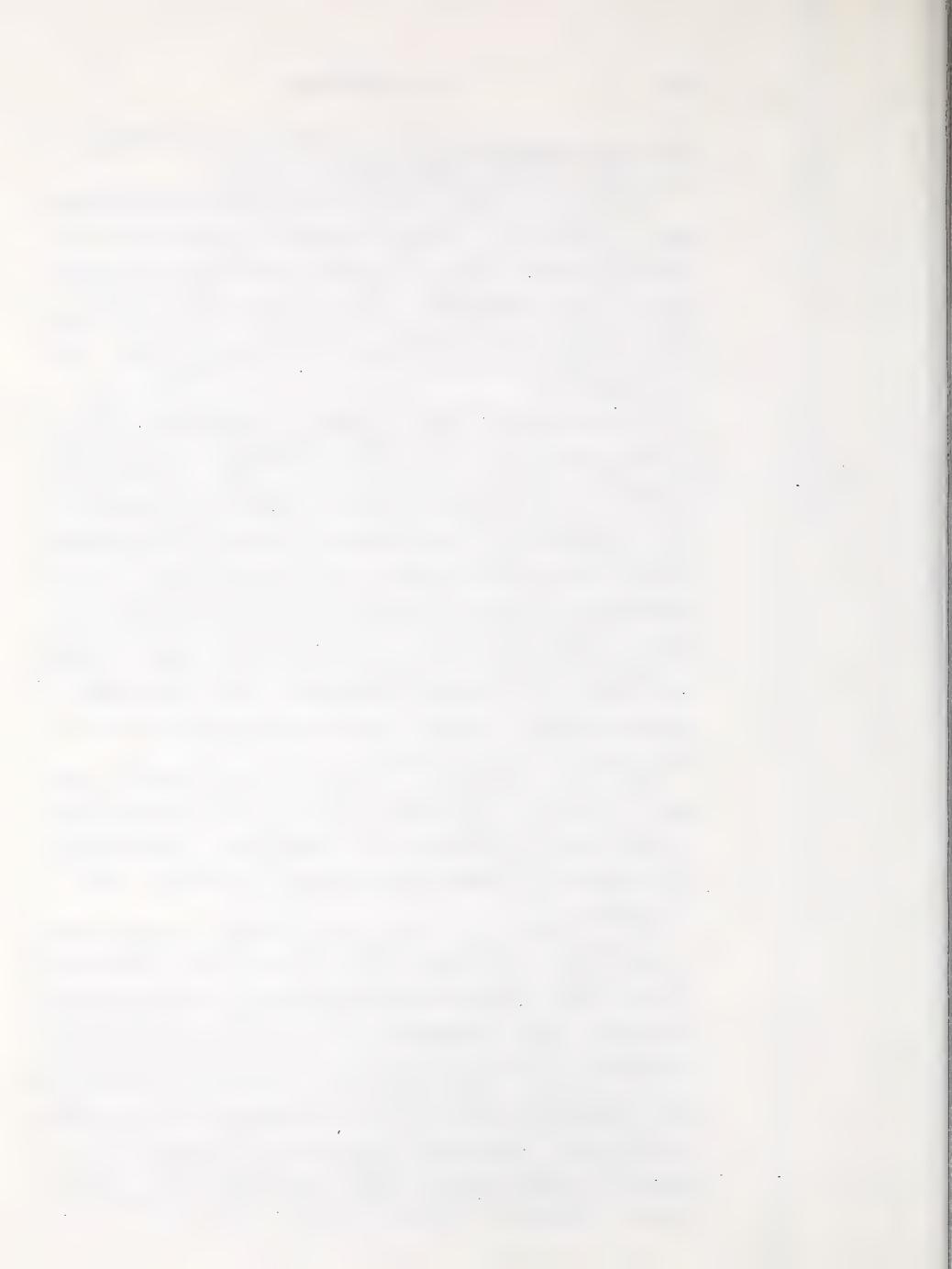
the 8th of August, he arrived in Boston, the Governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

One of the first Acts passed during his administration was, against duels. Several had been fought, and the law enacted that the body of the party so falling, and also the body of his antagonist, after his execution, should be buried without a coffin, by the wayside, and have a stake driven through it, as a memento of the crime and a warning against it.

In the summer of 1734, he made an excursion into these Eastern provinces and visited Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Pemaquid, Machias and Passamaquoddy. At Pemaquid he had a conference with several Indians, and wishing for peace, treated them with uniform courtesy and kindness. Though some of the traders on the frontier had given them occasion for offence, yet the Governor received fresh assurances of their wish for a continued peace. He met many of the inhabitants of these parts, and was able to confer with them, with mutual satisfaction, upon the matter of Dunbar's recall; for they had all viewed his agency as a grievance and public annoyance.

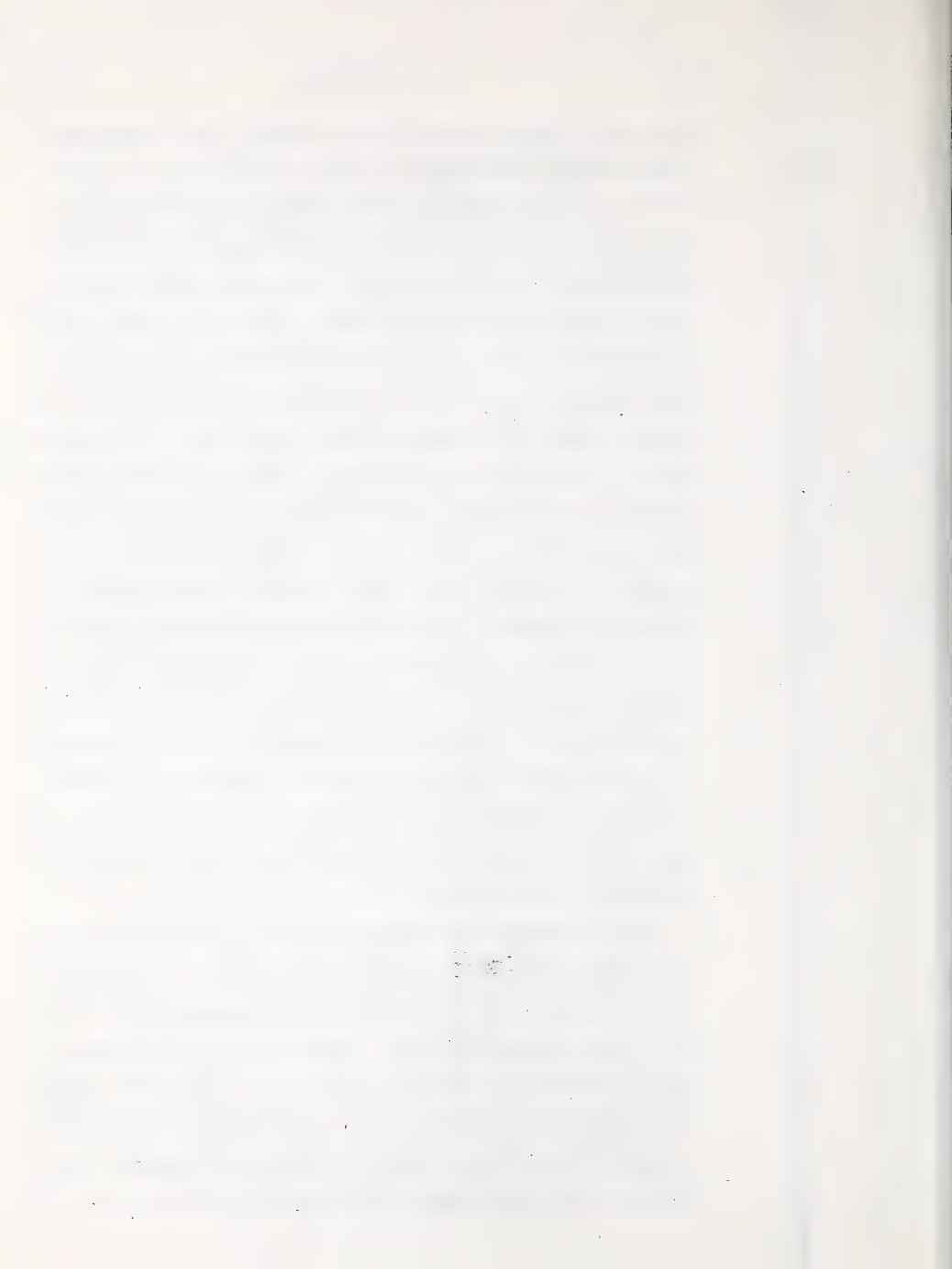
There were, at this time, within the limits of the present State of Maine, about 9000 persons; of whom more than 1,500 were at Georgetown, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Townshend, Walpole, Harrington, Broadcove and St. George's.

The year 1735 was distinguished for the ravages of that terrible disease, popularly known as the Throat Distemper. It was in the month of May that it made its appearance at Kingston, New Hampshire, but it soon spread itself throughout New England. It was very fatal, especially among children. Throughout the provinces of Maine and Sagadahock it spread and raged at intervals, for more than three years. Its general appearance is described to have been—a swollen throat with specks of a color between brown and gray, a redness of skin, with eruptions, as of



the rash ; distress in the head and back part of the neck ; great debility of the body ; and a rapid tendency to putrefaction. Parents, families and neighbors shuddered at its approach ; for the children particularly when seized, were sick only a brief time, and then died. The mortality was fearful for so small a population. Six and sometimes more were taken from a single family ; three and four would be buried in a day ; and many parents lost all the children they ever had. In Kittery one hundred and twenty-two died of this plague ; and in Arundel vast numbers, both of young people and children, were carried off. The alarm was so great that a solemn fast was kept on Oct. 31st, when they sought relief from Almighty God whose servants diseases are, and whose arm can interpose and save even from the borders of the grave. The next year it was neither so general nor so fatal ; but in January, 1737, it broke out afresh in York and Wells, and numbers were laid in their graves. In North Yarmouth about 75 died ; in Purpooduck 26 ; and in Falmouth 49. In Scarborough so deadly was its march, that not a single one survived who was attacked. At Saco and Presumpscot Falls, it seemed the next year to riot on human life, baffling all skill and setting at defiance all medicine and human exertions. At all seasons of the year its ravages were committed ; but the greatest mortality took place where blood letting and cathartics were practised.

In almost all other respects the people of Maine were contented, prosperous and happy. Trade was revived, business successful and industry rewarded. Applications were made for new towns, and the inhabitants were on the slow, but constant increase. Short crops abroad, however, put the people of Maine, in the year 1737, on a small allowance. As they depended upon other places partially for supplies, some had neither corn nor grain for several weeks. In April, the hay was generally expended ; eatables were scarce ; and it was said that not a peck of



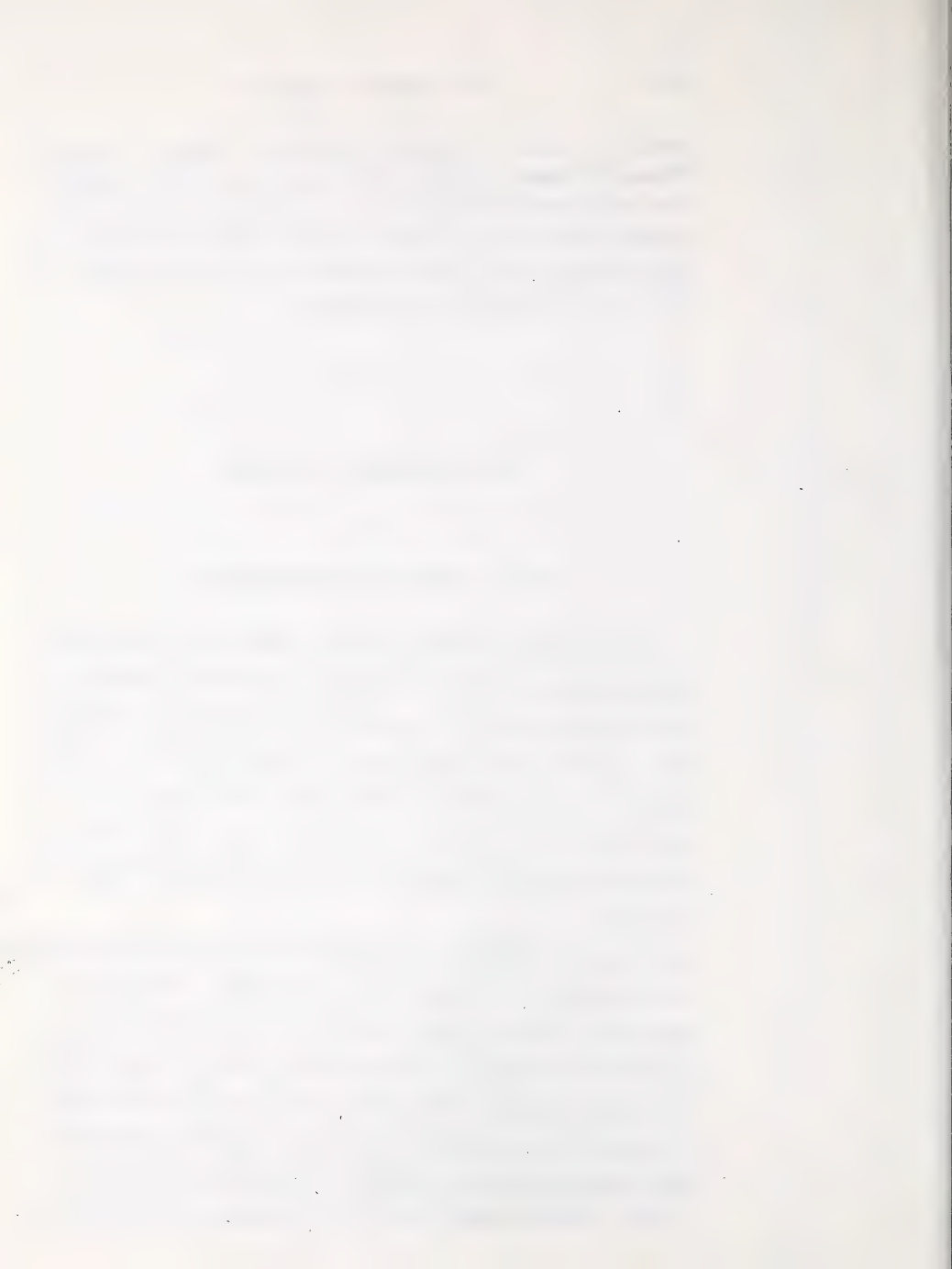
potatoes could be bought in all the Eastern country. Some may have perished with hunger ; and what added to the poignancy of the distress, was, the deadly throat distemper which raged in many towns. Many also died of the pleurisy fever ; and a relief from starvation did not fully come 'till the following harvest.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GOV. SHIRLEY APPOINTED.

AFTER an Administration of ten years Gov. Belcher was removed, and William Shirley was appointed Governor of Massachusetts and Maine. Benning Wentworth received the appointment of Governor of New Hampshire. This was in 1741. Gov. Shirley was an English gentleman, but had resided in Boston several years. He was a man of ability and address, had been bred to the law, and by living in the province several years, had become well acquainted with the habits, the manners and the wants of the people.

One of the first acts of his administration provided that "Bills of a new Form" should be issued. Every sum of twenty shillings expressed on the face of them, was to be equivalent to three ounces of silver. All contracts should be understood payable in silver at six shillings, eight pence the ounce, or gold in proportion ; and these bills should be made a legal tender in all public and private payments. If, however, they should depreciate in value, an additional sum should be paid according to the scale of depreciation, as agreed upon once a year, in a meeting of the eldest

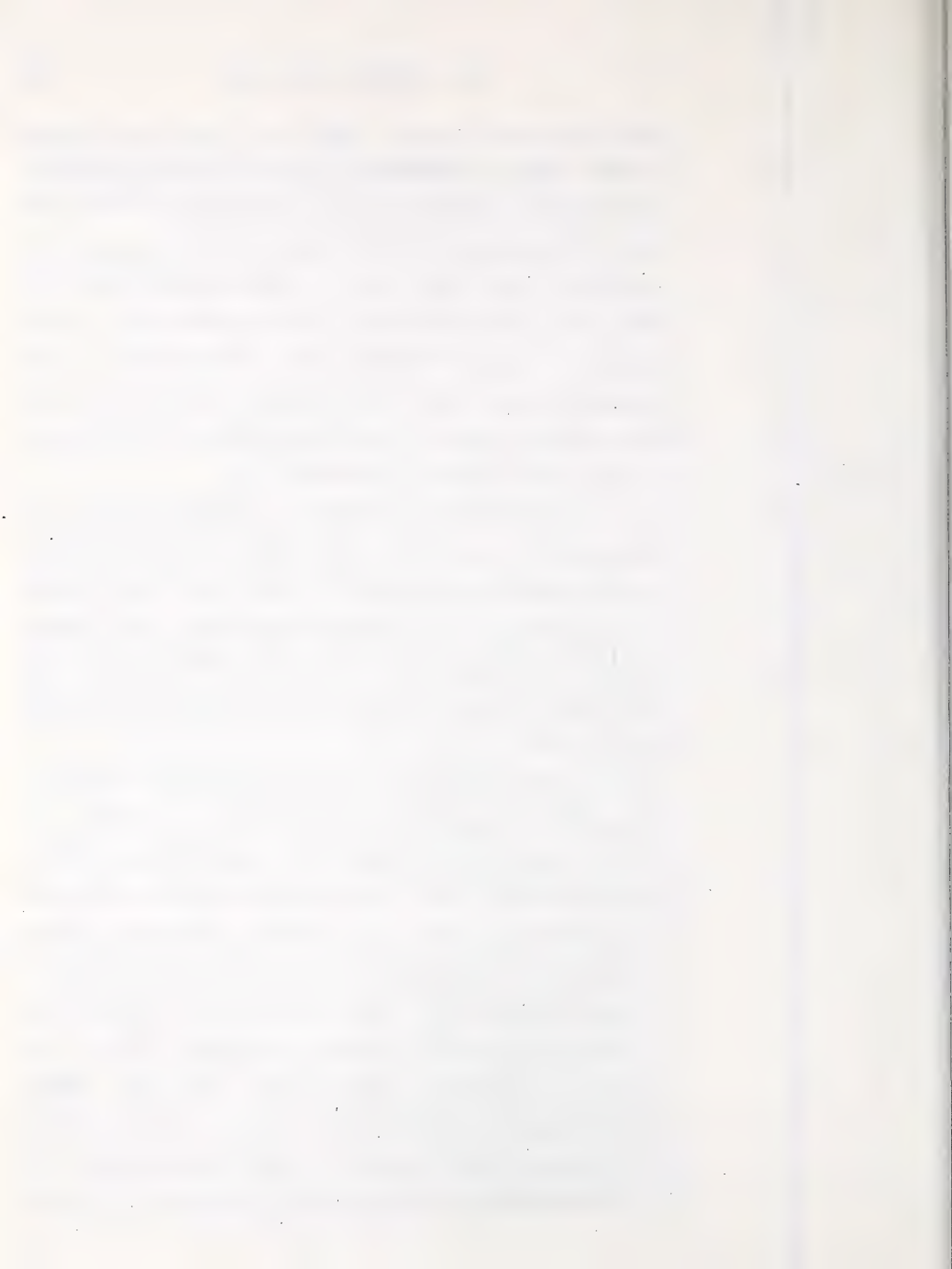


Councillor of each county. This new "Form" was called the New Tenor to distinguish it from all former emissions. These new bills however gradually depreciated, till they settled down to a level with the other older bills.

The administration of Gov. Shirley was destined to be an eventful one. There were in 1743 in the provinces of Maine and Sagadahock about 2,300 taxable polls; and in all places, both incorporated and unincorporated, about 12,000 souls. The tax assessed on them the year previous was £332, 1s. 2d. Every male, sixteen years old, paid 12d. Twenty shillings property paid one penny of the province tax; and other taxes in proportion.

As these provinces were greatly exposed in case of a rupture with the Indians, the people of Massachusetts determined to put the whole frontier in a state of defence. The Legislature appropriated, at this time, 1743, £1,280 for the defence of the Eastern settlements. The money was apportioned to fourteen places and applied to the constructing of Stockade forts, block houses, breastworks and walls of hewn timber and such private residences as were much exposed.

Of this apportionment of money Arrowswick received £160, Sleepscot 100, Damariscotta 67, Pemaquid 134, Broad Bay 75, and St. George's River 100 pounds. Encouraged by these appropriations, the inhabitants bestowed upon their public works a great amount of labor and made their places of considerable security. Fearing trouble, Fort George at Brunswick was made a public Garrison, other forts were strengthened, and as a precautionary measure, four hundred men were ordered to be organized in the county of York, into as many companies, and to be in constant readiness, as "minute men," with every equipment, to march at the shortest notice. Besides a good gun and sufficient ammunition, every one of them was to provide himself with a hatchet, an extra pair of shoes, or a pair of moccasins, and even a pair of snowshoes. A small



allowance was made them for these preparations, and regular wages from the time they left their homes, should they be called into service.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE FIFTH INDIAN OR SPANISH WAR.

THE war between the English and Spanish nations was proclaimed in 1740. Its influence was immediately communicated to their American dominions, and gradually extended throughout the greater part of Europe. The French Nation resolved to enter into what has been called, "The Continental System," and determined to take sides against England. In March, 1744, the former power declared war against the latter; and as soon as the event was known on this side of the Atlantic, the French Colonists, and the Indians in their interest, began their intrigues against their English neighbors. The scene was opened in Nova Scotia. The English had been in possession of this Province since the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, a period of thirty-one years.

Duguernel, the French Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, being made acquainted with the declaration of war, two months before it was known in Boston, resolved to gain time by an immediate attack upon Canseau, a small island situated on an excellent harbor, at the South-eastern extremity of the Peninsula. For this purpose, he despatched Gen. Duvivier, with a regiment of 800 or 900 men, in a few, small armed vessels, who, landing upon the Island May 13th, 1844, laid claim to it, burned the houses,



made prisoners of the Garrison and inhabitants, and took possession of a small armed vessel, lying at anchor in the harbor, as a prize.

Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, was the next object of attack. Mascarene, the successor of Phillips, was then Governor of the place. He was first apprized of hostilities by a sudden attack of 300 Indians upon the garrison, that were led on by Monsieur Luttre, a French Missionary, who boldly demanded a surrender. This was on May the 30th. But the Governor refused to capitulate; and forthwith sent an express to Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, desiring assistance. Meanwhile Duvivier, arriving with his troops, joined Luttre, and they both invested the place till the third of July, when a reinforcement of four companies from Massachusetts compelled them to retire. During the siege, they had surprised and killed as many of the English as could be caught without the fort. They also destroyed their cattle and burnt their dwellings.

Maine and Massachusetts were immediately aroused. The Governor, with the advice of the Council, Oct. 20th, of the same year, declared war against all the Indian tribes who were situated to the Eastward of the one upon the Passamaquoddy Bay; forbidding those to the Westward of a line three miles to the Eastward of that river to have any correspondence with those Indian rebels.

There were, at this time, within the limits of Maine, 2,855 able bodied and fencible men. These were organized into two regiments; one consisting of 1,565 troops, commanded by Col. Wm. Pepperell, of Kittery, and the other of 1,290 troops, to be commanded by Col. Samuel Waldo, of Falmouth. Two hundred and seventy of these troops were at George's and Broad Bay; fifty at Pemaquid, and fifty at Sheepscot. As it was designed to move on the expedition to the Eastward immediately, where all their troops would be needed, it was determined to discharge such men as had been drafted, and draw out 100

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes both traditional manual methods and modern digital technologies, highlighting the benefits of each approach.

3. The third part focuses on the role of the management team in overseeing the data collection process. It stresses the need for clear communication and coordination between different departments to ensure that data is collected consistently and accurately.

4. The fourth part discusses the challenges faced during the data collection process, such as incomplete data or discrepancies between different sources. It provides strategies to address these challenges and ensure the integrity of the data.

5. The fifth part concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a robust data collection system and suggests areas for future improvement and research.

effective troops from Pepperell's regiment, and form them into eight guards. These they would station at as many different points, in the provinces, where they might be most needed. At Wiscasset 14 were stationed to scout as far as Capt. Vaughan's Block house on Damariscotta. This Block house, or Garrison, was at Damariscotta Mills, on the West side of the river, and a little South of the road that leads from the bridge which crosses the stream, up by the Catholic Church. Another company of 14, at his Block house, were to scout East as far as Broad Bay; and a third company of 14 were stationed at Broad Bay, whose duty was to scout to the Block house at George's river.

It was then resolved that Louisburg must be taken; and the French driven out of Nova Scotia and the island of Breton. This city was strongly fortified. The French had held possession of it 25 years; and it had cost the Crown thirty millions of livres, nearly 6,000,000 of dollars. It was called the Gibraltar of America, on account of its great strength. Yet the fiat had gone forth that Louisburg must fall; for there could be no security to the Eastern Provinces, as long as this important place was in the hands of the French. Massachusetts was thoroughly awake and ready to do her part in this important matter. Her troops, united to those of Maine, proceeded at once to the scene of action. On the 26th of Jan., 1745, the Resolve passed the General Court, to proceed on the expedition against Louisburg; The measure, however, was carried by a majority of only one vote; so doubtful was the Legislature, as to the expediency and wisdom of the measure. It, however, grew into favor with the people; and soon a fleet consisting of 13 vessels, besides transports and store-ships, carrying 4,000 men and 200 guns, was ready to sail. Pepperell, raised to a Lieutenant General, was put in command of the expedition. When it was first proposed to him, he hesitated, as to accepting the office; but being



encouraged by the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, who was then in this country, he accepted. Whitefield selected, for him, this motto: "*Nil desperandum, Christo duce*:" "Never despair, where Christ is leader." This being accepted, gave the expedition the air and popularity of a modern crusade.

The second in command was Samuel Waldo, who was commissioned with the rank of Brigadier General. This man was a native of Boston, and extensively interested in the Muscogus Patent. His father was Jonathan Waldo, a merchant of that place. The son had charge of the York County Regiment.

Among the colonels from the Province of Maine, was William Vaughan of Damariscotta.

This man had been about 15 years in the country; and besides being largely interested in the business matters of that place, he had been extensively engaged in fishery. He was a man of clear and correct perception, good judgment, and of a bold enterprising mind. He shrank from no obstacle, and with erect step would move onward, when others might falter and fall around him.

Being largely concerned in the Eastern fisheries, he had learned something of Louisburg, though he had never seen it. And he it was, that first represented to the Governor of Massachusetts, the practicability of a surprise of the city in the winter time, when the deep snow drifts would admit an easy passage over the walls. But his influence was felt in planning and moving that expedition. He had no particular command assigned him, preferring the trust of such special duties as the Chief Commander might consider best suited to his bold and adventurous spirit.

Many of the settlers about George's river went with their families, on this expedition to Louisburg. Some of them remained there for several years; and some never returned. William Burns, of Broadbay, took a commission from the government and raised a company to defend

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3. The third part focuses on the role of human resources in the data collection process. It discusses how training and support for staff can improve the quality and reliability of the data collected.

4. The fourth part addresses the challenges faced in the field of data collection, such as limited resources, lack of infrastructure, and resistance to change. It offers practical solutions and strategies to overcome these obstacles.

5. The fifth part provides a detailed overview of the data collection process, from planning and design to implementation and evaluation. It includes a timeline and a list of key milestones to ensure the project is completed on time and within budget.

6. The sixth part discusses the importance of data security and privacy. It outlines the measures that should be taken to protect sensitive information and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

7. The seventh part provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It highlights the main points made throughout the document and offers recommendations for future research and practice.

8. The eighth part includes a list of references and a bibliography, providing sources for further reading and research on the topics discussed in the document.

9. The ninth part contains a glossary of key terms and definitions, ensuring that all readers have a clear understanding of the terminology used throughout the document.

10. The tenth part provides a list of contact information for the authors and other relevant parties, allowing for further communication and collaboration.

the County ; and his brother had command of one of the transports in the siege of Louisburg.

In March 19, 1745, Pepperell received his instructions from Governor Shirley, and put to sea ; and on the fourth of April he arrived at Canseau. On the 23d he was joined by four ships of war from the West Indies, which had been ordered there by the home Government, when the siege of the place was formidably commenced.

The primary objects of the assailants, was to invest the town ; and Colonel Vaughan conducted the first column of 400 men through the woods, May 2, within sight of it, and gave three cheers. He thence led them in the course of the night to the Northeast part of the Harbor ; where they burned the warehouses containing naval stores, and stored a large quantity of wine and brandy. The smoke driven by the wind three-quarters of a mile, into the grand battery, so alarmed the French, that they abandoned it, spiking their guns and retiring. The next morning Vaughan took possession of it ; and having drilled the cannon left by the enemy, which consisted chiefly of 42 pounders, turned them with good effect upon the city, within which, almost every shot lodged, and several fell into the roof of the citadel. While forming a battery on Green Hill—a position 200 yards nearer the town than the grand Battery—within 1,550 yards of the Northwest bastion enclosing the Castle, and another 600 yards nearer, the troops were engaged fourteen nights successively, in drawing cannon from the landing, through a morass, to the proposed encampment. Unable to use wheels, owing to the softness of the ground, the soldiers constructed sledges, and with straps over their shoulders, wading in the mud to their knees, resolutely performed labor beyond the power of oxen. It was work which could be executed only in the night time, or during foggy days—the place being within view of the town and reach of its guns. Duchambon, in the mean time, was summoned to surrender ; but



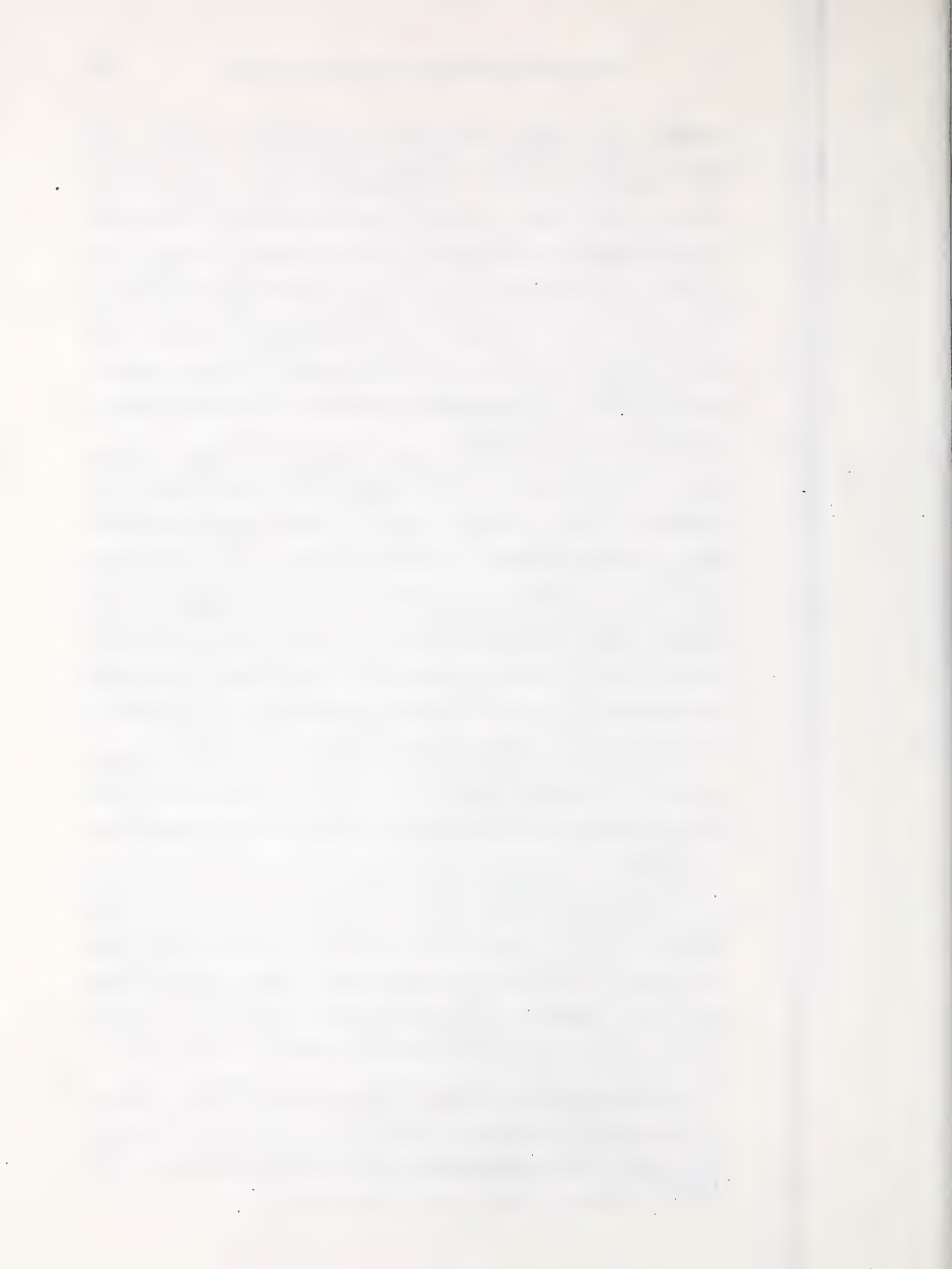
refusing, the siege was pressed with great vigor. At length, a third battery, planted within 440, and a fourth within 250 yards, of the Western gate, were so far advanced, May 17th, as to do great execution. The next day, the *Vigilant*, a French 64, being artfully decoyed into the midst of danger, fell in with the frigate *Massachusetts*, Capt. Tyng, to whom, after exchanging a few shots, she struck her colors. This was an important victory: It gave a thrill to the whole fleet and army; for she had on board 560 men and was richly laden with military stores intended for the Garrison.

The siege was pressed; and assistance having arrived by the coming of several war ships, it was determined, on the 18th of June, to make a grand attack upon the Garrison, by both the land and naval forces. This being perceived by the French Governor, on the 15th, three days before the intended attack, he wrote to the British Commanders, Pepperell and Warren, proposing terms of peace. The next day he surrendered the Garrison; possession was taken of it on the 19th, and the soldiers were allowed to move out, with their arms, music and standards.

The news of the capitulation filled Europe with astonishment and America with joy. It was celebrated in the principal towns by the ringing of bells, bonfires and other festivities.

The labor and fatigue of the troops was excessive; but in the capitulation, they received 650 veteran troops, 1,310 Militia men, the crew of the *Vigilant*, and about 2,000 inhabitants. These were not to bear arms against England for 12 months. 76 cannon and mortars fell into the hands of the victors, besides property and provisions, to an immense amount.

In this resplendent victory, troops from Maine bore an important part; and one of the most efficient Colonels there was in that expedition, went from the banks of the Damariscotta.



CHAPTER XXV.

FIFTH INDIAN WAR.

SCENES of blood were about to be re-enacted in America. The year 1745 is one of the different shades and colors. The Spanish war which had been commenced in 1839, was participated in by the French, and is now succeeded by, and terminates in, a distressing and bloody Indian war. The clouds for sometime had been lowering, and the storm was about to burst upon them. Savage animosity had once more been incurred, and savage hate and cruelty were now to be experienced. There had been witnessed the wildest joy at the announcement of the fall of Louisburg; but the natives of the forest soon laid aside their pipe of peace, and the woods rang with the war shout; the tomahawk was sharpened; and savage warriors lie in ambush by day and prowl around by night. The drama opens at Damariscotta in Newcastle, and at St. George's July 19th, 1745. At Newcastle, outrages were committed, and at St. George they attacked the fort, but could make no impression upon it. They then set on fire a house that was garrisoned, and a sawmill; burnt a few dwelling houses; killed a great number of cattle, and took captive one of the inhabitants. A party of fighters soon after attacked Fort Frederick, but were unsuccessful. In approaching it, they met a woman, about 300 yards from the walls, upon whom they fired and wounded in the shoulder, and then one of them seized her. The report of the gun and her shrieks alarmed the Garrison; and amidst the consternation and rising smoke, she broke



away from them and escaped to the gate. She was rescued and the fort saved. The same month they killed and scalped a boy at Topsham; at New Meadows they shot a horse and the man who was on him. At North Yarmouth they also committed depredations of a most revolting kind; and on the 23d of August the Provincial Government declared war against all the Eastern tribes without exception. They offered for every Indian captive or scalp, taken West of the Passamaquoddy, by a soldier in the public service, £100; by a person having provision and not wages, £250; and by a volunteer without pay, ammunition or rations, £400 as bounties.

In less than two months after the proclamation of war, every town on the Eastern frontier was visited by the savages, thirsting for blood. The present generation know but little about the sufferings and privation of the fathers. Shut up in their garrison it was at their peril that they ventured out to cut firewood, to milk their cows and attend to other necessary duties. Their fields were untilled, and the hay crop not being always gathered, their cattle and sheep died when the long winter had shut down upon them. Sheepscot and Damariscotta drank of the cup of bitterness equally with the rest. Seventeen hundred and forty-five was a gloomy year for those wan and harrassed settlers.

It was a peculiar characteristic of the Indian to waylay and murder individuals and small companies. Thus the son of Col. Cushing, of St. George, was shot down by particular aim. In the month of September, of this year, as three men were gathering corn at Sheepscot, two of them were killed, and the other wounded by a party of 13 Indians firing from an ambush.*

The spring of 1746 opened with terrible cruelty on the part of the savages. A large body of them, in the month

* Smith's Journal, page 121.

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of May, attacked the Gilman settlement at Broadbay and reduced it to ashes. Many of the inhabitants were killed and others taken into captivity. The enemy fell upon the cattle at Pemaquid and made great havoc among them. May 27th, as five persons were returning from meeting at Sheepscot,* they were waylaid by fifteen Indians and fired upon; but through a remarkable Providence, only one was killed. Another, though mortally wounded, by a well directed fire, laid the Indian dead at his feet, who was advancing with his hatchet, to despatch him. The others effected their escape.

At Wiscasset, a number of cattle were killed by the foe; and Capt. Jonathan Williamson, as he was returning from the pasture with his cattle at evening, was taken prisoner by them and carried to Canada, where he was detained six months. The Indians let two men pass and they said the reason why they had not killed him, was, the Governor of Quebec wished for an intelligent man to give him a correct account of the situation of things in the English Provinces. They had long been watching for Williamson, and they took this way to secure him. Capt. Williamson came from the South of England, a few years previous, and resided on the old Williamson homestead—the farm that includes the new Cemetery, in the south part of Wiscasset. He now lies interred there.†

On the 7th of May, 1747, the Indians took a man at Damariscotta and killed his wife and daughter-in-law.‡

It was probably about this time that the Garrison near Mr. Daniel Hopkins', in Newcastle, was surprised and taken by the Indians. Many of the inhabitants in it were murdered and scalped. They were going to bury the dead without coffins in one grave. But a young man, by the

* Smith's Journal, page 123.

† Mrs. Hannah Cushman.

‡ Smith's Journal, page 179.

The first of these is the fact that the
 British government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry out
 its policy of non-interference in the
 affairs of the colonies. This has led to
 a series of financial crises, which have
 in turn led to a series of rebellions.
 The second is the fact that the British
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary support from the colonies. This
 has led to a series of rebellions, which
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name of William Jones, grandfather to Mr. Daniel Jones, took the first money he ever earned for himself, purchased boards and nails, and had coffins made for them, when they were decently interred.*

In 1730, John Huston came from Boston, with his family, and settled in Walpole on the banks of the Damariscotta river. He had a grandson who was born in Boston in 1748, and was afterwards settled on the farm which his grandfather and father owned and improved. John Huston, the elder, held his title under Dunbar, and though his son was afterwards threatened with a lawsuit by James Noble who claimed under the Brown right, Huston feeling secure in his claim, replied, "he did not care if he was sued."† The estate has remained in the Huston name ever since.

Huston the elder was taken captive by the Indians; and at the same time his wife and sister were brutally murdered by them. John Huston, the grandson, was about ten years of age and remembered living in the Garrison, which was the general resort for all the people.

At one time, when the people were in Garrison at Sheepscot, the men were out to their work, and there were none left behind, but the old men, women and children. Suddenly as many as twenty Indians appeared between the besieged and Joseph Curtis', driving the cattle before them. They were after booty and killed one of the cattle. The old men shouldered their muskets and resolutely stood in their defence; which the Indians seeing, took flight and departed, taking the slain creature with them. Had they known how weak the defenders were, they might have pressed on and easily taken the Garrison.

It was felt to be a necessity at this time to drive the French from Nova Scotia. For this purpose Massachu-

* Daniel Jones.

† John Huston's testimony.

setts raised 500 men, Rhode Island 300, and New Hampshire 200. It was in the winter when the expedition was commenced. The troops from Massachusetts and Maine, to the number of 490, besides officers, proceeded to the Bay of Fundy. They were unable to reach Minas, as they desired, by water, which was situated on the South shore, on account of the advanced state of winter. Therefore they all landed on an uninhabited shore, eight or ten leagues to the West of it, on the fourth day of December, with 14 days' provision, which each man carried on his back. After an eight days' march of almost incredible fatigue, they arrived at Grand Pré, or Lower Horton, twelve leagues Northwest of Chebucto, where Ramsey, the French General, was encamped.

Having no fears of an attack during the rigors of winter, they encamped in a very unguarded manner. Ramsey, apprized of their situation, soon prepared for a march; and after performing a journey of 22 days across the country, at the head of 600 men, including Indians, he arrived in sight of the town. On the 31st day of January, taking advantage of a violent snow storm, he called forth his men, divided them into three parties, and attacked the English about three o'clock in the morning. Aroused from their slumbers, they seized their arms and desperately encountered the foe. It was a terrible hour. French fierceness and savage barbarity on the one side, and American valor and determined bravery on the other.

Colonel Arthur Noble, brother of James Noble, Esq., of Damariscotta, led the English forces. They fought long and well, but the odds were against them. Surprised as they were—with a blinding snow storm before them and overwhelmed by superior numbers, they at last gave way; but not till their brave commander, four of his commissioned officers and seventy of his soldiers were killed, and sixty wounded. A part of these were butchered in a most barbarous manner.

As a necessity, capitulation took place. The English were allowed to march off with only six days' provision, their arms, colors, music, a pound of powder and a few musket balls to each man, but agreed not to bear arms in Minas nor Chignecto for the next six months. It was a dear bought victory to the French, as the very terms of capitulation show. They then proceeded to Annapolis, encountering incredible hardships. Such, says one writer of this account, was the sequel of this battle, though fought with a valor and obstinacy, that would have covered them with glory, had it been successful. It was a wild enterprise and owed its origin principally to Shirley and Mascarene.

The forces of the English were this year greatly strengthened. Thirty men were assigned to the Garrison at St. George; 375 were ordered to scout between Berwick and Damariscotta; General Waldo was ordered to detach from his Regiment enlisted for the Canada expedition, 168 men, to relieve 182 who had been on service at the Eastward; and 150 were detailed as "minute men" to take the field at the shortest notice.

On the 28th of October, 1749, Commissioners from the Council and House of Representatives, met at Falmouth for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of Peace with the several Indian tribes with whom they had, for the last four years, been at war. Their names were, William Pepperell and Thomas Hutchinson of the Council; and John Choate, Israel Williams and James Otis of the House. They tarried here till the 14th of October, before the Sagamores appeared, when a treaty of Peace, having the Dummer treaty ratified 23 years before, as its basis, was agreed upon; and on the 26th, was signed by both parties, when they all returned joyful to their several homes.

The war, however, only had a reprieve; its spirit was not as yet thoroughly subdued. The fires were slumbering and soon they were to break out with unexampled ferocity to lay waste, spread and consume.

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There was a bloody affray which took place at Wiscasset, in December, only six weeks after signing the treaty in 1749 at Falmouth. A company of Indians of the Canibas tribe, got into a quarrel with a party of whites, when one Indian was killed and two others badly wounded. Three of the white men, Obadiah Albee, Richard Holbrook and Benjamin Holbrook, were apprehended and carried to Falmouth, where they were confined. Here they broke jail; but after a while they surrendered themselves, when they were tried, but no jury could be found to condemn them. And it is well known that whenever a white person was tried for killing an Indian, even in times of peace, he would invariably be acquitted; for a jury could not be impannelled among whom there were not some who had suffered by the Indians, either in person, family or property.

This served to irritate the Indians, and in the next year fierce acts of hostility were committed by them in various places. Sept. 11th, great damage was done at fort Richmond. A day or two afterwards, trouble was experienced by them at Swan Island and Frankfort, now Dresden. Sept. 13, a party of them appeared at Wiscasset and Sheepscot, set several houses on fire, took two prisoners, a man and a boy, and would have laid waste the neighboring country, had they succeeded in capturing the Blockhouse. The alarm was spread to Portland and Pemaquid.

Their disposition and determination manifested itself at other times and places, which filled the country with fearful forebodings and the Government with anxiety. To meet the emergency, the Lieutenant Governor Phipps ordered 150 men to be detached or drafted and sent to scour the woods from Saco to St. George. Supplies of ammunition and guns were put into the hands of Capt. Williamson, of Wiscasset, and Capt. Nickels, of Sheepscot. These were designed for the common good.

Early in September, 1747, a company of Indians silently

approached Fort Frederick at Pemaquid. There were sixty of them, and about the break of day, their usual hour of attack, they made their onset upon the stone walls of that fortress. The soldiers within the fort did not number more than thirty; and the Indians supposing them to be asleep, thought to take the place by surprise. But unfortunately for themselves, they fell in with a party of five, a short distance from the pickets. Firing upon these, they killed three and wounded the other two. This aroused the Garrison, which the Indians furiously assailed for more than two hours; but being unable to make the least impression upon its massive walls, they withdrew in mortification and chagrin.

There were two female children * born in this Garrison, one of whom was Abigail Hall the daughter of Samuel and Lydia Blackstone Hall, who afterwards settled on the place now owned and occupied by Mr. Frank Smithwick, Sen. Mr. Elisha Clarke lived in a log house just in the rear of Leishman Clark's barn, which place he owned together with the farms of the late Henry and Benjamin Clarke, making a large tract of land. He and his wife, Patience Blackstone, sister of Mrs. Hall, went over to the Garrison to see the babies, taking with them their youngest son, Ebenezer, and on their return, they asked their son which of the two babies was the prettiest; and he replied, Abbie Hall of course. After they grew up he married Abbie Hall, with whom he lived happily to a good old age. They were never divorced, for they loved each other too well to be separated, and a divorce was a thing almost unknown in those days. In this age of light and boasted knowledge, when we are confidently told that the world is growing better, divorces are so common that but little notice is taken of them and little is said about them. As we are drifting along, where will the end be? Time will tell.

* Ephraim Clark.



Ebenezer occupied the homestead during life, and left it to his three sons, Benjamin, Ephraim and Henry Clark. There was also a death in the Garrison of a man by the name of Linscot.

There was a Garrison * about a quarter of a mile to the North of Damariscotta village, the remains of which can be seen to this day. During the Indian war, one morning, a woman wanted to go outside of the Garrison to milk her cow. She looked carefully around, but seeing no signs of an Indian, she went forward, but had hardly commenced milking when she was shot dead by an Indian lying in ambush.

An old Indian woman was going to inform some of the whites of a plot the Indians had formed against them, but was shot by a man who did not know who the woman was or for what purpose she had come.

At one time there was a man in the woods splitting a log when four Indians came up to him as he was driving in the wedge; and suspecting their plot of infamy, invited them to put in their fingers and help him pull the log apart. They did so; but the man knocking out the wedge the two sides of the log came together, caught their fingers fast, and they could not escape. Then he went and got his gun, which he took with him to the woods, and shot them all.

* Mrs. M. Hitchcock.

CHAPTER XXVI.

INFLUENTIAL MEN.

CAPT. DAVID CARGILL came to Newcastle about 1730 or 31. He was of Scotch descent and emigrated from Ireland. He was employed by Tappan to survey his lands. On the twenty-third of Dec. 1741, he purchased of Mary Mulford, the wife of Elias Mulford, who was the granddaughter of John Mason, all her right, title and interest, which she had in the tract of land that Mason purchased of the Indians in 1652. The price paid was ninety-nine pounds. His residence was near Weare Island, where Col. James Cargill, his son, afterwards lived. He was a man of ability and influence among the settlers, and was the father of a numerous family and posterity. In the Spanish war, he was Captain of a company of Militia, called out in defence of his country, and against the incursions of the savages. In Dec. 2, 1745, he was at Sheepscot in command of the Garrison, and in addressing Gov. Phipps on military matters, among other things, he very sensibly suggests that "if any of my company are dismissed, I pray I may have the liberty to dismiss some that are not fit for duty."

Col. James Cargill was the second son of David Cargill, Esq., and was fitted by nature to perform an important part in the history of the colony. He was small of stature, quick and energetic in his movements; at times hasty, but decided in his disposition, and prompt in the execution of every duty assigned him. In his disposition he manifested his Scotch origin, and often carried his partialities and prejudices much farther than prudence and discretion

would warrant. Yet he was a reliable citizen, and did much to give tone and character to the town and to promote its interests, both at home and abroad. Whether as tything man—one of a committee to select a minister—a military officer—or a Representative to the Legislature, he showed the same decided, prompt, business-like qualities, as when at home teaching his children the Catechism and performing other necessary duties. In his religion he was a Presbyterian, but in his politics he was an American, and no one ever had occasion to question his loyalty and love of country.

Unfortunately, but growing out of the state of things, and we may say necessarily, there was a strong aversion on the part of the whites toward the savages. Every one partook of it, particularly in war, and Cargill, in common with others, had his full share of it. And this state of feeling will account for much of what has been deemed cruelty and harshness, on his part toward the enemy. Others have felt as bitter and been as severe towards them as Cargill was ; but his position made his acts more open and glaring than theirs ; and then we are to remember that the savages were cruel towards the whites, to the last degree. Major Moxy, an Indian chief, said he had killed nineteen white people and he wanted to live to kill the twentieth. And he showed Major John Farley the stone, in his field, where he had dashed out the brains of Mrs. Gray and her nine children.

Now these facts and these feelings are to be borne in mind as we estimate the feelings and acts of Cargill towards the Indians. And the Indians used to complain, that if one of them murdered a white man, he was sure to be hung for it, but if a white man murdered an Indian, a jury could seldom if ever be found to convict him.

The feeling between Cargill and the Indians, was not all one side, but mutual. In the Plymouth Colony, it was solemnly enacted as one of their Statutes, that no one

should discharge a gun on the Sabbath, except it was to shoot a wolf or an Indian.

We apologize for no man's faults ; but as a historiographer and in justice we must take the circumstances in which men move, to make up a full judgment respecting the guilt or innocence of their acts.

Cargill had the confidence of his townsmen, as is seen by the trusts they reposed in him. He was almost always in office, and as many as twenty years he represented the town in the Legislature.

The Indians hated the name of Cargill, and would have nothing to do with them—not even to sell them a basket.* One evening some Indians, many years after, came to the house of Hon. Henry Cargill, Esq., the son of James, and asked permission to spend the night. Leave was granted. They asked the name of the family. On being told it was Cargill, they started and left the house, exclaiming : "Me no stay here!" "Col. Cargill ! he kill Indian ! !"

During one winter, a company of Indians encamped in the woods, below Mr. Isaac Dodge's on the Damariscotta river.† One of them was an exceedingly old man and was "stone blind." The other Indians used to draw him about on a handsled. Two of them took him one day in this manner, up to Benjamin Jones, a distance of three or four miles, when they all entered the house together. To see what the old man would do, they introduced Mr. Jones to him as Col. Cargill. Instantly, all the Indian fire in his bosom, burnt to a flame. He arose, and exclaimed, "Ah ! Col. Cargill ; bring him to me and let me feel of him." He wished to lay that powerful hand of his upon him ; and it was a long time before they could pacify him, by telling him it was not Col. Cargill but Mr. Jones that was before him. Cargill had killed his squaw.‡

* Mrs. Joseph Decker.

† Mr. Josiah Dodge.

‡ Josiah Dodge.

Cargill owned a saw mill on Mill Brook to the North of the Bridge on the Sheepscot and Damariscotta road. One day in spring, while sawing there, as he was adjusting the log with his iron bar, rising and turning, he saw a brawny Indian with his raised tomahawk to smite him dead. Quick as thought, Cargill with his bar struck him across the chin and throat and ended his life in a moment. One or the other must die; which should it be?

Col. Cargill was a man to make his mark, if not higher, yet deeper than many around him. His residence was down near the water at the bend of the Sheepscot river. He afterwards built another house about half way from this to the County road, which he occupied till his death. The remains of this house were standing in 1850.

On the 20th of April 1761, he renders in the following inventory to the town:—five acres of tillage land which produced fifteen bushels of corn, sixteen bushels of wheat, six of barley, two of peas;—150 acres of pasture which will keep 15 cows;—ten acres of English mowing ground that cuts ten tons of hay;—300 acres of swamp and meadow that cuts . . . tons of hay; one acre of orchard; six oxen, ten cows, 39 sheep and two swine.

In another year, date not given, I find this inventory more than doubled in value. The total is £456, 19s, 9d. Cargill figured largely in the troubles that the settlers had with the Indians; and, like his father, was at the head of a company for suppressing the foe. During the French and Indian war, he received a commission from Gov. Phipps to raise a company of scouts and proceed to meet the enemy. The proposition was accepted with readiness and delight.

The Government, at that time, 1755, had proclaimed war against all the Indians, East and West, except the Tarratines or Penobscot tribe. These were friendly, and the State Authorities desired to maintain peace with them. They would probably have succeeded, had it not been for

the ill-advised and hasty course of Cargill. It was on July 1, 1755, that he started on his Eastern expedition. Illegal trade had been carried on between the settlers about St. George; and Government, at that time, was offering a bounty of £200 for the scalp of a hostile Indian, and £250 for a captive re-taken from the savages.

Cargill* tarried the first night at Broad Bay—Waldoboro. He then proceeded to the St. George, marching around and back of the settlement. He met there three men of the Garrison; and receiving from them the information he desired, he persuaded them together with some of Capt. Nichols' rangers, to accompany him. He then marched his whole force to Burton's Block House. His company now consisted of thirty-one, and after a rapid march of four or five miles, he fell in with an unarmed Indian, his wife and a child two months old. Without hesitation they fired upon them, killed the Indian and mortally wounded his wife. She proved to be Margaret Moxa, a friendly Indian, belonging to a friendly family, and to a tribe that had not taken up arms against the English, and whom the Government was endeavoring to conciliate. When Moxa fell, she was returning from the fort where she had been on one of her accustomed expeditions of kindness, to give them notice of some hostile design. On their coming up, she held out her infant whom she called "Nit," and with her dying breath, requested them to carry it to Capt. Bradbury, the commander of the fort. One of the party replying, "Every nit will make a base," knocked the child on the head, before the eyes of its dying mother!

Cargill then seized their canoe, and leaving nine men to guard it, proceeded with the rest of his party (except one who refused to go any farther,) about four miles. It was now about sunset, and they were in the neighborhood

* Williamson, vol. II, p. 314. Eaton's Annals, p. 93.

of Owl's Head. Here they discovered a body of Indians, fired upon them, and returned to the men they had left. The next morning they exhibited the scalps at the fort.

But the deed was regretted by the Government for its impolicy, and by the people for its rashness. Cargill and his band of men had stirred up a difficulty which they could not allay. Being principal officer, and destroying innocent people who were at peace with the Government, and some of them known as decided friends of the English, he was seized and committed for trial, on a charge of murder. Governor Shirley immediately despatched a letter of condolence to the Indians, who had suffered. Those of them who had lately visited Boston, were sent by Government, laden with presents, and the entire tribe of the Penobscots were invited to put themselves under the protection of the English and prosecute the offenders. Full assurance was given them, that the amplest justice would be dealt out to the parties concerned. Public opinion set strong against Cargill; yet public feeling was strong against the savages; and feeling is not apt to discriminate.

On the trial, Cargill attempted to prove that some of the St. John's and other hostile Indians were with the party he attacked; and that their resemblance to the Penobscots was so great that he could not tell the difference. The Jury considered the case—prejudice ran high against the natives; and—Cargill was acquitted. He had been in confinement two years.

The fate of Margaretta was deeply lamented by Capt. Bradbury and the people at the fort. "Never shall I forget," said one of Cargill's party, "the deep and unappeasable grief of the women at the fort, especially Margaretta Lermont and Margaretta Patterson, two young ladies in the flower of youth and beauty, when they saw the scalp of their friendly namesake, whom they had long regarded as a delivering angel."

It was an unfortunate occurrence. The Tarratines were

offended and Government finally declared war against them. This was Nov. 5, 1755.

And yet the Colonel was devout in his own way. He used to attend meeting, pay his Ministerial tax, have his children catechised by the Minister every Saturday, and everything must be done decently and in order. And when he attended church, some one was naughty enough to bring in a violin to assist the music. As soon as the sounds of the instrument were heard, Curgill would seize his hat, hurry out of the house and there remain till the singing was over, when he would return and worship God according to his conscience. He had a perfect horror of "the wicked little thing," and he would not stay where they had "fiddling."* He objected to dancing, and when assemblies for this purpose, were first introduced in town, the venerable old man made his appearance in the ball-room to protest against it. But his influence was less forcible here than it was fighting with the Indians.

When Governor Pownal, in 1759,† undertook his expedition to the Penobscot river, for the purpose of erecting a fort there, he came first to Falmouth, where he had ordered the troops to rendezvous, who were to accompany him. He arrived there the fourth of May, and on the seventh he reviewed Captains Herrick's and Bean's companies, and saw them equipped and marched off to embark. He also reviewed Cpt. James Curgill's company, and gave orders for them to embark. On the 8th, they set sail, in all 233 men, together with the Governor—the rest of the forces were to follow after—and on the 9th, at three in the morning, they arrived at the mouth of the George's river. The Governor and his suite landed at the fort. Capt. Herrick's company came up in a large sloop ;

* Mrs. Joseph Decker.

† Gov. Pownal's voyage from Boston to the Penobscot. See Maine Historical Collections, Vol. V.

but Capt. Cargill, with 100 men, tarried on board the King George, waiting for further orders. It was intended that they should land on the East side of George's river at night. There were five Indians at the fort; one of whom, Laurent, was hostage. On the 10th, others of the party arrived, among whom was Lieutenant Howard from fort Halifax.

Capt. Cargill, who had not yet landed, came up from his ship to the fort to receive orders. He was directed to land at night, on the East side of George's river, together with three subalterns and 100 men. There were three Carrying places from the St. George to the Penobscot—the Upper, Middle and Lower. Capt. Cargill was directed to proceed to the lower Carrying place undiscovered, and leave an Officer's guard there, with orders to let all Indians coming to the fort pass unmolested. But he must stop all going from the fort by fair means, if he could; but if not, then he must use the force of arms. Then, he must proceed to the Middle carrying place, and leave an Officer's guard with the same orders; and so on, to the third. The remainder of the troops, he must bring back to the fort. The orders were executed.

On the morning of the 11th, he fell in with some fresh Indian tracks. He thought the party consisted of seven; but it afterwards proved that there were ten. He left his men and went to trace these by himself till he came to a camp of Indians; he then turned back and took with him Lieutenant Preble, son of Brigadier Preble and ten men, ordering four on the right flank, and four on the left, leaving himself, the Lieutenant and two others in the center. Orders were given not to fire. When he came near the camp, he discovered himself, and called the Indians to come in, as he expressed it, to good quarters. The Indians started up, cried out, "No quarters, no quarters," and fired. Cargill then ordered his men to fire. The Indians ran—two fell;—one rose again and fled to

the swamp ;—the other rose no more, and proved to be an old squaw.

This morning, the Governor was engaged in fitting out his up-river expedition. The land force, of which Cargill and his men constituted a part, was directed to take with them seven days rations, and a surveyor, to measure the distance.

At the same time they had a council of war, at which Capt. Cargill and Capt. Alexander Nickels, of Pemaquid, were present.

On the 12th, Capt. Cargill was sent out with 20 of his men, and young Laurent, the hostage, to bring in his canoe. They found an ample supply of provision, hid by the canoe, in order to steal a march, which confirmed the suspicion, that all was not right on the part of the Indians who were at the fort.

The companies were reviewed, equipped for the march, and sent to get their provisions.

Capt. Cargill, who had been out all the night previous, and had been twice that day to the farthest Carrying place, was ordered to get his company ready to march.

In the afternoon, Brigadier Preble assumed the command and headed his men for the mouth of the Passagesawakeag—the river that empties into Belfast Bay. He had with him Capt. Herrick's company, 71 men ; Capt. Cargill's company, 74 men ; Capt. Bean's company, 70 men ; Capt. Nickel's company, 69 men ; making a total of 284 effective men. A man by the name of Robinson, a hunter, was appointed guide. The signal given to Preble by Governor Pownal, was, when he arrived there, he should build three smokes ; which being answered by a cannon on board the fleet, he should build a fourth smoke, to show the fleet that the report of the cannon was heard.

On the 13th, the Governor set sail to go up the Penobscot, taking with him materials for a fort, where he arrived on the 16th. The trip up the river was exceedingly chilly

and uncomfortable. The next day, at 4 P. M., Preble arrived at the mouth of the Passagussawakeag and exchanged signals with the fleet. The distance they had marched, according to the survey, was 30 miles and 64 rods.

The next morning Preble and his men embarked on board the fleet, when they set sail for the Penobscot. On the 17th, after "several puzzles," they reached the Harbor within Wasamkeag Point. Capt. Bean, with his men, was posted on the North Point of the Harbor. Capt. Cargill was sent with his company to take him round. He was also ordered to look for the Carrying place, make a signal when they had found it, and to take post there. Here they all made a landing, began a clearing, dug three wells for water, and made a survey of the whole neck;—Capt. Nickels with his men guarding the survey party. The carrying place was cleared of trees so that they could see from water to water, and the site of the fort selected.

On the 22d, they embarked to go up the river. The next day they arrived within 6 miles of the falls. Here the sloop Massachusetts got caught upon a rock; but was relieved after much difficulty.

In the afternoon Brigadier Waldo landed on the East side of the river, with 136 men, and proceeded to the head of the first falls, about four and a quarter miles from the first ledge. Here Gen. Waldo fell, in a fit of apoplexy, at the age of 63, never to rise again. He had arrived at the limits of their expedition, and falling, he exclaimed, "Here is my bound":—undoubtedly meaning the bound of life. He was conscious and knew that he was going; and this most natural expression was the last that proceeded from his lips.

Here they erected a flagstaff; hoisted a flag and salute it; and then returned to the site chosen for the erection of fort Pownal; 24th the troops were treated to a barrel of rum; on the 25th, at evening, Gen. Waldo is buried; 26th

the Governor, with Cargill and 20 men, in the sloop Massachusetts, left Wassaumkeag and sailed to Pentaget, Bignyduce, to visit the old French fort and other settlements. Here they raised the king's colors, drank his health, and the next day, with a fair wind, proceeded to Boston, where they arrived about sunset on the 28th.

Cargill, at one time,* with two of his sons, took a canoe and went down to the mouth of the Sheepscot river a fishing. As they lay on the fishing ground, early one morning, three Indians in a canoe, "pulled up" along side of them and ordered them to haul up their anchor, and follow them. Seeing the Indians were armed and they were not, they did as they were ordered and rowed to a small Island that was partly covered with trees. They then hauled their canoe up ashore as far as they could, and the Indians carried theirs up into the bushes out of sight. After getting everything arranged, the Indians said they thought they should let the boys go home again, but the old man must go with them and that they would never see him again. The Indians were armed each with a musket, and a plenty of ammunition. In the afternoon, one of the Indians started off and said he was going over to the other side of the Island to look around, and went away with his gun. The two remaining Indians laid down upon the grass and soon fell asleep. Their guns were loaded and the boys wanted their father to let them shoot them, and then they could easily dispatch the other when he came back. "No," said the father, "that would be murder to shoot men while they are asleep." But the boys plead to kill the Indians, for they would carry them all off and perhaps kill them. But the father said, "No boys, it would be murder and you must not do it." Soon after the other Indian returned, and just before night they saw a small vessel standing in towards the Island and "heading "

* Capt. Joseph Cargill, his grandson.

directly for them. The Indians concluded it was an American cruiser coming to punish them and release the prisoners. Gathering up their implements and taking their birch canoe, they started off with all possible haste to the other side of the Island, telling their prisoners to go where they pleased.

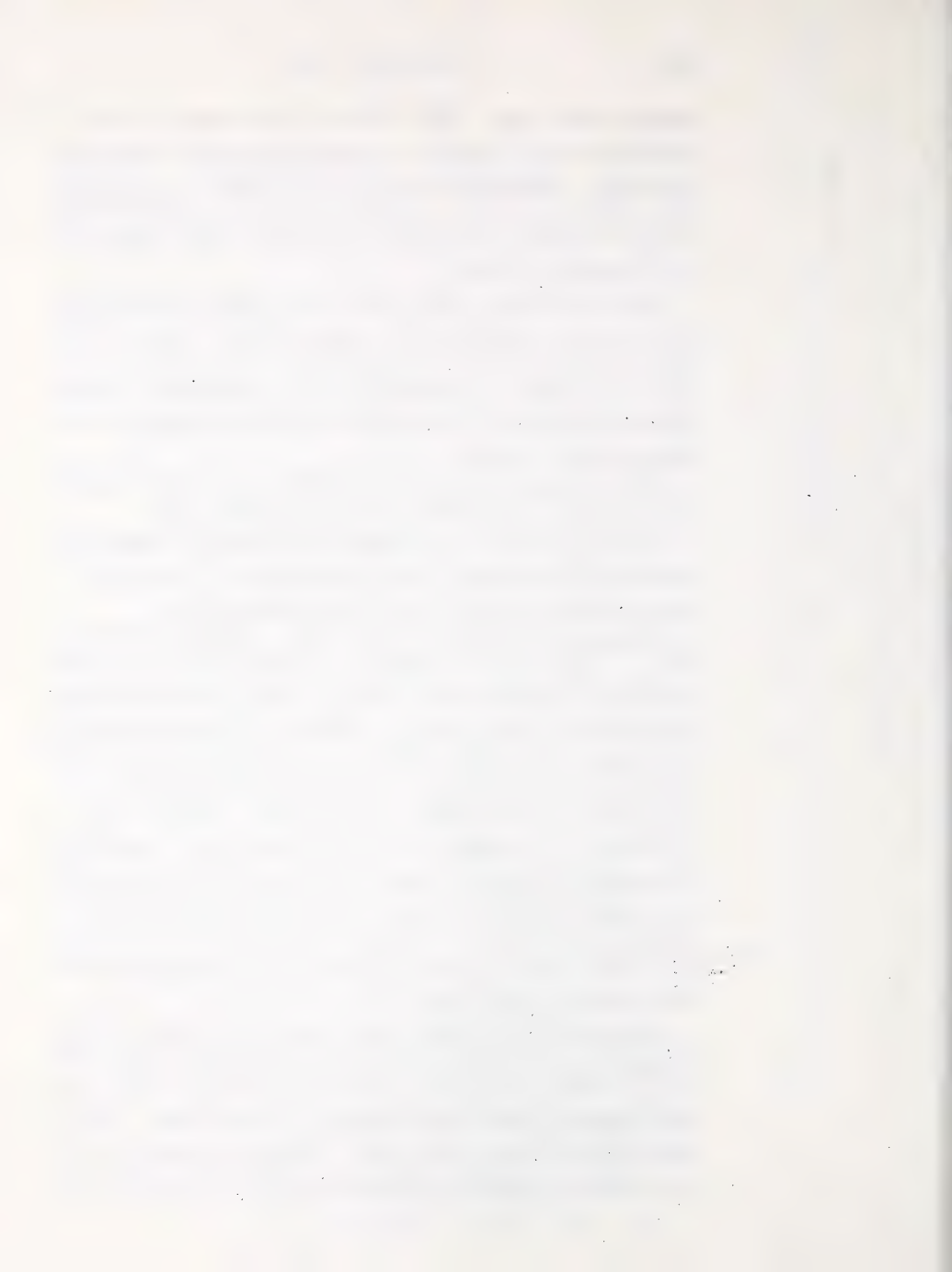
After the Indians had gone, they picked up some articles that lay around in the grass, which they had left behind in their hurry to get away. They then launched their own canoe, and steered up the Sheepscot, "feeling much better than if they had shot the poor Indians while they lay there asleep."

Henry Cargill, Esq. was one of the boys and he used to tell the story to his children in subsequent years.

Col. Cargill died at the age of 84, and his remains lie interred in the Ancient Burying ground at Sheepscot. A plain, white marble slab marks his resting place.

Benjamin Woodbridge, Sen. was a native of Newbury, Mass. He received a college education, and at one time, thought of entering the ministry. He married Susannah Tappan, daughter of Rev. C. Tappan, and came to Sheepscot about 1750. He settled upon the Southern point of "Mason's Necke," and was the first Representative to the General Court from Newcastle in 1774. Though a man of education and culture and of probity and usefulness, Woodbridge does not appear to have been so successful in his worldly affairs as some. He used frequently to solemnize marriages, was entrusted with important offices in town, and died, leaving a numerous and highly respectable posterity behind him.

Benjamin Woodbridge, Jun. came down here, when a youth, three years before his father and family, and landed first at Wiscasset Point, where he remained six months and kept the books of one Grover, a trader there. Grover could neither read nor write. He had a tenacious memory where he kept his accounts, and used to make marks



to denote particular articles and their prices. One of his marks Woodbridge was not able to understand. As it was round he thought it must be a cheese. "Has it not a hole in it?" asked Grover. "Yes," said Woodbridge. "Then it must be a Grindstone," said Grover. Grover had the first framed house that was ever erected in Wiscasset.

Benjamin Woodbridge, Sen. sent down stock and farming utensils in a vessel which were landed on Mason's Neck, and then Benjamin his son, went up there to take care of them and to carry on the farm. He boarded at Abernethy Cargill's, who resided a little to the South of Addison Carney's.

Capt. John McNear was a noted man. He came to Newcastle early in the history of the Colony, and settled near the apple trees where his cellar may now be seen, directly in front of the late Capt. Robt. Lennox's. The Indians had long been desirous of getting him, and at last, they succeeded. Twice they captured him and twice he was exchanged.

The first time he was taken, was just at night, at the Marsh Bridge, as he was driving his cows home from pasture. At the same time Samuel Anderson and William Hopkins were taken, and carried and lodged in a Canada jail. Hopkins came from Jefferson. The Indians killed a three-year-old colt, the meat of which they took along with them, as food for the way. Anderson and Hopkins died in jail; but McNear lived to return home. When he had reached Dark Swamp Hill, where was only a cow path, he saw one of his old neighbors, and for a little amusement, raised the Indian war whoop. The neighbor, seeing as he supposed a veritable Indian, for McNear had on an Indian dress, thought sure that it was all over with him, and exclaimed: "Well, if I must go to Canada, I must." Great was his relief and joy, when he found that beneath that Indian dress was the veritable body and spirit of Capt. John McNear. They went home with quickened step, to receive a joyous welcome.

At another time he was thrashing in his barn, with his brother-in-law, Anderson. When they were taking their dinner, the Indians crept up around the barn; and the dog scenting them, began to bark. The Indians showing themselves, a fight commenced. Anderson broke one of the savages' arms, and it is said knocked down others with the flail. The Indians fired and killed Anderson. McNear then surrendered. He was taken by them and carried on to a hill above Hartley Erskine's and near the "old Springer Mill," where a halt was made. The French paid \$15 for a scalp. He was carried to Canada.

McNear had ten children, the youngest of whom, Margaret, was born in Garrison, after he was taken by the Indians, and whom he had never seen. And when asked by them, "How many papooses he had?" he answered "ten; and one of them he had never seen." The Indians thought it very strange.

This child, Margaret, Mrs. McNear took in her arms and went, one evening, from the Garrison to her house, to milk the cows. The Indians came around her, and she fled to her house. Her two dogs protected the mother and the child during the night by keeping the dogs at bay.

A third time, McNear came near being taken upon the marshes. There were a number of men at work on the marshes, round the point, Westerly from the Marsh Bridge. McNear was left to the North and East of them, on the opposite side of the creek, to "cock up" the thatch. The Indians, seeing him alone, crept up and said, "Now, John, we got you again." John saw who were behind him, dropped his fork, and with a leap crossed the brook, exclaiming, "I'll bet half a ton of thatch of that," and escaped. The men dropped their scythes, seized their guns, and fired upon the Indians who hastily fled without their prize.

McNear was afterwards taken, carried to Bagaduce, and there confined in prison. He was reduced by the dysen-

tery and slow fever, and never expected to leave the prison again alive; but, one morning, looking out through the crevice of the building, he saw some catmint growing and asked a man to make him some tea of it. He did so; and McNear took a strong decoction of it which immediately cured him, and he was enabled to return home. He was Town Clerk a number of years—was a very pious man and died at the advanced age of 97 years.

Capt. Alexander Nickels, sometimes spelt Nichols, came from Boston among the early settlers of the town, and took up his residence upon a knoll a little to the South of where Capt. Charles Nickels, his great grandson, resided. He built a mill at Allen's Falls, on Mill river, where one had been built, the previous century. He had five sons, Capt. Alexander, Jr., Capt. James, Samuel, Esq., John Hill and Thomas.* He married Harnah who died April 3, 1767, aged 67. He was a man of respectability, industry, intelligence and influence. He died Feb. 1, 1758, aged 67. He was Captain of the Militia and was in more or less active service during the Indian wars. On the 1st of November, 1756, he was ordered to discharge one-half of his company, and on the 20th, to discharge the remainder, because the Indians then left for their hunting grounds in the interior.

Capt. Alexander, Jr., was in town during the French and Indian war actively engaged in raising troops and otherwise, and is believed about the close of that period, to have moved to Pemaquid. After the close of the war, he presented a bill against the town for enlisting soldiers, which the town allowed and paid.

Capt. James Nickels was taken by the Indians to Canada* when Capt. John McNear was carried there, the second time. McNear, who understood the ways of the Indians, told Nickels to appear weak, when the Indians

* E. D. Robinson, Esq.

would want to wrestle with him, because they would compel him to carry burdens according to the strength which they supposed he had. Taking up with McNear's advice, he let them throw him three or four times, when he "got mad," and threw them, one after another, as fast as they would close in with him. They then concluded that he was a "powerful man" and let him alone. Nickels returned from Canada, purchased lands and built his house to the North of Royal Wright's and a little to the East of Tibbett's blacksmith shop. He was concerned in the "Tea plot" in Boston Harbor in 1773. Alexander Nickels, 3rd, James Nickels' youngest son, settled on the farm next North of Robert Robinson's.

Thomas Nickels, a young man, was killed by the Indians* and scalped, at the edge of an evening, as he was filling his pail with water at the spring, not far from the homestead. The Garrison was near. Bushes were in the neighborhood of the spring and the Indians waylaid him.

Samuel Nickels, Esq., was in many respects a remarkable man. He was tall in stature, athletic in form, commanding in person, kindly in manner, even in disposition, a prompt and effective officer, of good business habits, a beautiful penman, a worthy citizen and loyal to the State. He held several public offices—was Clerk of the town for more than twenty years, and, to the last, appears to have retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

He purchased the tract of land between the Sheepscot lots which bordered East on Cavessix river, and the Damarscott lots which lay up and down that river—and from "Freshwater Cove"—Isaac Dodge's, brickyard—to Alexander Nichols 3rd for a mere trifle—it is said about 25 cents per acre. This included the Middle lots. He afterwards purchased as high up as Ebenezer Clarke's.†

* Mrs. Margery Robinson.

† E. D. Robinson, Esq.

This tract he divided into ten lots. The upper five were laid out East and West. The Southern five lots were laid out North and South. John Hill had one of these lots. Alexander 3rd had another. The Southern line of the Cross lots was about half way from the Town House to E. D. Robinson's.* Robt. Robinson bought his farm of John Hill.

Enoch Perkins, who followed coasting, bought fifty acres of "Squire Nickels" for 100 dollars, and paid for it entirely in N. E. Rum which he brought from Boston.* A perfectly honorable transaction in those days. Times have changed.

Samuel Nickels built the large two story house now owned and occupied by Orlando Delano, Esq. The frame is of white oak, sound and "as hard as a rock." The house is now (1867) 103 years old and in good repair. 75,000 bricks were used in the chimney which stands in the middle of the house. The wainscoting, made of the best lumber, is now as perfect as in the day when the joiner pronounced it finished. The heaviest gales don't shake the house in the least. Two years ago Mr. Delano took down one of the outbuildings, and he found the roof in sufficient order to shed the rain "without leaking a drop." The shingles (shaved) were the same that Samuel Nickels, Esq., had laid on in the day of its erection, 101 years before. Here Nickels kept tavern for many years. The house is a princely establishment and is beautifully situated.

William McLelland‡ was of Scotch Irish descent, and came from Medford Mass., to Sheepscot about the year 1734 or 5. He married Mary Ballantine, and after the Presbyterian Church was formed, he was chosen Deacon of it. He was a beautiful penman, and was Town Clerk

* Mrs. Robinson.

† Daniel Perkins.

‡ Miss Mary Murray.

from the fourth year of its organization till his death, which occurred in 1763. His records are as fair, save a slight coloring of the paper, as they were the hour the ink dried on the paper.

He had several children. Elizabeth, the oldest, married David Murray, Esq. Margaret married Samuel Waters. There were three sons all of whom died young. Mary married an Averill of Alna; Sarah, a Taggart of Pittston. One other daughter completed the family.

William McLelland went into Garrison when his daughter Elizabeth was seven years old, and was in Garrison seven years. This was during the Spanish and Indian war. One summer the Indians were so numerous that the people were obliged to go out in companies, guarded by armed men, to do their farm work. Bread was so scarce, as well as other supplies, that they were obliged to pick peas and eat them in milk as a substitute.

One day, the women went out to pull flax; and one of the number took her babe with her; and after nursing it, she laid it down to sleep, wrapped in a blanket, and went to work. All of a sudden the Indians made their appearance with the usual war whoop--when the women leaving all, and that mother forgetting all, fled, in a body, to the Garrison. There was a fight, and the Indians were beaten; and after the assailants were driven back the mother thought of her child. A party went in search of it, not doubting but Indian wrath had crushed it; but contrary to all expectation the child had escaped their notice. The mother joyfully seizing it, bore it in ecstacy to the Garrison. It had not waked!

McLelland was Moderator of the Town Meeting in 1754, and when he died it was in the midst of his usefulness, and great lamentation was made over him.

One day* when Mrs. David Murray--Elizabeth McLel-

* Mrs. John Murray.

land that was—went out into the field to pull flax, she took her three young children with her—two little boys and a daughter, 8 years of age. The boys she wrapped in a blanket and laid them down by the side of a log to sleep and told the little girl to watch them. While pulling, her attention was attracted by a noise, and looking up, she saw a large, white-faced bear running down the hill, directly towards the children. Imagine her feelings! They, however, were but momentary; for the bear kept straight on his way—took no notice of the children—or the mother, leaped over the other end of the log from where the children were lying—and made, like a shot, for the woods between them and the river. She supposed the bear was chased.

One evening,* between sunset and dark, when Mrs. David Murray was out with her pails to the spring, just across the road, a few rods to the East of the house, and had filled them both with water, a huge bear appeared from the thick neighboring wood, intent upon the prey before him. Seeing her danger, she ran for the house, as she never ran before, with the bear following after. But she had just time to reach the house with her pails, and shut the door after her, before the unwelcome visitor came up with her. She cooked and ate her supper, but Bruin was disappointed of his. On subsequent days, Mrs. Murray was careful to get her water for the night, at an earlier hour.

Samuel Waters † came from England; was a cooper by trade; purchased the head of Dyer's Neck, from river to river, and resided on it. The country was wild; but his strong arm and determined will soon made "a clearing" and created him a home. He was a very pious man, and

* Miss Mary Murray.

† Mrs Fitzpatrick.

did much towards sustaining religious ordinances among the people, and used frequently to have meetings at his own house ; but like many good men he had some peculiar notions and ways, which, at this time, seem a little singular. When his second wife died, a friend in sympathy remarked to him, "You have lost your wife, Mr. Waters." "Yes," he replied, "the loss of women and the increase of sheep will make a man rich." The last years of his life he spent in Jefferson, and when the bass viol, just purchased, would be brought into the house where he worshipped, he would leave it, saying, "It is both base and vile." When asked "Why?" he said, "they could play both Psalm tunes and dancing tunes upon it."

When asked a question which he did not care about answering, he would feign deafness—appear as though he did not hear, and would make no reply. He was a firm Presbyterian, and used to go to Waldoboro to partake of the communion. He was very benevolent ; and when, in the spring of the year, people used to come from Balltown, to catch fish, he would entertain them, free of charge.

Robert Hodge, Sen., came from Ireland and lived where the late Capt. Thomas Chase resided. He died at the advanced age of 101 years. He used to go to Damariscotta Mills on horseback ; and when there, one day, speaking about eels, they asked him how large a one he had seen in Ireland. "Oh," said he, "about as large as my old horse." He was a large landholder. He lost his faculties before he died. His nephew, Capt. Robt. Hodge, built the house where the late Capt. Thomas Lennox resided, and kept tavern there. He acquired nearly all the property of his uncle. Hodge, Sen.'s house was afterwards taken down, and the present one erected in its stead.

There were two "flankers," one to the North and the other to the South of Hodge's house. They were once attacked by the Indians, and the rock that the Indians

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of polygenism, which holds that the human race has evolved from many different ancestors. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is also generally accepted by the scientific community. A third theory is the theory of monogenism, which holds that the human race has evolved from a single ancestor. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is also generally accepted by the scientific community. The question of the origin of the human race is a very important one, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. It is a question which has given rise to many different theories, and it is one which is still being discussed today.

The second of these is the question of the development of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of polygenism, which holds that the human race has evolved from many different ancestors. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is also generally accepted by the scientific community. A third theory is the theory of monogenism, which holds that the human race has evolved from a single ancestor. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is also generally accepted by the scientific community. The question of the development of the human race is a very important one, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. It is a question which has given rise to many different theories, and it is one which is still being discussed today.

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fired from, lay just across the road in Capt. Lennox's field. He took it away and planted apple trees in its place.

Capt. Robert Hodge owned two of Tappan's ten acre lots. In his Inventory were two negroes, Caesar and Phillis, a boy and girl.

Capt. James Campbell also owned a slave "boy," though an old man.

David Murray was a man of superior talents and had a wide and commanding influence. He was an able Justice of the Peace — was well read in the law — was for many years entrusted with the highest civil offices which it was in the power of his townsmen to bestow; — was a Militia officer and distinguished himself in military affairs: and when he died, a loss was felt that could not easily be repaired.

Major John Farley, a man of good capacity, fine social qualities and sterling worth, came in town in 1773 and was one of those who was destined to shape, in a large measure, the destinies of Newcastle. He purchased land of an Englishman by the name of Powers; also of Nathaniel and John Winslow; and finally the entire right which Woodbridge claimed to lands in that section of the town.*

His first residence was just inside of the "line of the highway and opposite McMichael's residence," but he afterwards, 1780, built and resided in the house now occupied by Mr. William Trumbull. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on business there. He held several town offices — went to Bagaduce as Major of the Militia, in the expedition under the command of Generals Lovell and Wadsworth during the Revolution — was frequently chosen a Representative to the General Court — was a State Senator for Lincoln County — a District Elector for President and Vice President of the United States in 1804, and cast his vote for Thomas Jefferson — was Treasurer of Lincoln

* John Farley's testimony.



County — first Postmaster in Newcastle on the Damariscotta side, and Agent for the erection of the Battery on Damariscotta River in 1808.

His son, Ebenezer Farley, Esq., was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Maine in 1820; — A District Elector of President and Vice President of the United States in 1828, and voted for John Quincy Adams; — Chosen a member of Governor's Council in 1829, but declined; — A Representative in the Legislature of Maine in 1836, and Treasurer of town for many years.

Capt. Alexander Nickels (Nichols) distinguished himself during the French and Indian war and was especially useful when Governor Pownall visited the Penobscot and at other times. It is supposed that he afterwards moved to Pemaquid. Alexander Campbell lived where Elias Bailey now does. James Speed's successor was Rev. Kiah Bailey. Present occupant, 1850, Gardiner Perkins. Speed and his wife were buried in their front field. Alden White's house is on a part of Speed's lot. Job Day lived at the foot of the "Big Hill" that was detached from Newcastle and joined to Edgecomb. John Nickels owned 100 acres at Freshwater Cove; then came Thomas Campbell's 200 acres; then David Soames.

John Taylor is the only one of the ancient families of the seventeenth century whose descendants now reside in Newcastle. Joseph Glidden, Sen., purchased and resided on the front part of the large estate which he once held there.

Charles Glidden came to this country as early as 1656, and settled in Portsmouth, N. H. He afterwards moved to Exeter, where in 1672 he took the oath of allegiance and died there leaving a large family. He is the first of whom we have any record in New Hampshire, coming thither probably under Mason, who was Governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England. In this County lies the town of Glidden.

From him descended Joseph, Tobias and Zebulon, all of whom were born in Lee, N. H. Joseph, the eldest brother came to Newcastle from Durham, N. H., about the year 1750. His first purchase of land of which we find any record was the 192 acres of the Wm. Vaughan estate, as per deed executed at Portsmouth, N. H., 1758. See map. To the above he added other purchases of land, two from Benjamin Jones, one from John Hassey and one from Joseph Taylor, all of which bounded westerly on the county road, thus obtaining for himself an outlet which for years he could not have had. In his purchase of Vaughan's Executor, he was restricted as follows: "That the said Joseph Glidden is to build a house and to live in the same within six months from this date, and improve by ploughing four acres of said land, in order that the country be settled and improved."

His purchase of the Taylor homestead was made in 1774. How soon after this he occupied this place is uncertain; but it was probably in 1781, as Joseph 2nd was married in that year and all of his children were born in the old homestead which his father vacated for his use. In this place he resided until his death which occurred in 1817.

The southern wall of that purchase, extending from Damariscotta river to Glidden Street, is still standing, and the line went directly up over the hill, near the Academy, where the flag staff now stands.

The house known as the "Glidden house" on "Glidden's Neck," was built by him and is probably 130 years old. Capt. Samuel Glidden, grandson of Joseph, Sen., when he was a young man occupied this house and lived in it for a number of years. Mr. Charles E. Metcalf has owned and resided in it since May, 1862. In 1854 Capt. Samuel Glidden informed me that many years before, the whole covering became rotten, when it was entirely stripped, and shingled and clapboarded anew. Since that time it has

been in good repair. It is a square two story house, with the front facing and overlooking the river to the South—the Oyster Banks to the East—and having an Ell that extends out towards the beautiful bay at the North. It is finely situated upon a broad, fertile plat of ground, and for beauty is not exceeded by any residence in the vicinity.

The frame of the house is of white oak, “all squared to a line,” and is now, 1854, in as good a state of preservation as it was when it was framed. Not a sleeper nor a sill has become rotten; but the wood has acquired a peculiar degree of hardness, common to the white oak when kept dry. The house was boarded with thick, heavy boards, put on perpendicularly and then clapboarded. At the first, there was a cellar under only half the house, but it has since been made as large as the entire house. It bids fair to last, at least, till after this entire generation has passed away.

Twelve children, nine daughters and three sons, were born to Mr. Joseph Glidden, Jun., when he occupied the house, the last of whom, Mrs. Bryant, died not long since at the advanced age of 86 years.

When the elder Joseph Glidden purchased the place, he found a colony of Indians inhabiting the Neck of land upon which the Oyster Banks are, where they remained and were tolerated for many years greatly to the discomfort of the old gentleman and his family. They would engage in criminal and destructive acts, and even steal the dinner from the table while the mother was waiting for the family to come and gather around. But they were tolerated and befriended for many years, notwithstanding the many annoyances from their close proximity.

When at the age of 82 years Joseph, Sen. married his second wife and lived to be more than 95. He was a man of great probity, devoutly religious, and one of the most esteemed citizens in town.

The families of Gliddens have been numerous and in-



The Joseph Glidden House, Erected in 1760.



duential. The descendants of Joseph have been chiefly engaged in commercial and seafaring pursuits, while the other families have been engaged in that which has been both honorable and profitable.

William Vaughan was one of the first Counsellors of New Hampshire and continued in office from 1680 to his death 1719; was made freeman 1669, Judge C. C. P. from 1680 to 1706, and Chief Justice from 1708 to 1715. Dec. 8, 1668, he married Margaret daughter of Richard Cutt who died Jan. 22, 1690, aged 40 years. Their son George Vaughan was born April 13, 1676. He married first, Mary daughter of Andrew Belcher; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Elliot and became the parent of nine children. George was Counsellor 1715, and appointed Lieutenant Governor which commission he held until the appointment of Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth in 1717. He died Nov. 20, 1725. His son William Vaughan was born Sept. 12, 1703. In 1722 he was Lieut. Colonel and one of the principal planners of the expedition to Louisburg in 1745. He commanded a division under Sir Wm. Pepperell and was one of the foremost, and brave in battle. For many years he was a merchant in Portsmouth and finally removed to Damariscotta and settled 14 miles above Pemaquid. He made his will March 23, 1744, which shows who of his family were then alive as well as those who were married. He gives property to his mother Elizabeth, to his sisters, and to John Tarah Ross, William and Elizabeth Bennett, Hunking and Margaret Wentworth, Cutt Mary Shannon, to sister Jane Vaughan and to Bro. Elliott Vaughan.

He was a prominent and influential man in these parts and after the capture of Louisburg, was induced to go to England by friends who were anxious for his promotion in view of his distinguished services, and he died there of small pox about the middle of Dec. 1746, aged 43 years.

In 1722, at the age of nineteen, he graduated at Harvard College, and then he became a merchant in Ports-

mouth where he remained several years after the death of his father. But this not being a field suited to his tastes and wishes, about the year 1728, he established a fishing and trading establishment at the island of Matinicus, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, where he employed a number of small vessels in the fishing business. Here he set up stages to dry his fish, and built houses for himself and his men, the foundations of which, it is said, are yet remaining, and are pointed out as the remains of "Squire Vaughan's village." From here he went to Damariscotta and made a large land purchase including Damariscotta Pond which then took the name of "Vaughan's Pond," and at the Falls he built two double saw mills and a grist mill, greatly to the benefit of himself and the inhabitants.

At the commencement of the troubles with France, about 1743, Vaughan having erected a Garrison there, he thus writes to a friend at Portsmouth: "We are all well, though in other respects, exceedingly unfortunate. The times are likely to be dangerous in such a remote place as this. The people are hourly expecting to hear that France has joined Spain in a war against England, and as the Indians are so much under the influence of the French, that if there are not some cautionary preparations taken by the Government to secure these parts, it will be dangerous for them to tarry here. The Irish people are not so much moved, as many of them have not been acquainted with the barbarities of the Indians, but the people in my concerns are mostly English, from Dover, Somersworth, Oyster River, Exeter, Kittery and Scarborough, and are actually about seventy souls, men, women and children that live in my houses around me, and the men usually employed in my service. Some of them have had their fathers and mothers killed; some their other relations; others have been wounded in their own persons by the Indians in the former wars. They are in a great uproar, and say they will leave the place if some security is not procured for it."

In 1812, in the controversy about the title of lands in Lincoln County, Nathaniel Rollins of Jefferson made the following important deposition. "My father told me, at six years of age, that he removed to Damariscotta, now Newcastle, at the request of Capt. William Vaughan who also lived there. Vaughan had large ox teams which he used to let out to get logs. My father worked with one till 1745. He also assisted Vaughan in building a garrison to protect the settlers against the Indians. This fort was 100 feet square, built of hewed and sawed timber, about seven inches thick. Vaughan owned all the land on both sides of the pond and on both sides of the river down to 'the ledges' which are about five miles below the toll bridge. I have worked for Vaughan, getting logs two miles above said pond. I am well acquainted with a meadow about one mile above the head of said pond, called Vaughan's meadow, which I knew persons to occupy under said Vaughan for many years. There are sundry meadows on the westerly side of said pond, about one mile distant therefrom, being within said claim, all of which I have often mowed, under said Vaughan. He put a considerable number of settlers on his claim on the East side of said pond and river, and himself built a large house and lived in it, on the East side of said pond, and made large improvements there, set out an orchard, and built a large barn, and he used to have twenty yoke of oxen at a time, and a large number of cows, horses and other creatures. I remember once hearing said Vaughan and sundry old people (all now, 1812, dead) speaking about the land said Vaughan owned at Damariscotta, and Vaughan said his claim extended from the head of said pond to 'the ledges.' I also remember hearing him say that he purchased a considerable part of said lands of the Indians. And I know of and saw the said Indians come to Vaughan and get pay for land they had sold him. And he delivered them eight quarters of beef at one time, towards said purchase. After

the death of said Vaughan, I recollect one Temple who pretended title under the Plymouth Company, came down and built on part of Vaughan's claim, and an action was commenced by Elliot Vaughan and James Noble, executors of Vaughan's will, against Benj. Hutchins, tenant of said Temple, and a special court was holden in the garrison house, in which I then lived, and the Vaughan claim prevailed."

Vaughan took an early and honorable part in the siege of Louisburg. He was present and took part in the fight, and when victory was obtained, a certain writer says of him, "he was not only the *primum mobile*, but the very thing in this grand affair. I have great value for his virtue in general, and for his solid, firm, intrepid, persevering temper." He was unquestionably a man of uncommon ability, talents, courage and influence.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NEWCASTLE FROM 1753 TO 1882.

On the 19th of June, 1753, An Act was passed by the General Court for "erecting a place called Sheepscot, in the County of York, into a district by the name of Newcastle." The inhabitants found that they labored under difficulties, as a plantation, and that the state of the times required a more efficient civil organization than they then possessed.

The bounds of the district were, "beginning at the Narrows, called Sheepscot Narrows" in Sheepscot River "at

the upper end of Wiscasset Bay, and so extending from said Narrows up the said river eight miles; from thence Southeast to Damariscotta River; and to extend down said river eight miles; and from thence to the Sheepscot River, at the place first mentioned." The District was invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities that towns in the province "do or may enjoy," that of sending a Representative to the General Assembly, only excepted. This was the first municipality established by the Provincial Government, within the territory of Sagadahock, reckoning Georgetown within the Province of Maine, and was the twelfth town established in the present State. According to usage, it received a Copy of the laws, at the public expense.

The town is situated about fifteen miles from the ocean, and twenty-six Southeasterly from Augusta. It is well situated for Agriculture, Commerce, Fishing and Trade. The surface of the land is broken; but the soil is excellent and has sustained an active and thriving population. In respect to the number, representation and enterprise of its inhabitants, it has always held an elevated rank among the sister towns.

There are no records in existence of the organization of the town, nor of any of its doings up to March, 1754. Then there is part of a Warrant calling a meeting of the town, to be held in April, proximo. The date of the Warrant is March 20; but the date of the meeting is effaced. The annual Meeting had passed, and the names of all the town officers for that year were lost, except John Ballantine, Constable, and John McNear, Clerk.

Among the doings of this April meeting was raising a committee of three to lay out a road from Capt. Nickels' mill to Damariscotta Mills. The committee were Alexander Nickels, Wm. Blackstone and Samuel Perkins. It was an important measure, and was designed to connect these two distant parts of the town by an indissoluble link.

At what time Nickels mill was built, is not now known, but it was some time before this. There was a Grist mill at an early date near the bridge, and a saw mill below. They also voted to lay in a proper town stock of powder for these "dangerous times." Wm. McLelland was the Moderator of this meeting.

The times were indeed "dangerous." Fort Halifax, situated three-fourths of a mile below Ticonic falls, had been threatened; and some men murdered by the savages, who were at work upon its walls. The political horizon looked dark; clouds were arising and the storm was evidently coming on. Forces were collecting in Canada, composed of French and Indians with hostile intent upon these colonies; and while the power of the one was to be annihilated forever, that of the other was to increase in her difficulties, and she would emerge from the sea of her troubles with a radiance undimmed and a glory that has never been surpassed.

Skirmishes with the Indians who were guilty of acts of mischief, and contests upon our frontier, during this year 1754, were considered the commencement of what is usually termed the French and Indian war.

This was the sixth which the colonists had with the natives within a period of eighty years, and it proved to be the last.

1755. The minor town offices and officers for this year were, David Given, Constable for the Damariscotta side; Wm. Hopkins, Constable for Sheepscot; James Cargill, Treasurer; Robert Hodge, Highway Surveyor; James Clark, Titling man; John Cunningham, Jr. and David Hopkins, Fence viewers; Wm. Cunningham, Field Driver; Wm. Hodge, Hog Constable; Robert Hodge, Pound Keeper.

The Pound was at Sheepscot; but another was necessary. Therefore, they agreed at the meeting held in April, to build another at Capt. Alexander Nickels who lived in

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CONTENTS
PAGES
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 1
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 2
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 3
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 4
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 5
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 6
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 7
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 8
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 9
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 10

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CONTENTS
PAGES
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 11
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 12
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 13
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 14
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 15
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 16
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 17
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 18
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 19
The Evolution of the Human Brain, by Prof. G. S. Huxley, F.R.S. 20

the center of the town.* The Pound was to be built on the 28th day of May, and the entire male force of the town was to turn out, as one man, and do it. It was to be built of timber; and eight o'clock in the morning was the time for the men to meet there and do it. And it was ordained at that memorable time, by the authority of the new kingdom, in Town meeting assembled, that every man who failed to meet, or send his substitute, at the time and place appointed, should forfeit and pay two shillings to them and for their benefit, who did the work. Wise and forcible legislation! but the Pound was not built, for the simple reason that the people did not do it. And there was no power behind the throne to compel them.

An effort was made, at that meeting, to change the position of a piece of road that extended from Nickels' mill to Widow Anderson's; but it failed. They however required that every man in town should work four days on the highways, wherever the Surveyor should direct.

Indian difficulties began to thicken. Murders were rife, and the sacking of houses and burning buildings were multiplied. The plantation at Gray was reported to be destroyed. At Frankfort, now Dresden, May 13, two men were killed and a dwelling house laid in ruins. As five men were engaged in their spring ploughing at Sheepscot, at an unsuspected moment, a party of Indians rose upon them and made them all prisoners. Two of them, however, afterwards adroitly made their escape. A man by the name of Snow was killed at North Yarmouth, May 29; and another by the name of Barrett was shot at Tecomet. Mr. Wheeler was taken as he was passing from fort Western, Augusta, to fort Halifax. John Tufts and Abner Marston were made prisoners near fort Shirley, Dresden.

* On a knoll a little to the Southwest of the late Capt. Charles Nickels' residence.

Measures had been taken in the early part of this year, 1755, to meet these difficulties. Garrisons, Blockhouses and other fortifications constructed of hewn timber, and enclosed by palisades, were built and established in every frontier township, both in Maine and Sagadahock. The men were at all times armed: and whether they travelled or went to their daily labor, upon their farms or elsewhere, it was in companies, and never singly and alone, if it could possibly be avoided. The moment an Indian was discovered lurking around, the alarm would be given, and all the people would flee within the gates of the Garrison and close them after them. The sign of danger was the firing of three muskets at short and measured intervals. There was also another expedient to which they sometimes resorted:—and that was, the use of hounds and well-taught dogs, which, by the scent of footsteps, could detect skulking parties, when they could be easily routed and put to flight.

1756. The burdens thrown upon the people this year were increased by the introduction of what were called the “French Neutrals” among them. This people numbered about 18,000. They dwelt at Annapolis and other places in that vicinity. Government saw fit to remove them from that locality, and introduced them into these British Provinces. They were displeased, and being Catholics, and of a foreign tongue, they did not readily assimilate with our people. Many of them were brought into Maine, and refusing to labor, they became a public charge, which the people were poorly able to sustain.

This year was signalized by the Declaration of war, by Great Britain, against France. General Abercombie arrives in Boston; Governor Shirley is superseded; and the war is to be prosecuted with vigor and an enlarged outlay of means. Three hundred men besides officers, were operating along the frontiers of Maine, being as in former years, divided into scouting parties, and were

ordered to range when and where their services might be required. Indian atrocities continue; many a hearthstone is made vacant; and wherever the shot of the Indian rifle could penetrate, or the tomahawk be uplifted, the stone would be stained and the soil moistened by the outflow of blood of falling husbands, departing fathers, and dying sons.

1757. This year the town had two highway surveyors; and, at the April meeting, the inquiry was raised, why the Pound was not built at the time and place appointed; when they agreed to build two pounds, one near Mr. Hutching's Garrison on the Eastern side, and the other at Sheepscot, at the brook near Mr. John Cunningham's. Both were to be built on the first Wednesday in May. But alas! laws do not execute themselves. The pounds were either not built or else they must have been very poorly built; for not long afterwards we find them taking measures to build two pounds; one on the Eastern, and the other on the Western side of the town.

This year the Indians killed one man and took another in Bristol; and the next day they went into another part of the town, and killed two more and wounded several.²²

A man by the name of Hopkins was threshing with a Mr. McFarland, in the barn of the latter. The Indians crept up, fired and killed Hopkins, but took McFarland to Canada.

It was probably not far from this time, that a party of men started from the fort at Pemaquid,† travelled up the neck and crossed the Pemaquid stream at the Falls. Going Northward, and while in the vicinity of Boyd's pond, they were attracted to a particular spot, by a rising smoke. Travelling there, they found a large, brisk fire, with a dead colt roasting before it. Horses then ran wild in the woods.

²² John Huston's testimony.

† Andrew Huston.

Fearing danger, they turned to go back to the fort; but, lest their story should not be believed, they returned again to the colt, cut off its foreshoulder, and then started on their return route to the fort where they arrived in safety, with their singular booty. The kindling of the fire and roasting the colt, was the work of Indians; and the reason why the English party was not attacked, was, the Indians were off on a work of butchery and death. They had, after kindling the fire and putting the colt on the spit, gone up to Walpole, attacked the Stone house which stood in the Huston neighborhood, and murdered the family that resided in it.

The Lermond family* consisted of the father, the mother and the son's wife whose Christian name was Betsey. Her husband, Capt. Lermond, was at sea. These three left their Stone house in the morning, went across the road and entered the barnyard for the purpose of milking. They had scarcely shut the bars after them, when they entered the yard, before a party of Indians rose up from among the cattle, where they had been lying down and concealed, and made the old man and his wife prisoners. Betsey, the son's wife, "jumped over the bars like a cat," and ran up the road—an Indian with his gun pursuing her. She outran the Indian, when he, seeing that he was like to lose his game, fired and brought her to the ground. She fell and expired on the rising ground between Capt. John Woodward's and David Huston's 2d. To Col. Jones who came to her assistance, from the Garrison to which she was hastening, she said, "Get back the best way you can; I am gone," and expired. Col. Jones started to go, when another Indian fired at him, but the ball passing between his arm and body, he escaped and fled to the Garrison. Old Mrs. Lermond had her brains beaten out by these savages, and scalped; but Mr. Lermond was taken to Canada.

* Andrew Huston, Capt. John Woodward.

The squaws treated Mr. Lermond with great severity ;—throwing dust in his eyes—pricking him with sharp sticks, and otherwise insulting and cruelly beating him. But the men treated him better. Especially, when the men would be off on a hunt, the squaws would seize their opportunity to abuse him. At one time, when they were dealing roughly with him—having borne their insults as long as he could, “he doubled up his fist and knocked one of them down.” The act was as quick as thought ; and when it was over, he supposed that his last earthly day had come ; but a sturdy Indian, instead of condemning him, ran to him and patted him on the shoulders, exclaiming, “much courage, much courage.” Mr. Lermond lived to return from his captivity to Bristol.

A company of men were hewing timber, at one time, near Gilmore Huston’s, Esq., when a party of Indians, suddenly appearing, fired upon them, killing some and scattering the rest. One hid in the bushes whom they did not find. Another walked side by side with an Indian to the Garrison, and when they had got within a few feet of it, the man made a plunge for the door, but the Indian levelling his piece shot him dead. The women in the Garrison saw the two approaching in this singular manner and tried to shoot the Indian, but their guns, for some reason, “would not go off.” Some of the men were taken captive.

A man by the name of Paul, a strong man and great hunter, lived down near the water, to the West of Carpenter Bearee’s. He pastured his cows on the Island, which is connected with the shore by a bar. The Indians wished to get him. So two of them planted themselves in a sitting posture, back to back, that they might see in different directions, at the hole of the rock which is there, watching with their guns in order to seize Paul, when he should go after his cows. But he, suspecting their design, did not go after his cows in the usual path, but crept along the

North side, and when he came in sight of the Indians, unseen by them, he fired, and the ball went directly through the bodies of them both. They never rose again. He constructed a raft, tied some stones to their worthless bodies, carried them off into the stream and sunk them, guns and all. It was at a time of cessation of hostilities, and Paul felt obliged to keep rather still about the matter. He afterwards built his house near Carpenter Bearce's present residence. This was taken down when the present one was erected. His barn, a little to the North, was afterwards struck by lightning and consumed.

Mrs. Hodge owned a farm in Edgecomb, and another in Sheepscot—now Jacob Nelson's farm. They lived about half way from the present road to the water. Some of their time was spent on this farm. During the Indian wars, the inhabitants left their dwellings and lodged in the Garrison, on Garrison Hill. In the day time they would go out to their work, in parties; laboring first on one farm, and then on another; but night would be sure to find them within the walls of the Garrison.

The cows of Mrs. Hodge were pastured on Dyer's Neck. After dark, they used to paddle across Dyer's river, near the residence of the late Capt. Thomas Lennox, in a float; fearing to go in the day time, lest they should be discovered by the Indians. They used to go in turn, one at a time, because they said, if the Indians found them, but one would be killed, while the rest would escape. Mrs. Hodge used to take her turn with the others; paddle the float across; milk the cows, and return to the Garrison late at night, with the milk. The cows, of course, were milked but once in twenty-four hours.

Think of that, ye delicate daughters of the present time! Your mothers passed their days in anxiety, and their nights in fear and alarm. They knew what hardships were; perils surrounded them; and slaughters by the Indian rife, multiplied every day.

In one of the Indian wars, of the last century, a man by the name of Robert Adams lived alone, on the neck of land near Cargill's Brickyard on Mill river. He would not go into the Garrison, as all the rest of the people had done. He was taken by the Indians at different times, and carried to Canada. One time, just at night, he was cooking his supper when the Indians burst in upon him, and seizing him, said: "Now, Robert, quick you go to Canada." He answered: "Well, if I must, I must." He begged that he might cook and eat his supper, when he took up his line of march for that then distant country. He however returned and lived on his old homestead, and died in these parts.

At one time when all the men except two had left the Garrison, on Garrison Hill, the Indians surrounded it, and threatened its destruction. The women dressed themselves in male attire, and heroically shouldered their muskets. They had but little powder and that was damaged. One of the men's names was Wyman. The other would give orders to Wyman to "fire." This was done without doing the Indians the least harm. The Indians seeing this would amusingly reply, "Your powder no good, Wyman; you no kill Indian." Wyman however was not there; for he had started under cover of the night, after the Indians had assailed the Garrison, seized a skiff, went down over Sheepscot falls and proceeded to one of the Western settlements for powder. He was absent four days, during which time the Garrison held out, and then he returned, bringing a body of men with him, a small cannon, and plenty of powder. One or two smart rounds, the next morning with good powder, scattered the Indians and relieved the Garrison. This Garrison was never taken. It was situated directly South of the School house, and included part of what was afterwards Mr. Wilson's garden.

At another time, the Garrison became short of powder, when a body of armed Indians came up the Sheepscot in their canoes, headed by a Frenchman. The Garrison was

beleaguered, and a surrender demanded. Those within asked a week to consider the proposition. This was granted; but in the darkness of the night, a company of men slipped out of the Garrison, took a canoe, went West as far as Saco, and returned safely, bringing with them about 30 men, a six pounder, sufficient ammunition and other supplies. At the week's end, the cannon was mounted, the Garrison prepared for action, and pouring in two or three volleys among them, they killed many of the Indians and wounded others. Seeing that the day was turned against them, the enemy fled, leaving the Frenchman wounded behind them, to be taken captive. He gave himself up exclaiming, "*c'est fors de la guerre*": this is the fortune of war. The Garrison was relieved.

Some time not long after the year 1730, there came a man from Plymouth Colony whose name was William Hilton, and commenced a settlement at Broad Cove, Bremen. He left his family behind, and as an heir of Wm. Stetson, of the preceding century, he built his house on what was known as the "Eight mile tract," and commenced a "clearing." His house stood upon the bank about 100 rods Northeast of the South line of the tract, and of the "great pine tree marked on four sides"—a short distance from the smelt brook—and immediately West of the creek that forms the outlet of the brook which runs down from the highway near McLean's residence.

The cellar is discoverable there to this day. A little apple tree is seen growing out of it. On the opposite side of the path, is the grave of his son William who was afterwards killed by the Indians, but which is now filled with stones.

This man was the father of eleven children; and he took up farms for himself and for each of his children, of 100 acres each, making 1,200 acres in all. It included the tract from the Southern line of Mrs. Rhoades—taking in her farm, Thomas Johnston's, the Messrs. Turner, Miller

Joshua Hilton, McLean, Charles Hilton, Palmer, Nathan Chapman, Capt. Bradford, W. B. Hilton, the Trouants, Augustus Heyer, and Mr. Hahn's. In fact, it took all, from Broad Cove to Pemaquid Pond, and from the South line to the North point named. No finer tract of land than this was found in Lincoln County. And of the whole, he chose the best for himself; for his was composed of very productive soil, and was about the only farm in all Bremen and Bristol, from some point of which, the ledge did not crop out. He assigned to his son William the southernmost farm; his own came next, including the landing place and his house. Then came James; then John and Betsey's, at the foot of which is the Mill privilege; then Richard's, now Capt. Bradford's; and so on, till they all were supplied.

After he had made a clearing, and provided suitable accommodations, he went back to Plymouth to bring on his family. They arrived here in autumn; and besides his family, he had on board the vessel which he had chartered for this purpose, his stock consisting of two yoke of oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry; also sleds, cart yokes, chains and the produce of his farm at the Westward, all laid in for his winter's supply. After the family had landed and taken up their residence in their new home, a party of Indians, in several canoes, made their appearance at the mouth of Broad Cove, when the captain of the vessel taking fright as they approached, threw overboard all of Wm. Hilton's effects, made sail and went to sea. At one time, might be seen oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, ox yokes, sleds, carts, pumpkins and apples floating in the water, or struggling for the shore, with the vessel and cowardly captain fast escaping, while Wm. Hilton and his family were left to the tender mercies of the Indians and wolves, and what was more appalling, the horrors of a starvation winter. Part of his goods sunk in the sea; part drifted away in the current, and some the Indians obtained. The sheep were drowned, the cattle

swam on shore, but were lost in the woods or shot by the savages; and of all the live stock that he had, he only saved one yoke of oxen, and a heifer, which the settlers in the vicinity of Damariscotta Pond, picked up and returned to him.

Here he attempted to live, but at last was driven off by savages. He however returned, and resided here and improved his estate, together with his children, till the French and Indian War, when he and his family were obliged to flee to the Garrison at Muscongus. He still carried on his farm at Broad Cove, and used to go from one place to the other, every night and morning, the distance being about eight miles. He owned two dogs which he was accustomed to take with him, whenever he went up to his farm, and just before he reached the shore, he would throw them overboard, when they would swim ashore and notify him, if there were any Indians in the vicinity, by scenting them out.

One morning, in the month of May, he started in his canoe, with three of his sons, William, John and Richard, to go up to his farm to plant potatoes and perform other work. They had a quantity of pickled alewives in the canoe which they were going to take up with them, to smoke. The dogs attempted to go, but were driven back, because they were deep-loaded. They had made their passage in safety, and just as the boat struck the shore, William, who was in the bow, arose to jump out with the painter, when a shower of balls from the neighboring creek, fell on them which shot William dead, wounded Richard in the thigh, and also wounded the father who used the paddle, being seated in the stern. John who was unhurt, immediately jumped out, and tried to lift William into canoe, but was unable because he was a stout, heavy man, and he was obliged to leave him dead upon the shore. The tide was ebbing; but just then, an Indian showed his head over a stump at the mouth of the creek.

when John seized one of the guns which they had with them in the canoe, and shot the Indian dead as he supposed; for instantly there was a cessation of firing. John then improved his opportunity of shoving the boat off with an oar, and made his escape together with his wounded father and brother, and came to Muscongus to relate the sorrowful tidings which threw the whole Garrison into tears.

The party of Indians that fired into the boat consisted of seven. The day before they had made an assault on the settlement at Walpole, and were journeying East, having a man with them by the name of Saunders whom they had taken captive. As they arrived upon the brow of the hill which overlooks the Cove, they saw the Hilton party approaching in their canoe. Overjoyed at the sight, they tied Saunders to a beach tree and ran for the shore where they enacted their execrable deed. The place where Saunders was tied, was by the side of the brook, just above the road, where now is a large pile of small stones and a small birch tree standing.* Saunders, watching his opportunity, untied his blanket, and ran for the settlement at Walloboro. He lived to be an old man.

The people of Walloboro, Dutch Neck, heard the firing, and started a company of twenty-five for the scene of disaster; but long before they arrived there, the difficulty was all over. They found "poor William" dead on the flats; and taking him up they buried him on the bank, immediately above the place of the sad occurrence, and not more than two rods from the house. They took his bed, emptied the straw out of it, and buried him with this as a winding sheet, with his face downward, and without a coffin. They put him in this position, because, they said, they could not bear to throw the dirt upon his face.

William was a large, active man, an agreeable companion

* Nathaniel Palmer, Senior.

and a confiding friend. His death was deeply lamented by all who knew him. He was 22 years of age when he died, and left a widow and little daughter to mourn his loss. The child, not long after, was drowned in a well. The widow afterwards married a man by the name of Rhoades, and when the wars were quieted, moved on to the farm, a portion of which has been held by the name ever since.

The bank washing away where William was buried, left his bones partially uncovered; and when Richard had recovered from his wounds, he dug another grave just above the former, and re-interred his fallen brother. Marks of the grave are now seen. Richard lived to be an old man, and died about the year 1823. When alluding to the sad occurrence, even in his old age, his choking voice and falling tears would bespeak a language too big for utterance. During the last years of his life, he lived in the family of his grand nephew, Dea. James Hilton, from whom these facts have been gathered. Previous to his death, he frequently expressed the wish, that when he died, the bones of his brother William might be taken up, placed in the foot of his coffin, and be buried with him. The wish was sacredly complied with.

The father, William Hilton, lingered a short time in the garrison, and then died of his wounds. They tried to take him to Casco, where was a physician, but Westerly winds prevailing for a number of days, they were obliged to desist from their purpose. He finally sunk under his wounds, and died a martyr to Indian barbarity and cunning. This was in May 1757.* The wound closed over the ball in the thigh of Richard, and he accordingly carried it with him to his grave. John was the only one that escaped unhurt; but how, it is hard to tell. Though the Indians ceased firing when their comrade fell, they

* Mr Eaton, in his *Annals of Warren*, incorrectly places it in 1722.

soon commenced again and continued it till the canoe was beyond shooting distance. The canoe was completely riddled with balls.

James, the oldest brother, was at this time in Bygaduce, and did not return till the ensuing spring, when he occupied the farm that belonged to him. He was Grandfather of Dea. James Hilton, Mr. Charles Hilton, and Mrs. Merritt. The descendants of William Hilton, the elder, are many, and are scattered through the State of Maine and other parts of the country. They have proved a very respectable, enterprising, moral and useful class of citizens. There has never been a Tory among them; they are firm patriots and many of them, have been, and are, truly pious.

The fall of that year, John and Richard gathered the harvest. For three weeks, they lodged in the woods; and that they might not be detected by the Indians, they never slept two nights in the same place. They always had their dogs with them, and finally secured the harvest which they safely conveyed to the Garrison.

James lived in front of Edward Miller's, where are now some apple trees. He swore eternal enmity against the Indians, and never would make peace with them. One day, when Moxy, a noted Indian, was approaching his house, he was shaving himself; and learning that the Indian was at the door, he threw down his razor when about half shaved, caught up his cane, and drove him away, after giving him a sound cudgeling. When asked afterward, how he could almost kill an Indian in cold blood, he replied, by asking, "How can I have a drop of cold blood in my veins, when his people have killed thirteen of my nearest blood relations?"

At the time of the massacre, there was a maiden in the Garrison who afterwards married a man by the name of Poor. They took up a farm about half a mile South of the eight mile tract. They had no children, but they

adopted for their own, James Hilton's son James who inherited the estate at their death. This is the farm now owned and improved by Dea. James Hilton.

During that Indian war, it was the custom of members of the family to take leave of each other, before retiring to rest; for they lived in the constant fear of death, and knew not as they should see each other alive in the morning. There were planks that reached from the house to the barn of Mr. Poor, and Indian footsteps could frequently be heard in the dead hours of night, as they passed from one to the other. Those midnight prowlings aroused the sleeping father to see that his trusty rifle was standing loaded where he left it when he went to sleep, and prompted the mother to feel for her child and draw it nearer to her bosom than it was before.

There were several Garrisons in town; two at Sheepscot; one in the center of the town; another at Damariscotta Mills; a fifth in front of Farley's mansion where Walter Phillips used to reside; a sixth below where Capt. Samuel Little lived and still another near where Joseph Perkins now resides, near the brick yard at the shore.

The Garrison* at Capt. Little's, was beleaguered several times, by the Indians, and at one time the men were gone and only two or three women remained in it. The Indians meditated an assault. A friendly squaw gave the signal of a flag, and they were prepared for them. One woman with Spartan heroism, would cry out, as if giving men's orders, "Courage, Kenelm"—"Fire away, Rackley," accompanied with the bang of the guns, when the assailants, losing heart, became discouraged and fled, leaving the Garrison unharmed.

The Garrison at the shore† was occupied three years during the French and Indian war by the families of

* Mrs. M. Robinson.

† Joseph Perkins.

Abner and Lemuel Perkins, and another family by the name of Crocker. This Garrison was never taken. It was taken down after the war. The Indians used to follow the cows home at night and the owners would not dare to go out and milk them.

The Garrison in Major Farley's field was vacated at one time by the men who had gone across the river to do some work; and the women had also left it, to perform some labor in the field. Three boys were stationed as sentinels to give the alarm, in case of danger. The Indians stole upon them and killed Mrs. Gray and six, some say nine children. The youngest they took by the heels and dashed its brains out upon a stone. The alarm was given—the men returned—a fight ensued but several lives were lost on the side of the English. The Indians escaped unhurt. When the men returned, they found one child attempting to draw milk from its dead mother's breast. It was a harrowing spectacle. The stone bespattered with blood was seen for a long time afterwards. It was finally removed by Mr. Farley about the year 1800. It was ragged, and stood about three feet out of the ground.

Dr. Winslow,* about this time, was taken by the Indians, carried to Loud's Island and brutally murdered.

Opposite this Garrison, was another in Walpole. They used to have a dog that would carry intelligence from one Garrison to the other, by swimming across the river. They would put a string around his neck with a stone tied beneath and a letter upon the top. The stone kept the letter above the water.

George Forrester came from Ireland, and took up a large tract of land at Wiscasset, when it was all wilderness there. He lived near where the Court House now stands, and died at the age of 110 years. He had two wives, and three daughters by his first wife. One of his daughters

* John Farley's testimony.

married a man by the name of Quinnam, and resided in Wiscasset; another married a Mr. Langdon, the first merchant there ever was in that town; and the third, Betsey, married John Paskell and resided in Warren. Betsey was born in 1752, and died Feb. 21, 1823, aged 71.* She had a relative, James Forrester, who resided at Sheepscot on a part of the farm now owned by Jacob Nelson.

In 1755, Betsey Forrester, at the age of three years, went into Garrison at Sheepscot, with her friends, and continued there till the close of the war in 1759. With a bright recollection of those eventful days, she used to enchain the attention of her children and descendants, by a familiar recital of them. There were but few books in those days, besides the Bible and Psalm Book, and she used to entertain the children and youth of her time, by the recital of wilderness horrors and savage deeds. She said, one bright Sabbath morning in summer, after the cows were milked, one of the men undertook to drive them to pasture. He suspected nothing till he got near the woods, when the cattle began to be frightened, snuff the air and run in different directions. Knowing the Indians to be near, he turned and ran, and had hardly entered the gates of the Garrison, before the Indians discovered themselves to the sentinel in the watch-tower. He levelled his piece and shot one Indian dead. The rest, seeing that they were discovered, took up the dead man and fled. They intended to surprise and butcher the Garrison; and if it had not been the Sabbath, they would have accomplished their object. It was near the close of the war and was the last time that this Garrison was attacked.

The Malletts of Warren are descendants of Betsey Forrester.* James and John Mallett are her grandsons.

It was about this time, that Capt. Bradbury and Lieutenant Fletcher resigned their commands on the St.

* James Mallett.

George's river. These men had been severe in their charges against Cargill, for his bloody affair with the Indians; but the resolute captain, after his release, determined, if it were possible, upon their punishment. He had received £600 for his services upon that expedition; but no sooner did an opportunity present itself, than he charged Bradbury and Fletcher with illegal traffic among the Indians in time of war, giving the enemy improper intelligence, and other treasonable practices. The two houses of the Legislature investigated the matter and examined at least 20 witnesses. Among them were Capt. Lithgow of Fort Halifax, Capt. Howard from Cushnoc, and others from York, Brunswick, Newcastle, Pemaquid and St. George. The examination was protracted, but the decision fully exculpated the respondents; and hence, public confidence was both confirmed and increased in the management of the public Garrisons.

1758. This year the Garrisons in Maine received a fresh addition of men. To Fort Frederic were assigned 15; to Broadbay, 17; to Fort Halifax, 50; and other places in due proportion. Louisburg was taken July the 2d, and a vast outlay of strength was made against the entire French upon this continent. Indian cruelties began to cease, and the war with Eastern savages, to close forever.

To show that the town was as good in those troublous times in paying its debts as the debtors were in bringing in their charges, the following is inserted:

"New Castel, may the 12, 1758."

"the town is in det to me for goin to falmouth With two men that was Pressed to gow in the County sarves and I found them whilst gon and till tha cam hom and I never received any thing for it"

Signed "William Cunningham."

Then follows "allowed for the above Service two pound one Shilling lawful money & the Committee for Settling Town acctts drew an order on the Treasurer for it." No repudiation.

1759. In this town, there was an increase of municipal authority, which showed an increase of wealth and population. There were two tithing men chosen, William Kennedy and Kenelm Winslow; and two hog constables, Samuel Kennedy and John Hussey. Before this, there had been but one each.

But the great event of the year, was the capture of Quebec by the forces under the intrepid General Wolfe. The siege was a fearful one; the battle was sharply contested and the defence of the city was maintained with vigor. But French alacrity could not stand before British valor. That memorable day, the 13th of September, witnessed the destruction of the power of France upon this continent; gave continued ascendancy to the authority of the English; liberated the hundreds of captives that the Indians had carried away from these settlements, and returned the exiles to their homes: freed the Provinces from a most distressing and harrassing warfare and established the Protestant Religion, with all its benign and ennobling influences, upon this Hemisphere forever.

That day was an Era in the race; the destinies of nations were fought upon the Plains of Abraham; and the glory of America dates from that triumphant hour. Fort Frederic had fallen; but the only walled city in North America, saw the banner of Imperialism trailing in the dust; and the Lion of Liberty rising with a glory that should be undimmed forever!

CHAPTER XXVIII.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

1760. PEACE being established and the prosperity of the people beginning to return, they turned their thoughts to questions of State, to political affairs, and the duties of home. And on the 13th of February Governor Pownal signed the last legislative charter of his administration, of the township of Pownalborough.

It embraced the four present towns of Dresden, Perkins, Wiscasset and Alna. Its name of sonorous sound was evidently designed as a compliment to the worthy Governor. Pownalboro'—omitting for brevity's sake the three last letters,—was the fifteenth town incorporated in the State. Its Plantation name was Frankfort. The Plymouth Company built a Court House opposite the head of Swan Island forty-five feet in length, and forty-four feet wide, with a height of three stories. The court chamber was forty-five by nineteen and one-half feet, and had two fire-places in it. The courts were held here from 1760 to 1794. Thomas Rice first represented Pownalboro' in the general Court in 1794.

As yet, one County, York, embraced the present State of Maine; but this year, June 19, the General Court created two new Counties, Cumberland and Lincoln.

Falmouth was established as the shire town of Cumberland County, where the Superior courts of both Counties, were held; and Pownalboro' was the shire town of Lincoln County, where the Courts of Common Pleas and other inferior Courts, were held. All important cases were tried before the Superior Court at Falmouth. The terms of

these Courts, were appointed to commence on the second Tuesdays of May and September. The Act took effect on the first day of November.

The county officers for Lincoln County, were Samuel Denny, William Lithgow, Aaron Hinckley, John North. Judges of the Common Pleas ; Wm. Cushing, Judge of Probate ; Wm. Bryant, Register ; Charles Cushing, Sheriff ; Jonathan Bowman, Register of Deeds.

Another Act of importance was passed this year ; that was the manner in which jurors should be drawn. Before this, they had been voted for in town meeting, like other town officers ; but this year, the Legislature enacted, that every town should keep two Jury Boxes, from one of which, all Jurors were to be drawn, except the Petit Jurors to the Common Pleas and Sessions, who were to be taken from the other Box. Both Boxes were to be replenished with tickets bearing the names of the men of the town that were best adapted to the important service.

A very amusing arrangement, made this year, was the following : The town complained of its Province Tax. They thought it too heavy, therefore, at their March meeting, they agreed with Mr. Woodbridge to go to Boston, and get the matter more satisfactorily arranged, on these conditions. He was to attend the General Court at its May Session ; and if he was successful in obtaining an abatement, the town would pay all his expenses. Otherwise, he would receive nothing. We are not informed whether he made anything out of the operation or not.

1761. Martin Haley is fined four shillings and costs of Court £1, 12s. 3d, for speaking disrespectfully of his mother.

James Stewart was licensed to keep a ferry over Sheepscot river "on the great County Road" and to demand for his services, for every person, four coppers and for every horse six coppers. Bonds £20.*

*Record of Court of Sessions.

William Jones of Walpole was licensed to keep a ferry over Damariscotta river between Ring's Point and Jones' Point. Two sureties £10 each.*

The town this year solemnly voted that the swine have liberty to go at large, they being "properly yoked and ringed," according to the law. James Cargill and Joseph Glidden were chosen Wardens. They also had two Surveyors of lumber, two hog constables and two titling men.

A valuation of the State was made this year, by which it appeared, that, of a Provincial tax of £1,000, £74, 16s. 4½ d. were assessed on the three Eastern counties, York, Cumberland and Lincoln. The tax on Lincoln County was £8, 13s. 5d. It was apportioned among the four towns and Topsham Precinct, as follows: Pownalborough, £1, 17s. 9½d; Georgetown, £3, 7s; Newcastle, £1, 7s; Woolwich, £1, 4s, 7½d; Topsham Precinct, 17s. From these data, it has been computed that the whole population of these three counties, was 17,500 souls.

1762. This year, the town in its sovereign capacity, ordained among other useful things, that "all the rams owned or kept in the town, shall be kept from the sheep, from the first of August till the 5th day of Nov. under a penalty of forty shillings." The time, in subsequent years, was extended to the 20th of Nov. Poor creatures! condemned unheard without counsel, and made prisoners for the commission of no crime! Did they not know that the young stock would have been worth one quarter more, by the first of August of the following year, if the rams had been allowed to have their liberty, than they were, under the operation of this unnatural and unphilosophical edict? But "great men are not always wise."

Job Averill was licensed to keep a ferry over Sheepscot river from the Newcastle road to the North of the

*Record of Court of Sessions.

burying place and was bound in the sum of £20 for the faithful discharge of his trust. Allowance four coppers for a person and three coppers for a horse.*

Road ordered to be laid out from Stewart's ferry to Damariscotta Mills. Arthur Noble headed the petition and was appointed chairman of the survey. Road laid out from Frankfort to Sheepscot river and from Damariscotta to St. George. By order of Court of Sessions, Robert Hodge, Samuel Kennedy, David Hopkins and James Cargill, Committee.

1763. They also thought it necessary to ordain that "no stallion above a year old, shall run at large, under a penalty of four pounds."

This year, Dr. Kenelm Winslow, bought of Benjamin Woodbridge 100 acres of land for £20, lawful money. Its boundaries were, the mouth of the second cove below the "Great Salt Water Falls;" thence W. N. W. to the Fresh Meadow; thence S. S. W. 48 poles to a stake; thence E. S. E. 285 poles to Damariscotta river; thence N. E. by said river to the first mentioned bound. In 1776, Major John Farley purchased this tract of land, and the most of it has been in the Farley name ever since.

James Brown was licensed to keep a ferry over Damariscotta river from Ring's point to Jones' point. David Given and Benj. Woodbridge were his sureties in bonds of £10 each. The next year, 1764, Alexander Campbell was licensed to keep a ferry at the same place.

Lemuel Perkins and Samuel Kennedy were chosen wardens. The flankers are let this year for the town's benefit. The town authorizes the inhabitants on the North side of the town to fence the graveyard at Sheepscot. Two surveyors of lumber, four highway surveyors, three field drivers, four fence viewers, are chosen. At the March meeting Samuel Hall, Wm. McLelland, David

* Record of Court of Sessions.

Given, Henry Little, were chosen Grand Jury men. James Given, John Cunningham, Jonathan Laiten, were chosen to serve on the Jury of Trials. There appears to have been some informality or illegality about this matter ; for on the 31st of May, Joseph Glidden constable, by virtue of authority from the Clerk of the Superior Court, at Falmouth, issued his warrant calling a town meeting, for the choice of three Jurors for the next Session of Court, to be holden at Falmouth the 26th of June following. James Cargill was chosen Grand Juror ; and Samuel Nickels and Kenelm Winslow to serve on the Jury of Trials.

On the 30th of June the town was called together to elect a constable instead of Wm. McLelland; deceased. He was the first town officer that had died while in office, and was much missed. He was an influential man in town, having been every year in office, and was at times, Moderator, Selectman, etc.

"Death rides on every passing breeze,
And lurks in every flower."

This year, 1763, Henry Little, Thomas Humphries and Lemuel Perkins, were chosen a committee to lay out a road from Alexander Campbell's house to the Ledge of Rocks, so called. This was the first attempt at building roads, by the town, after the Indian troubles were composed. The Committee made their return June 1, 1764.

1764. This year, according to the census taken, there were 24,020 inhabitants in the present State of Maine. In Lincoln County, there were 4,347. Georgetown takes the lead, having 1,329 souls. Pownalboro stands next, having 889; Newcastle follows this, having 415; Topsham 340; Bowdoinham 220; Gardiner town, including Gardiner, Hallowell and Pittston, 200; Townshend, and what is now Bristol and Bremen, 300; places to the Eastward, 200.

The towns incorporated this year, are Boothbay, Nov. 3; Gorham, Oct. 30; Topsham, Jan. 31.

A regimental muster took place this year at St. George. It was held in what is now Thomaston, on Limestone Hill, near the Prison. Col. James Cargill commanded; and it may be interesting to those of the present day who pride themselves in plumes and epaulettes, to know that the chief commander on that important occasion, wore a drab pea jacket and a Comarney cap.*

If any one wishes to know the value of a wig in those days this volume will furnish him with the information. "Newcastle Oct. 31, 1764. Received of Benjamin Woodbridge Eleven pounds, Old tenor, in full for a Wig." Signed John Ward. Money was cheap; and wigs, though scarce, were indispensable.

Samuel Howard was fined 15s. and costs for moving his sloop about one mile on the Kennebeck river on the Sabbath.†

1765. John Cunningham, Joseph Glidden and Samuel Anderson were chosen to serve on the Jury of Trials, the second Tuesday of September. Samuel Waters and John Hussey were chosen to be packers of fish, and to see that the Fish ways, in Sheepscot river are unobstructed. The town also agreed to pay, as a bounty one pound for every grown wolf that shall be killed within its bounds. This was a standing custom for many years afterward. They also sold the Westerly flanker at "Vendue" to Capt. James Campbell, for the benefit of the town, for one pound twelve shillings. Twelve days' credit given; and the flanker was to be removed in thirty days. The flankers were built of timber, three cornered, and so situated as to protect two sides of the Garrison. Two flankers, the East and the West, would command the four sides of the Garrison. And it spoke volumes, as respects the ending of scenes of strife and blood, that the time had come, when this Westerly flanker could with safety be sold.

* Eaton's Annals, p. 130.

† Record of Court of Sessions.

Capt. Alexander Nickels of Pemaquid, having hired soldiers for the town, in former years, appeared in Town meeting and presented his claim. It was allowed. The amount was £4, 16s.

This year they had three tithing men, four hog constables, five highway surveyors, four field drivers, and one pound keeper.

At their March meeting they voted a committee to lay out a road from Nelson's Mill down Dyer's Neck provided the owners of the land give the land for the said road, without any charge to the town for the same. They also voted that a road be laid out from Samuel Anderson's to the North line of the town. These roads were accepted May 14. At the same March meeting, David Given, Samuel Nickels and John Cunningham, were appointed a committee to contract for the building of a bridge over Mill Brook, near Mr. David Given's or to superintend it themselves. This bridge was accepted Feb. 26, 1766.

On the 18th of June, Bristol was incorporated. It was a large town and embraced all the territory included in Harrington, Walpole and Broad Cove. Soon after the incorporation, the people who were of Presbyterian tendencies, voted to build three meeting-houses; one at Walpole; one in Harrington, which was soon erected; and one at Broadcove. Rev. Robert Rutherford who came over with Dunbar, preached to this people, four or five years. Rutherford's Island received its name from him, because he resided there. He died in Thomaston in 1756. During the two or three succeeding years, there was a great revival of religion in Bristol and the neighboring towns, in connection with the labors of Rev. Mr. Murray of Boothbay. A church was then gathered there. Rev. Alexander McLean, a native of Scotland, was settled there in 1773. He was a good preacher and an estimable man. Ill health compelled his dismissal in 1795. Rev. William Riddell succeeded him in 1796, and Rev. Jonathan Belden in 1807. Bristol

was first represented in General Court by William Jones, in 1775. It was the residence of Commodore Samuel Tucker who in 1778, distinguished himself, while on a voyage to Europe, having on board the Hon. John Adams, our first Minister to France.

1766. At the March meeting Jacob Greely and James Sheppard who lived at the Head of the Tide, were authorized to see that the fish have a free passage up the river. There was a place in the river called the "Salmon Hole," because they used to gather there in large numbers, and the town ordained, that every person, not an inhabitant of Newcastle, who came to catch fish for sale, should on due conviction, pay a fine of five shillings for each barrel.

A committee was raised to lay out a road from David Given's to the bridge, at Mill Brook.

It was voted, that a Petition be sent to the General Court signed by the Town Clerk, in behalf of the town, praying that if the town of Pownalboro is divided, the Eastern side may be made a Shire town. Major Noble was requested to prepare the Petition. They also voted to request the Legislature, to make an abatement in the Province Tax, as the "adjacent places" which had been assessed with them, in former years, were incorporated into towns.

James Cargill was ordered to pay Edward Nore, "the ten shillings," that he received of Thomas Rice, Esq., for a breach of the Sabbath.

At the meeting held May 18, a committee of three was raised to lay out a road from Henry Little's to Job Day's. Henry Little lived where William Dodge now does, and Job Day's residence was at the foot of the hill near Edgcomb line-- now Edgcomb.

Another committee was raised to lay out a road, from the county road upward on the West side of Damariscotta Pond to the Northeast corner of the town.

The committee who were appointed in April to lay out a road from Henry Little's to Job Day's, for some reason,

failed to accomplish their object ; therefore, in October 27, another committee was empowered to lay out a road from Henry Little, to the Southern bounds of the town.

1767. A tariff of prices was established for highway work : Three shillings allowed, for a man a day ; one shilling six pence a yoke of oxen ; and nine pence for a cart. Each man must find himself and his oxen and his day's work must commence at seven in the morning and end at six at night. If one hour was allowed for dinner, then they established the "ten hour" system.

Other prices are as follows : six and one-half pounds of butter, £1, 17s. ; one pair of shoes, £3 ; one day's work, £1 ; one quire paper, 10s ; three bushels corn at 25s. per bushel, £3, 15s. ; one pair of leather breeches, £2, 5s ; one thousand feet boards, £1.

Alexander Campbell, David Given and Elisha Clarke, appointed a committee to lay out a road from said Campbell's to Damariscotta Pond. This road was accepted March 15, 1768.

A pound was ordered to be built, as highway work, at Sheepscot, on the spot where the old one stands. Alexander Campbell, Kenehm Winslow and Joseph Jones were appointed a committee to select a place for a pound, on the Eastern side of the town, and it was ordered that it should be built as "highway work." But it was not done this year, for at the next March meeting, they directed to build a pound on the eastern side of the town, at the most convenient place to accommodate the people and "handy to water."

Smile not, oh reader, neither complain, that we have taken so much notice of the pounds erected by our fathers. They were indispensable to them, as they are to every farming community. A town, properly governed, would just as soon think of doing without a pound, as they would without a Town Meeting. A pound is an important edifice, plain, homely and cheaply built ; but strong, high

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and well secured by gates, locks and bars. It is the prison house for the recreant ox or sheep, or ass, not, that they are so much to blame, when they stray beyond their own enclosure, and find themselves in the hands of the town sheriff, *alias* field driver, and are forced to lie down within straightened walls, and feed only upon what forage the keeper is disposed to give them; but the fault is chargeable to the owner who either has neglected his fences, or else has kept a breachy horse or steer. And when he is notified of the imprisonment of the wandering one, he may feel for his purse and step up to the "Captain's office and settle." The keeper will receive the fine, and let him and his company go on their way.

Henceforth, whatever Newcastle or her sister towns may have done in subsequent years with regard to pounds, we shall notice them no farther; but shall take our leave of them, as we already have with regard to Indians, rams, stallions and wolves.

1768. This year was distinguished for the convention of towns held in Boston the 22d of September. It was called in view of the growing difficulties between the Provinces and the mother country. British troops were quartered upon the Colonies, and the people were called upon to support them. They were taxed, but had no representation in the British Parliament. It was the height of oppression; the people, just emerged from the domination of one power, after having suffered incredible hardships, cruelties and losses, were not willing to submit tamely to another. Therefore the Selectmen of Boston called a convention of the towns of the Province, one hundred of which answered to the call; and they came together, as dignified, sensible, patriotic and high-minded a body of men as ever assembled on the shores of New England. Their deliberations it is said, were worthy of the brightest days of Greece and Rome. William Nickels had the honor to be chosen delegate from Newcastle, and he was the first delegate the

town ever sent to any foreign body. His expenses were paid by the power that sent him. It was the first in the series of the Conventions and Congresses that guided these American Provinces from the vassalage of a foreign yoke, to independence, wealth and renown.

1768. Bryan Ryan, a foot pedlar of Bristol, having with him one silk handkerchief valued at 6s. ; one ring 6s. ; two books 8d ; one piece of ribbon 4s. ; one cap, 1s., 4d ; one knife, 1s. 2d ; one pair spectacles 1s. ; one pair buttons, 4d ; one pair stockings 4s ; one breeches pattern 12s. ; total value £1, 16s. 6d ; went to Hugh Homes from the house of John Cunningham, and there exposed for sale and did sell to Hugh Homes, one knife valued at 1s. 2d ; one cap, 1s. 4d ; against the law of the Province. Ryan pleaded not guilty. The jury acquitted him.

On the 11th of March, John Cunningham made out the following account against Benjamin Woodbridge, and for which he received pay in full by an order on the town treasurer ; Sundries £2, 15s ; cord wood, £1, 10s ; two dinners, 12s ; "Liker," 5s ; whole amount, £5. 2s. Edmund Lieson sold a pair of leather breeches to Benjamin Woodbridge for 36s. lawful money. Dr. Kenelm Winslow charges the town with two visits to Phebe Chick in her illness, 4s ; one bottle of drops, 3s. 4d ; one portion physic 8d=8s. Mr. Bowers charges the town for the board of Mr. Dunbar, eighteen days, while at work on the meeting house, at 55s. old tenor, per week, £7, 1s. 5½ d ; drawing up petition praying that the Court might be removed, 3s ; do. that the town might be "eased" of paying Province rates, 2s ; do. that the Plymouth Company petition might not be granted, 3s ; do. four papers of indentures for binding children, 6s.

Here is a prescription for a sick person ; and if any one can at this day be benefited by it, they shall be welcome to this insertion. "An ounce of the syrup of Marsh Mallows, and half an ounce of the oil of Sweet Almonds, (fresh

drawn) mix them, and take half an ounce at any time when bad. Let them be well mixt by shaking y^m well together, just before you take. Let it be taken warm."

1769. Joseph Jones, Elisha Clark and Richard Bowers were chosen a committee March 14, to lay out a road round Vaughan's pond, to Josiah Clarke's; and from thence to the North bounds of the town. The previous effort for this object had failed. Benj. Woodbridge, Alex. Campbell and David Hopkins were appointed a committee to lay out a road from Sheepscot river, near Henry Hodge's or Mr. Hoghern's, Easterly to Crombie's Reach, against where the town road is already laid out. Nathaniel Bryant, Samuel Nickels and James Little authorized to lay out a road, from the town road where they shall think proper, to join a road proposed by the Quarter Sessions, through a place called Freetown, towards Boothbay. April 3. Chose Jacob Greely, Samuel Waters and Benj. Woodbridge a committee, to lay out a road from the town road on Dyer's Neck, to join the town road on the Eastern side of Dyer's river — Woodbridge neighborhood.

1770, March 14. Previous efforts having failed, a committee was appointed at this meeting to lay out a road from the county road near Damariscotta Mills round Vaughan's Pond and up the Western side of it to the North town line.

The Selectmen were appointed a Committee to lay out a road from Robert Cochran's house to the South side of Peter Patterson's field, in the Southwest part of the town. This road was accepted, March 14, 1776. Samuel Kennedy was allowed the privilege of putting up a gate or bars at that part of the town road that leads by his barn to James Cargill's.

May 22. Voted to petition the Court of Sessions, to allow no license to be granted to either Inholder or Retailer, without the approbation of the Selectmen. The request was granted.

1771, Sept. 20. Raised a committee of three to lay out a road from the county road up the West side of Vaughan's Pond to the North town line. A similar vote was passed at the next March meeting in 1772. This proved successful. Several years had elapsed since the first effort was made; and it was not accepted till March 14, 1776. It was a great public convenience.

1773, March 11. John Plummer, Mark Parsons, and Samuel Waters chosen a committee to lay out a public landing place, at the Head of the Tide; and a road leading from it to the town road, where most convenient. Accepted Sept. 9, 1773.

Oct. 10. Samuel Hilton, Samuel Waters and John Plummer appointed a committee to alter the road on Dyer's Neck; and also to extend this road to the North line of the town. These doings were accepted Sept. 15, 1774.

1774, March 14. A committee was appointed to alter the road around the Ledge of Rocks. Their report was accepted March 14, 1776. September 22, a committee was raised to lay out a road, from the town road near Benjamin Glidden's, to the North town line, to accommodate the people of Ballstown. Accepted March 14, 1776.

Jacob Greely, David Murray and James Cargill were chosen a committee to assess damages for the public landing place and road that were laid out the last year at the Head of the Tide. And liberty was also granted the inhabitants residing there, to build a bridge at said landing place, across the Sheepscot river, at their own expense. The amount of land for the landing place was one acre.

This was the occasion for drawing up the following instrument:

"Newcasel July y^e 8, 1774."

"Wee whose names are hereto subscribed Do promise and Ingage our Selves to work on building a Bridge over Sheepscot River at The grate Rock by y^e turn of y^e River, by Benjamin Stickney's Lot, whear Sheepscot Committey

hath Laid ought a Town Road To said River and do hear-by promise to work on sd Bridge the number of Days as shall be annex to our names or Pay to the Doer of the work three shillings and fourpence Lawful money for Each Day that we annex to our names omit working on said Sd Bridge when Sd Bridge is finished as witness our hands.

N B. That each person sining shall be duly notified." "John Plymer fore days ; Jeremiah Bean two days ; Samuel Waters three days ; Benj. Glidd 2 days, Jacob Greely, 2 Days four oxen ; Amos Tennson 3 Days ; Eben'r Phillbridge 1 Day ; James Sheppard 2 Days ; Jonathan Noyes 1 Day ; Samuel Hilton 3 days ; Benj. Woodbridge, Jr 2 Days ; archibald mealister 1 Day ; Samuel Anderson 1 Day."

This effort appears to have been unsuccessful, or if a bridge was built there at that time, it could not have been a very substantial structure ; for in 1791, 14th of April, an article was inserted in the town warrant, to see what sum of money the town will raise to purchase materials for building the bridge at the Head of Tide. And in the subsequent meeting in May, the town voted that the selectmen be a committee to procure such materials as are necessary for building one-half of the bridge over Sheepscot river, at the Head of the Tide. The inference is, that the effort was a combined one, between individuals, and the town.

This year the office of Warden is revived, and Ebenezer Clark, John Catland, James Cargill and Samuel Hilton, were appointed.

James Greely and David Murray were appointed "fish keepers," to see that the fish have free and easy passage up Sheepscot and Dyer's river, from the first day of May to the first day of June, and they were impowered to prosecute, in every case where there should be a violation of the law in these respects.

This year Edgecomb was incorporated as a town. The place was originally settled by Samuel Trask and others, in 1744. Under a possessory claim, they and subsequent settlers, lived undisturbed upon their lands ten years, when

three men arriving from Boston, challenged their titles, in virtue of an Indian deed, and surveyed lots upon the Sheepscot river which they numbered and marked. But, the deed of the Sagamores contained no definite bounds; no actual possession had ever been taken under it, and the settlers were not disposed to surrender. Made acquainted with these facts, and actuated by a generous spirit, a lawyer in Boston undertook their cause without fee or reward. He gained his case, and the three claimants were obliged to abandon their pursuit. In recognition of the lawyer's generosity, the planters gave the name of Freetown to their plantation. It retained this name till its incorporation, 1774. The name Edgecomb was given to it, in honor of Lord Edgecomb, a distinguished friend of the Colonies. It formerly embraced all of Jeremisquam Island, except a small portion of the upper end of it which has belonged to the town of Wiscasset. The next year, after its incorporation, it was represented in the Provincial Congress by Moses Davis, Esq.

The people now became restless under British rule. The appointees of the Crown are domineering and overbearing; and it is evident there is a spirit rising, that anon will show itself in actions which will astonish the world and shake the British throne. The people meet in their primary assemblies, discuss the matters of state and look thoughtfully upon the signs of the times. In the multitude of councillors, there is safety. A Provincial Congress is resolved on. The people send up delegates to it. They meet at Salem, Oct. 7th, 1774, to the number of 208, and they resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress, by electing John Hancock, President, and Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary. They then adjourn to Concord. There, they appoint a committee of safety and a committee of supplies. With one is vested the power to put in military array, any portion of the militia, if necessary, for the common defence, and the other to secure all the public stores which General Gage had

not seized. At the November session, a fourth part of the militia was put in requisition, and were to draw pay from the time they left their homes. This Congress had three sessions and was dissolved December 10th, after having elected five delegates to a new Continental Congress.

1775. A second Provincial Congress was convened February 1, between which time and its dissolution, May 29th, it had four sessions. The people are awake, the tide of patriotism arises and mighty events hurry along. This Congress, distinguished for its zeal, intelligence and lofty principles, consisted of two hundred and fifteen members. There were seventeen from Maine, among whom were James Sullivan, Ichabod Goodwin, Samuel Freeman Thomas Rice and Dummer Sewall.

The third Provincial Congress was convened at Watertown May 31, and consisted of 245 members. Dr. Joseph Warren was chosen President and thirteen of the ablest men were appointed a committee of safety. Twenty-six regiments were filled up, the proper officers appointed and commissioned, and every preparation made for resisting an attack. The period of three Provincial Congresses, was from October 7, 1774 to July 19, 1775—nine months and thirteen days. And the members in them from Lincoln County were, Samuel McCobb, Georgetown; John Merrill, Samuel Fulton, Topsham; Samuel Harnden, Bowdoinham; Joseph North, Gardinerstown; Remington Hobby, Vassalboro; Ichabod Howe, Winthrop; Timothy Langdon, Pownalboro; Moses Davis, Edgecomb. The necessity for them had ended, and all eyes are now turned to the Continental Congress which was then sitting at Philadelphia.

During this year there was great distress and scarcity among the people. Corn and grain in sufficient quantities for home consumption, could not be raised. There were but few calls from abroad for wood and lumber and a messenger arriving at Falmouth from the Penobscot, declared that many families were without bread, and that

numbers of children had actually died from starvation and cold. On the 27th of April, the town raised a committee of five to send to the Westward for corn. They appropriated £150 for this purpose, and for the purchase of one hundred pounds of powder. The town paid for the transportation of the articles, and instructed the committee to obtain them as soon as possible.

The Province tax for this year, was paid to Henry Gardiner of Stow and his receipt taken. Voted that all notifications of Town Meetings be put up at the meeting house on the eastern side, and also at Capt. Robt. Hodge's, Innholder. He lived where is the homestead of the late Capt. Thomas Lennox. They also direct that the landing place shall be prized, and a "good deed" taken for it, and put upon record.

July 11, voted to send Benjamin Woodbridge, Representative to the Provincial Congress at Watertown, whose session commenced the 19th inst., the town bearing his expenses.

May 30. A road is laid out from Crombie's Reach to Robert Cochran's. Accepted March 14, 1776.

Silvester Murphy is indebted to James Campbell, "to 2 mug's of toddy, 9s; to rum at the Sculhous, 4s; to five weeks' board £17, 10s; to 1 pair of stockings, £1, 15s; £19, 18s, old tenor; Credit By cash, £3; one day's work £1, 2s, 6d; £4, 2, 6d. Errors Excepted."

When Captain John Holmes, a few years since, built a ship, he named her the Ontario, and about the same time, Col. Glidden named a ship he built, Henry Clay. Shipbuilders never neglect this mark. Farmers do the same thing. And it is just as necessary that they should mark their sheep and cattle, as it is, that ships should have their names. "Therefore, be it known, that Samuel Hilton's ear mark is the top of the ear cropped. Benjamin Glidden's ear mark is a crop off the right ear, a half penny under the same and the left ear split. Mark Parson's ear mark

is a half penny under the left ear, and a nich between that and the creature's head. James Carr's ear mark is a crop off the left ear." So says the Record, by Sam Nickels, March 14, 1775.

On the 27th of August 1789, it is written, that Nath. Bryant's mark is a crop off the left ear, and the letters N. B. on the left horn. Robert Cochran's ear mark is the right ear split. Daniel Campbell's ear mark is a hole through the right ear, and his mark for cattle, is D. C. on the horn. Thus Sam Nickels recorded,

April 1, 1800.

May 17, 1800. There was "taken up by William Waters a stray mare of a dark bay color with a Black main and Tail, has a white strip in her face, and one white foot, a Natural trotter." The owner has only to call and prove property. A queer place this to advertise a stray Mare. But there were no newspapers, though there were Inns and Meeting houses.

CHAPTER XXIX.

DANGERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Our fathers were surrounded with perils. Their history is laid in blood. They here met and conquered the foe. For about one century, they fought and bled and died. At this late day when we are surrounded with so many of the comforts of life and can lie down and sleep in our own dwellings and beds securely, and can enjoy the food which our own hands have acquired, without fear of the Indian torch and tomahawk, we can scarcely realize the sufferings

of our fathers, or properly estimate the perils by which they were surrounded. And when the Indian tomahawk was laid aside, and the war whoop had died away, and the Council fires had forever gone out, then came the war of the Revolution, by which, through seven long and tedious years, they were obliged to suffer intensely, and many of their children were found among the slain. They not only had foes without but within. Some of their own number favored the cause of King George, and gave him "aid and comfort" by furnishing his subjects with the means of carrying on the war. The inhabitants of Newcastle, of Pow-nalboro and other towns around, favored the Republican cause, and entered with spirit into the American cause—thus to avenge their country's blood and obtain their own freedom. The men of Newcastle joined the army, voted supplies, and shed their own blood in this patriotic cause; still there were those among them, who could not resist the temptation of helping the enemy, if they thereby could help themselves.

The doings of the Provincial Congress at Concord, April 12, 1775, were

"Whereas the Preservation of our Country from Slavery depends under God, on an effectual Execution of the Continental and Provincial Measures for that Purpose;—

"Resolved—That there be now appointed for each County in this Colony, a Committee consisting of five Persons, any three of whom, to be a Quorum, whose Business it shall be, to receive from the Committees of Correspondence, in their respective Counties, a State of the Conduct of the Towns and Districts, with respect to their having executed the Continental and Provincial Plans as aforesaid; and it shall be the duties of said Committees to meet on the first Wednesdays of May, July, September, November, January and March, and prepare a Report of the same, to be laid before Congress at its then next Session, that

any Neglect of such Towns and Districts in executing such Plans, may be speedily and effectually remedied."

The second Resolution relates to recommending to the "Committees of correspondence" to report, with diligence and care, to the County Committees.

The third Resolution recommends to all "Towns and Districts to choose such Committees and to aid them in every way possible that the enemies of the Country might be subdued.

Signed, JOHN HANCOCK, President.
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary."

The Committee for this County were, James Howard, Esq., Messrs Wade, Samuel McCobb, Dummer Sewall and Timothy Langdon. The latter gentleman resided in Pownalboro'. On the 15th of May, 1775, he wrote to the Selectmen of Newcastle urging them to take immediate action in the matter. And on the 30th of May, the town had a meeting, when they voted to choose a committee of nine persons to inspect into all matters agreeable to the direction of the Congress. The committee were, John Farley, James Cargill, James Little, David Hopkins, Benj. Woodbridge, Jun., Joseph Jones, Samuel Calley,* Jacob Greely and Prince Barker.

They also voted that said Committee shall act as a Committee of Correspondence, and that a half barrel of powder shall be sent for./

June 13, 1775. Committee met at the house of Capt. Prince Barker, on the East side of the town. John Farley was chosen Moderator, and Benjamin Woodbridge, Jun., Clerk. Business of importance came before them. For it appears that Capt. John Hodge, in the sloop, "Three Brothers, with his two hands, Samuel Simpson and John Cunningham, had been taken into Boston and released again by the British. This was while they held posses-

* Name spelt as in the Records.

sion of that important town. The thing had a bad appearance. Had Hodge, in his sloop, been carrying supplies to the enemy? The Committee must know. Hodge and his two men are examined; but they found after examination that he had been "taken into Boston by"—here the Record abruptly closes. They however agreed to refer the matter to the next meeting which was appointed to be held on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at Capt. Robt. Hodge's. The proceedings of the meeting, were signed by the Chairman, Clerk, and other members of the Committee.

June 20, the Committee met according to adjournment, every man of them; for these were times for patriots to be awake. John Hodge appeared before them; but things appeared no more favorable for him. Seven days had passed away since their first meeting; due inquiries had been made; and a strict examination had been entered into; and the judgment was, that John Hodge had been willingly taken, carried into the port of Boston, and paid for his cargo in British gold. The sloop had not yet arrived, though the men had. The fear of seizure had kept her away. Whereupon it was

"Voted, That Capt. John Hodge have Orders to bring his sloop the "Three Brothers," into the Bounds of this Town again, and haul her up and strip her Immediately and make return to this Committee of his Doings. Said Sloop is to be hauled up at Mr. Benjn. Woodbridge's point, at a place Called the "Spring well Cove;" and if said Hodge dont Comply with these Orders, that the Committee Order the Commanding officers of the Militia to send a Company Immediately to haul up said Sloop and Strip her upon Said Hodge's Cost and Charge."

The Captain was contumacious. He did not obey orders. He had been rather accustomed to give, than to receive them. Whereupon, the Committee assembled three days afterward, June 23, at the house of Capt.

Prince Barker and "Ordered Col. James Cargill to take the care and charge of Capt. John Hodge's Sloop, Rigging and Sails, and to haul her up at a place Called McRackney's Rock. 2dly., Ordered That the Commanding Officer of the Regiment See that the Powder that was brought into this town, by Capt. John Farley, be distributed as was agreed at y^e time it was sent for."

Col. Cargill, the fearless, the active and the efficient, had taken the Sloop in hand, and she must obey. She was hauled up and stripped; and Capt. John Hodge had leave to tarry on shore awhile.

Four days after this, the committee, are together, prompt as the returning sun, at the house of Capt. Prince Barker. What had called them together? Some diseases are contagious. So is sin. So is rebellion. There was a near kinsman of Capt. John Hodge who had indulged in intemperate and abusive language against Congress and the Committee, because of their position and their doings. There were traitors in those days. His case must be attended to. He is cited before the Committee; the facts are proved, and he is obliged to make the following confession.

"Whereas, I the Subscriber, in time past, have spoken some unadvised words, not agreeable to the directions of the Congresses, or our Committee of Correspondence, I hereby acknowledge myself sorry for the same, and do promise to agree, in all matters, according to the orders of the Congresses, Continental and Provincial; and to assist my countrymen, in all respects whatsoever, in defence of my country, with life and interest."

Signed, ROBT. HODGE, Junior.

Attest, BENJ. WOODEIDGE, Clerk.

July 18, 1775. The Committee are together again at the house of Capt. Prince Barker. A proposition had been made by David Silvester for the release of the Sloop.

Three Brothers. As the Sloop had incurred no guilt in the case, and she would do no one any good tied up at McCrackney's Rock, they conclude to let her go. Col. Cargill, David Hopkins and Samuel Calley were appointed a Committee to agree upon what terms Capt. John Hodge's Sloop should be released to Capt. David Silvester.

At the same time, they required that Capt. John Hodge make an "acknowledgement for his past conduct in writing." The Committee were resolute (for Cargill was there) and the subdued Captain found himself minus, for the gold he had received at British hands. Hodge lived where the late Capt. Thomas Lennox did, but he owned land on Dyer's Neck. He said "he was not allowed to think at home; but he could go over to Dyer's Neck, and there he could think as he pleased."

But Capt. John Hodge, on the 13th of June, 1775, subscribed, with his own hand, the following writing, "I, the subscriber, being Master of the sloop Three Brothers, do promise to the Committee of Inspection of the town of Newcastle, that I will not take any cargo on board said sloop, nor suffer any to be taken on board, before I acquaint the said Committee thereof, and where I intend to carry said load; and also to conform to their directions, agreeable to the orders of Congress."

The captain was subdued; no more trouble from him.

You swear that you will have no connection with George the third, King of Great Britain, nor aid and assist him or his forces or fleets which are sent from England against North America, or any of the Thirteen States in North America; and that you will discover any Plots or Conspiracies they are forming against the said States that shall come to your knowledge; farther, you will aid and assist the States whatever lies in your power against the forces that are come out against them.

Signed, ALEXR. NICKELS.

Dated, Newcastle, Oct. 28, 1778.

1776. In May, the General Court declared Massachusetts a Free, Independent and Sovereign State, by enacting that all Civil and Military Commissions, and all Writs, Precepts and Recognizances, shall, after the First day of June next, be issued in the Name of the Government and People of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and bear date in the Christian Era, without any mention or recognition of the British Sovereign. It was the bold, decisive, ultimate step. Things had been ripening to this result, and at last it came. Massachusetts led the van. She took the first Step. She was now a Power in the earth. Her course was onward—right onward to Wealth, Happiness and Renown.

Newcastle when called upon, takes her stand for the Country—for Freedom—for Right—for God. And on the 24th day of June in Town meeting assembled, she solemnly declares—

“That if the Honorable Congress shall judge it necessary for the safety of the Colonies, to declare themselves independent of Great Britain, they will support them in the measure, with their lives and fortunes.”

Noble words! which but indicated the spirit that conceived and uttered them. Newcastle was true to her pledge. On the Fourth of July, only ten days after this Resolve, the Thirteen Colonies declared themselves Independent; and on the 24th of December following, the Town are together and agree to pay a Bounty of twenty dollars to each man who shall “enlist, march and continue in the service three months; and that the sums shall be assessed in five days; and in five days more, paid into the Treasury of the town.

The town boundary is now disputed. Edgecomb claimed a strip of territory running from river to river, over which Newcastle had held jurisdiction; but Newcastle, though requested, refused to do anything about the settlement of it, at present.

Peter Huntoon and family are ordered to leave the town forthwith, lest they become a public charge.

But the rogues were not all confined to Newcastle. Other places were infested with them. On the 20th of January, 1776, Timothy Parsons of Pownalboro' wrote to the Committee of Inspection of Newcastle, exposing the position and design of this man. I give his letter as I find it, as it will afford us the best history there is of the affair. "I am informed," writes Mr. Parsons, "that Abiel Wood has purchased or agreed for A large Quantity of Sugar of Somebody neare Daniscotta River. You are Knowing I suppose, who has Sugers to Sell there by the H. H., which is soon to be hauled Over by Land. As said Wood has violated the American Association and been published in the Gazateer as Such and in Many other instances an Enemy to American Liberty by the Committee of Inspection which has been confirmed by the General Courts, and as the Eleventh Article in the Association Strictly forbids All persons from having any further Dealing with any person that is so published, the following instance May serve for an example. Said Wood sent to Portsmouth for three bbls of pitch by one Goldwaith of Woolwich this fawl past which he purchased for Said Wood thens and had got it on board his Boat. General Sullivan being informed of it Sent a file of Men and took Said Goldwaith into Custody and his Boat and pitch. The General Ordered Said Goldwaith Sent to the Committee for Tryal, and the pitch to be taken out of the Boat and put into the Province Store wh^h was done. The Committee Sent and had Said Goldwaith before them and he received for his Kiness to Said Wood forty-eight ower's imprisonment, twenty-four of which was without being Allowed anything to Eat or Drink. The pitch was condemned for the County's use and considerable of his Estate taken from him to pay Charges. General Sullivan was one of the Members of the Continental Congress when the Association was paid, and Undoubtedly he took a proper

Method with Goldwaith, for his traiding for Wood. I hope the Committee of Inspection for Newcastle, if they should find any Goldwaiths in Newcastle, Endeavoring to Supply Wood with Sugers or traïd with him, in Any Other Respect, that they will inflict as just a punishment on the Man, and Take as Good Care of the Goods, as ower Friends at Portsmouth did."

"When the Resolve of the General Court Came Down that Confirmed the Committee of Inspector's doings, in publishing Said Wood A Violator of the Association and an Enemy to American Liberty, the people here, in General, in Stead of Breaking of Traïd with him, Seame more Disposed than Ever to support him in his Traïd. The priest Spends Considerable part of his time in advising people to traïd with him. But at present, he has Nothing to traïd on. I trust there is Virtue Anoff in Newcastle, to prevent his having any further Supply from or throw Newcastle, which is the Duty of Every town and place that regards the American Association, which is the Grand Criterion of Every Friend to American Liberty."

The Tories were the enemies of the country. Then, there were foes without and foes within, and the foes within were worse than the foes without. Congress was awake to them and so were the people. They could not be trusted, for their acts of cruelty were frequent and enormous, and at every opportunity, they would betray American interests into British hands. Numbers of them fled the country, and either settled abroad, or else returned in disgrace, when the war was over. There was a loyal man by the name of Soule who lived at Broad Cove, that had incurred the hatred of the Tories, and they were determined on revenge. He was an early riser, and one morning going out before it was fairly light to feed his cattle, he was seized by those desperate men who pinioned his arms behind him, to take him away. He begged permission to go into his house and bid his family adieu, which was

granted. On going into the room where was his wife with her babe in bed, he went backwards to a table, took up a knife and carried it to her that she might cut the cords that bound his hands. He wished to seize one of the four guns which he always kept standing loaded by his bedside, in order to defend himself; but, just as she was in the act of cutting the cord, the rebels seeing what was going on, aimed their guns at him, shot him dead, and split in two the thumb of the right hand of his wife. They then made off, and left the house filled with sadness, mourning and woe.

1777. At the Annual meeting, five individuals, James Carr, Jacob Greely, James Cargill, John Farley and William Nickels, were elected a Committee of "Safety, Correspondence and Inspection."

On the 17th of January, the Selectmen, Samuel Waters and David Hopkins, ordered Benjamin Day and family to "depart" out of town before the 20th, lest they become a town charge. If this was not gospel, it was both law and the custom of the times.

December 22. Agreeable to the recommendation of General Court the town voted £30 for the benefit of the soldiers' families, and the Selectmen were appointed a committee for that purpose.

1778, March 16. Selectmen were appointed a committee to provide for the soldier's families. James Cargill, Jacob Greely and Henry Little were chosen a committee of Inspection, Correspondence and Safety.

One seventh part of the male population, were in the Continental army. Town on May 28th, voted to supply their clothing. The assessment was made by a rate. The people manufactured and made the articles. £50 were also raised for the support of the soldiers' wives who belonged in town. The plan of government for Massachusetts Bay which the General Court had framed, not being acceptable to the people, was not adopted.

The stand taken by the town in favor of the war, liberty and the country, was patriotic, noble and prompt. Newcastle made out for the army, more than her quota of soldiers, and was ever ready to furnish supplies. If she ever failed, it was not because of her unwillingness but of her inability.

July the 2d of this year, the town agreed to hire £127, 16s, to pay three soldiers that went into the Continental army, their bounty and mileage, and they ordered that the sum be immediately assessed and collected.

Congress this year, divided the State of Massachusetts into three districts, the Southern, Middle and Northern. This last embraced the three Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln which acquired the distinctive appellation District of Maine.

This appellation was retained, till the District was erected into an independent State.

The number of persons in town, who, this year, were assessed to pay a State tax, was seventy. Benjamin Woodbridge was Constable and Collector. He was also appointed to collect the State tax of forty-two persons living in "Adjacent" places.

1778, April 29. A committee was raised "to lay out" a Bridle road from Ezekiel Laiten's to Samuel Waters,' on Dyer's Neck. Accepted March 14, 1780.

During the Revolutionary war, a ship and a brig were loading; one with masts and the other with lumber, at Wiscasset, destined for France. Sir George Collyer, in the British Sloop of war Rainbow, came up the river, seized them, and laid the inhabitants under contribution for supplies. The Colonel of the Regiment demanded their release and the departure of the vessel. This was refused. Several notes passed between them. Finally, the Colonel told the British Commander, if he did not release the vessels and leave the harbor within a specified time, he would station his Regiment at Daggett's Castle, a high bluff

about four miles below Wiscasset, and with his cannon blow him to atoms as he descended the river. The doughty Captain, deeming discretion the better part of valor, took the hint and left.

After his departure, the two vessels sailed for France where their cargoes sold at enormous prices, and they took their pay in guns and other material of war. They arrived home in safety, where both they and their cargoes were cordially welcomed. They were profitable voyages.

At one time, Colonel Jones* went to Boston on horseback, and returned with his saddle bags full of powder.

1779, January 6. Town voted to raise £50 for the soldiers' families. April 27, a letter was received from the town of Bristol in which they propose to join with Newcastle, Edgcomb and Boothbay, in sending a Representative to the General Court. The plan proposed was, that each town should choose a committee of three, making twelve in all, and that they should meet at Pemaquid, and choose one man for the four towns, to represent them in General Court. But Newcastle refused to concur. And on the 18th of August the town refused to give its consent to have the Constitution of State Government altered, and to send a Representative.

A County convention was called to meet at Wiscasset November 3, to consult on matters relating to the County. Major John Farley was chosen Delegate, and the town agreed to pay their proportion of the expense incurred thereby. £200 was voted for the benefit of the soldiers' families. A committee was authorized to alter the road on James Given's land. Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, were James Cargill, Benjamin Woodbridge, Amos Parsons, David Haynes and James Little. A road was ordered to be laid out from Robert Cochran's to Edgcomb line. Accepted March 13, 1781.

* William Jones, his grandson.

Soon after, Majorbigyduce was occupied by the British. 1779. Colonel Cargill was ordered there with a body of men. He went, and burnt the Blockhouse and Cartilage, and afterwards, by order of Government, he again appeared at the head of a party, and labored indefatigably, till almost exhausted with toil and hunger, in filling the ditches and leveling the breastworks. Yet some of the cavities are now to be seen.

1780. At the March meeting, James Cargill, Henry Fifth, John Chase, John Farley, and James Woodbridge were chosen a committee of Inspection, Correspondence and Safety. September 1, 1779, the Convention chosen by towns to form "A Plan of Government for the State," met at Cambridge and after a protracted and laborious session, finished their labors, the Constitution was submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection. On the 9th day of May, the people of Newcastle were brought to a vote upon it; and of twenty-seven voters in the House, twenty-five voted in favor of it. The Constitution was adopted by the State.

A second County Convention was held at the house of Mr. Witcher in Wiscasset on the 20th of June, to consult on matters relating to the County. David Murray was Delegate.

This year, for the first time, the people of the State were called upon to choose State officers, under the new constitution. In Newcastle, John Hancock had twenty-one votes for Governor, James Bowdoin two votes for Governor; James Bowdoin had thirteen votes for Lieutenant Governor; William Lithgow of Georgetown had twenty-one votes for Senator, which was all that the County of Lincoln was entitled to. It was the work of freemen, and a new chapter in the history of the State.

On the 6th of November, the town agreed to give David Murray thirty-two shillings and sixpence per pound for three thousand, four hundred and eighty "weight" of beef



which he agrees to deliver to the Agent of the County appointed by the General Court, to receive the same. The money was to be assessed on Newcastle and its "adjacents," in the speediest time possible.

1781, Feb. 1. Another demand being made for beef, according to a resolve passed by the General Court in November last, the town voted not to comply, at present; but chose two delegates to meet in County Convention at the house of Ebenezer Witcher in Wiscasset, on the 14th of February inst., to take such measures as shall appear to them most for the benefit of the County, in these "distressing circumstances." Jonathan Jones, Wm. Nickels, Hugh Holmes, Robert Simpson appointed Committee of Inspection, Correspondence and Safety. May 13. The town voted not to raise any men for the Continental army, but agreed to petition the General Court, to be relieved of that burden. The Selectmen were to petition in behalf of the town. Oct. 3. The town, considering their circumstances, in having their communication cut off, in a great measure, by sea, and consequently their trade, voted not to assess any State tax at present, "in hope that the General Court, when they duly consider the matter, will not exact it of us." The "adjacents" were invited to send, each a man, to assist the Assessors of Newcastle, in making out the State and County taxes for this year.

In every tax of £1,000 upon the whole State, the District of Maine paid £92, 2s., 1d. Beef tax on Maine, was 236,120 lbs. Shoe and hose tax on Maine, in 1780, was 1,016 pairs; York furnished 60; Falmouth 72; Pownallboro 36 pairs; and other towns in proportion. Thomas Cushing had 8 votes for Lieut. Gov. Wm. Lithgow had 5 and Thomas Rice 3 votes for Senator. These were all the voters present at that meeting.

1782. A new demand is made, both for men and means. The town ordered the Selectmen to send up to the General Court a list of the soldiers who have already gone

from Newcastle and were in the Continental army, and which would amount to more than the present quota. And considering their distressing circumstances, "they thought it out of their power to pay Continental taxes."

1783. The committee of Correspondence and Safety is dispensed with. May 8. The town voted not to assess any State or Continental tax which came to this town before peace was proclaimed, and to indemnify the Selectmen for any loss or inconvenience occasioned to them thereby. The town had got up a little bit of a rebellion. Whereupon in November they were surprised by an Execution taken out against them, by Edmund Bridge, Esq., for a deficiency to the State, of their required portion of beef. The amount of the Execution, was £251, 17s., 4d.

The Execution was taken out the 15th of November and would expire in fifty days. This forcible appeal brought the town to terms. A town Meeting is hurried along; and the case is just as plain as the Warrant calling the meeting, that that debt must be paid. A vote of town meeting would not delay the last hour of grace, no, not a single moment. Peace had come and so had their determination to pay that debt. The nation had whipped the English, and there was power enough left to bring a little town in Maine to terms. Newcastle had donè well in the Revolution; but her debts to her country, must be paid. They were paid—the rebellion was quelled. For, on the 16th of December, they empower Jonathan Jones to go and see Mr. Bridge on account of said Execution, and also consult Jonathan Bowman, Judge of Probate, to know if another State tax must be assessed immediately, and make return of his doings to the Selectmen. Newcastle is here self again. Legal suasion has its uses, in this unwilling world.

The State and Continental taxes had, for some time, been felt to be a burden, by this and the neighboring towns; and on the 28th of November, John Farley was

appointed by the town to attend a Convention of Delegates from neighboring towns, at the house of Oliver Nash, Esq., at Broad Cove, to consult and take such measures, as they may judge proper, to get an abatement of their taxes. One of the objects of this meeting appears to have been, to make a representation of the whole matter to the General Court, and have them take some action upon the matter.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWN CENSUS AND VALUATION.

Is 1783, the year after the Revolution, there were in town, as per valuation, 28 families, consisting of 114 persons. They were distributed in families, as follows: Widow Sarah Cunningham, 5; Thomas McNear 5; Hugh Holmes, 4; Widow Mary Kennedy, 2; Col. James Cargill, 7; Samuel McLelland, 1; Widow Mary Hodge, 2; William Kennedy, 9; Henry Kennedy —; Robert Cochran, 5; Nancy Hopkins, 1; Peter Patterson, 5; David Cargill, 5; David Somes, 9; John Cochran, 2; Adam Cochran, 3; James Brewer, 3; Allan Malcolm, 5; Samuel Kennedy, 1; Elias Perkins, 2; William Kennedy, 1; Samuel Kennedy, 4; John Cunningham, 6; Benjamin Cheney, 5; Capt. Samuel Nickels, 12; David Linscott, 3; Alexander Duncan, 3; Benjamin Woodbridge, 4. The number of rateable polls that year was 32; polls not rateable, 3. Dwelling houses, 15; Barns, 15; Mills, none; Buildings worth £5 and upwards, none; Acres of tillage land 53½; Acres of English mowing land, 141; Acres of fish meadows, 16;

Acres of salt marsh, 169; Acres of pasturage, 121; Acres of woodland, 704; Acres of unimproved land, 2,113; Acres of land unimprovable, 580; vessels two, 9½ tons each; Stock in trade, none; Horses and mares 13; Colts two years old, 1; Colts one year old, 4; Oxen, 40; three years old, 21; two years old, 32; one year old, 47; Cows, 75; Sheep six months old, 153; Swine, six months old and upwards, 49; Ounces of plate, none; Debts due £149; Money on hand, £9, 10s. There were also on the Eastern side of the town six colored people and some on the Western.

It is to be remembered that when this valuation was taken, the country was just emerging from a long and perilous war with the most mighty nation on earth, and that, of consequence, the inhabitants, especially in these Eastern parts, were few and comparatively poor. War is the great destroyer!

Jonathan Jones is chosen the first Representative to the General Court, under the new Constitution.

1784. The General Court took action on the prayer of the petitioners. And on the 1st of September, the town were together, and appointed a committee to meet a committee of the General Court, and to provide entertainment for them while they were in town. It is believed that they were not successful; or if so, only in part; for in 1786. they vote to make their arrearage tax by last year's valuation.

This year an unsuccessful attempt was made to sell a lot of land which the town obtained of Jonathan Fish, that lay at the Head of Damariscotta Pond.

1785. Benj. Rackley agrees with the town to keep Mrs. Cooper one year from the 2d of May, at the rate of 4s., 9d. per week.

The State tax for this year, was £166, 17s, 2½d., and was assessed on 69 individuals.

The General Court employed a Public Religious Teacher,

for one half of the year, to labor in the destitute Towns and Plantations.

This year, Jan. 1, was distinguished by the issuing of the first number of the "Falmouth Gazette," Thomas B. Wait, Editor. It was the first newspaper printed in the State.

At the "Call" issued in this paper, the Convention of 33 Delegates met October 5, at Falmouth in Rev. Messrs. Smith and Deane's Meeting house, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the condition of the three Counties of Maine,—York, Cumberland and Lincoln, and whether it would be for their benefit to have a separate State Government. They send out circulars to the towns in the District, calling a meeting for the same purpose, to be held the first Wednesday in January, 1786, at the same place as the first, at 10 A. M. The town voted a compliance; and Samuel Nickels was appointed a Delegate. His instructions were: 1, To vote for a separate State Government; 2, If the Convention should conclude *not* to separate, then he must leave and return home; 3, If the Convention should deem a separation expedient, and appropriate measures to that end, then he must use "his own discretion with his brethren," as to the manner in which the thing should be effected.

1786. The Convention deliberate upon the matters before them, and without coming to any definite conclusion, adjourn to the following Sept. 5. Samuel Nickels was Delegate.

At the same meeting, May 9, the town voted to petition the General Court, to establish the Superior Court at Wiscasset. Falmouth is, at this time, divided, and Portland incorporated. This was July 4, just ten years after the Declaration of Independence. They also ask that the Court of Common pleas shall hold its Sessions at Wiscasset; and they petition the Court of Sessions to have the Jail built, at the same place. Their prayers and those of the other petitioners, were answered.

March 16. Jonathan Jones, John Given and Benj. Woodbridge were appointed a Committee, to lay out a road from Jonathan Jones' residence to John Given's;-- Damariscotta Pond to Woodbridge neighborhood. This road was the subject of contention for a long time; and at last it was settled by the gift of the land to the town, over which it ran, by Jones and Given. It was accepted by the town April 7, 1788.

The town also voted a road from Damariscotta Pond to Salt water, and a landing place. Laid out and accepted April 6, 1789.

A committee was also raised to lay out a road from Ebenezer Clarke's across "Wading Place" to the County road. Accepted April 6, 1789.

1787, Feb. 11. Vessel cast away at Bangs' Island. Capt. Chase and his apprentice drowned.* She was a sloop of ninety tons, bound from Sheepscot to Newbury. The two drowned were Capt. Moses Chase and John Deane. Three of the crew were saved. The loss was attributed to the want of a lighthouse at the mouth of the harbor, none having been erected there. Immediate measures were taken to secure that object.

1787. In the latter part of this year, a Circular was sent into the town, requesting the minds of the inhabitants, respecting a separate State Government, and a Warrant was issued calling a town meeting; but the voters failed to meet, and no action was taken. The feeling in favor of the measure, was evidently declining, and the work of creating another State, was reserved for the succeeding Century.

On the 5th of November, the town was asked to express their minds on the United States Constitution which was done in Convention September, 1787. They voted "not to accept the Constitution as it now stands." They chose David Murray a delegate to the State Convention, at

* Dear's Journal, p. 359.

Boston, which was to be held the second Wednesday in January 1787, to represent the minds of the people there, upon the question. The instructions, given him, as drawn up by James Cargill, Benjamin Woodbridge and Samuel Kennedy, the town's committee for that purpose, were, "That he join said Convention and give his vote against Said Constitution, as it now stands, and if his brethren in Convention assembled, should think it proper to write to Congress the objections they have against said Constitution, to act his own judgment for this town's objections." A majority of 19 of the towns in the State, were in favor of the new Constitution. The vote stood 187 for, and 168 against it.

1788. There were 54 votes thrown April 7, for Captain Henry Hodge, for County Treasurer, and none for any other person. An unsuccessful attempt was made this year, to add two and one-half miles to the North side of this town. December 18, the town was called to the responsible duty, for the first time, of electing a President and Vice President of these United States, and Representative to Congress, under the New Constitution. For Electors the Hon. Samuel Thompson had 43 votes; and William Widgery had 42 votes. Hon. George Thatcher received 61 votes for Representative and was elected.

1789. The petition is again renewed to have Wiscasset made a shire town for the County. In 1790 the Legislature passed the act for this purpose. 1790, assistance being asked for the support of old Mr. Robert Hodge, the town agrees with Mr. Jacob Rowell to "keep him comfortable, with meat, drink, washing and lodging," for one year, from date, May 4, for 5s per week; and that he will take his cow at £3, in part pay for his keeping. Voted to appraise all his articles of furniture except bed and bedding, and deliver them to said Rowell, taking proper security to have them delivered at the end of the year in as good order, as when he received them. 1790, the votes for a Federal Repre-

sentative were, for William Lithgow, 57; for George Thatcher, 14. The town was indicted by the Grand Jury and summoned to answer to the Court of Sessions, to be held at Walldoboro' September 13, for not being provided with a town school. Samuel Nickels was the Agent for the town. The prosecution appears to have had a salutary influence; for at the meeting in September, when they chose an Agent to defend and settle the action, thirty pounds were raised for the support of a school. And this was followed by appropriations in every subsequent year, for that object.

The following note will be considered strictly private according to the Author's wishes, and is not to be spoken of to any one. I know not to whom it was addressed, whether Clergyman or Justice; that part of the paper being gone to whom it was written; but it is presumed, as in all similar cases, he was prompt to the time and place, and that he was faithful to keep the secret.

"POWNALEBORO', Oct. 23, 1790.

"Sir:—I should be happy to wait upon you to-morrow morning at your house, to solemnize a marriage &c. I wish you the marriage to be kept a secret at present; please to let no one know your business, and you will greatly oblige your

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS FAIRSERVICE."

N. B. It is very important that marriages should be kept secret, sometimes. /

May 4, the town accepted of a road previously laid out, from the Sheepscot and Damariscotta road by Alexander Nickels and John Nickels to David Soames' or Freshwater Cove. This is the road that runs down from Wright's tanyard to the Soames neighborhood.

1792, April 2. Road shut up that leads from County road, near William Kennedy's through Cargill's land to salt water; the town reserving the right of opening it again, by giving two month's previous notice.

Novem^r 2, voted to open a road from David Soames' to Job Day's. Accepted April 1, 1793.

1793, September 12. The town raised a committee of three, James Little, John Catland and Christopher Hopkins, to superintend the building of one half of the bridge over "Damariscotta Mills Stream." They may let out the work by the job ; but it must be done in a workmanlike manner, and be finished with rails on each side. The work, however, appears not to have been done, at that time ; for the town was complained of the next year for the bad condition of the bridge and were cited to appear, to answer to the complaint before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Hallowell, in and for the County of Lincoln, at the July term. At the same time the bridge, over Nickels' Mill Stream, was complained of because it had no railing. Moses Carleton was chosen Agent for the town. The result was, the town paid the cost of Court, and put the bridges in passable repair.

On the 22d of June of this year, 1793, the following "Act for incorporating certain persons, for the purpose of building a bridge over Sheepscot River, in the County of Lincoln, and for supporting the same," was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts.

"Whereas, the erecting a bridge over Sheepscot River, above the Falls, at Averill's Ferry, between the towns of Pownalboro' and Newcastle in the County of Lincoln, will be of great public convenience ; and whereas David Sylvester, Esq., and others have presented a petition to this Court, praying that they, and such as may associate with them, may be incorporated, for the purpose of building the same, with power to collect reasonable tolls for their compensation :

SEC. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said David Sylvester, John Page and Timothy Parsons, with such other person, as may hereafter associate with them, for that purpose, be and they hereby are made a Corporation and Body

Politie, for the purpose aforesaid, by the name of The Proprietors of Sheepscot River Bridge, and by that name may sue and be sued to final judgment and execution, and do and suffer all matters, acts and things which bodys politic may or ought to do or suffer ; and the said Corporation, shall, and may have and use, a common seal, and the same may break and alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. Provides for the calling of a meeting of the Proprietors for the purpose of organization, choosing a clerk, &c., &c.

SEC. 3. Provides for the building of a draw and wharf, and that the wharf shall be used by, and the draw opened for the use of vessels, whenever they shall wish to pass it, "during daylight of each day," without expense to the owners of such vessels.

SEC. 4. Provides for the rate of toll, and the said toll shall commence on the day of the first opening of the said bridge for passengers, and shall continue for the term of seventy years from said day.

SEC. 5. Provides "That the said bridge shall be well built with suitable materials at least twenty-four feet wide, and well covered with planks, with sufficient rails on each side, and boarded up eighteen inches high from the floor of said bridge, for the safety of passengers traveling thereon ; and the same shall be kept in good, safe and passable repair at all times ; and at the expiation of the term hereby granted to the Proprietors of in such bridge, the same bridge shall be delivered up to the Commonwealth, in good and passable repair."

1794. The following tariff for highway work, was established by the town, at their March meeting, viz: 4s. per day for a man ; 2s. for a yoke of oxen, 1s. 6d, for a cart ; 3s. for a plough.

The town was petitioned, and granted leave, to build a bridge over Damariscotta River at the Lower Falls, as the General Court "shall think fit to direct." The town voted

that the pall cloth be kept at David Murray's, and that it may be lent to any person "freely without cost." John Farley was appointed Agent for the town to provide a standard for weights and measures. He is also appointed Agent, to sell the land at the head of Damariscotta Pond, and to give a quit claim deed for the same. The town is prosecuted for not having the gospel statedly preached among them. And Nathaniel Bryant is chosen to defend the action. Rev. Mr. Williams was shortly after invited to preach among them, on probation, for settlement. James Brown brings an action against the town, for not supporting his mother, a pauper. The damage is laid at £136 "odd." Jonathan Jones was appointed Agent to attend to the case. In the mean time, the town agreed to give James Brown £7, 10s. for keeping his mother, Jane Brown, one year from date, October 6. The stipulation was, that he should keep her "comfortable with meat, drink, washing and lodging." On the next year, April 4, the town agrees to give James Brown \$25.00, together with the use of his mother's third of the farm, for keeping Jane Brown one year from that time. An effort was made to send a Delegate to the Convention at Portland to take into consideration the matter of separation from Massachusetts; but the town refused to do anything about it. Jonathan Jones was authorized as Agent, to sell the town Landing where Abel Cressy lives, and the road leading to it, at private sale. A vote was passed October 6, that the Selectmen be empowered to get the town surveyed and planned according to a resolve of the General Court. In choosing a Federal Representative, Hon. Henry Dearborn had 53, and Jonathan Bowman had 18 votes.

June 25, Pownalboro' is made to disappear from the Records, and from the map of the District. Formerly it embraced three Parishes, the North, the South and the West. In 1802 the South Parish, or Precinct, was incorporated as the town of Wiscasset, and in 1794, June 25, the West is

incorporated as the town of Dresden, and the North as the town of New Milford. In the West Parish was a Court House and a Meeting house. Prior to the Revolution, Rev. Jacob Bailey an Episcopalian and a rank Tory, who hated the Republicans as bad as he did the Pilgrims, was settled here and received a part of his pay from the Plymouth Proprietors. His politics prevented his stay there, during the war. The Episcopalians, at that period, favored the cause of the King. A prejudice was raised against them, on this account, and this is the reason why their growth was so slow in the District and State of Maine, for two-thirds of a century afterwards.* The Parish afterwards became Congregational under the labors of Rev. Freeman Parker, who was settled here in 1797.

New Milford the third Parish of Pownalboro' was incorporated the same time as Dresden. This town embraced a small portion of the old Sheepscot settlement. Several families were scattered up and down where Charles Leighton, Charles Fairservice, Eben Averill and Francis Fairservice now reside; and when in the next century Newcastle began to be settled, population extended itself over into Alna, and came up from Wiscasset, so that, previous to the Revolution, an active, thriving community was found about the bend of the river, and at the Head of the Tide. Roads began to be cut in different directions; clearings were made; Nelson's Mills were built; a fertile country was found there; and, at the proper season, immense numbers of shad, salmon and alewives were taken, and the river below afforded a good supply of oysters.

This was the ninety-second town that was organized in the District of Maine. In 1796, a church was organized and Rev. Jonathan Ward settled by the town. He was of the Calvinistic faith and his ministry was fruitful of corresponding results. Mr. Ward was settled as a Congrega-

* Hon. Judge Groten.

tionalist over a Congregational Church. His ministry continued until 1817, when he was dismissed at his own request, and removed to Plymouth, N. H. His successor was Rev. Samuel Johnson, who was settled in November 25, 1818.

During the time of the American Revolution, the subject was agitated of forming a new town out of the North Parish in Pownalboro', and that portion of the town of Newcastle which lay to the North of the Sheepscot river, and to the Westward of a line drawn from the "Bend" in Sheepscot river, to the North limits of the town. And the principal reason assigned, was, that that portion of the inhabitants might enjoy better religious privileges. Accordingly an article was inserted in the Warrant calling a meeting of the town for April 29, 1778. "To see if the town will receive and grant a request from a number of freeholders living at the Northwesternmost part of this town, they having a prospect of joining the North Parish in Pownalboro' which will be much more convenient for them to attend public worship." This request the town denied.

On the second of July following, a similar request was presented by the inhabitants at the "Head of the Tide," so called, with similar results.

These people then requested the town to relieve them from "paying a Minister rate" in Newcastle, that they might join the North Parish in Pownalboro' and be assessed there. But in Town Meeting, January 20, 1779, they voted "not to take any notice of the request given in by the inhabitants in the Northwest part of this town."

The subject appears to have slumbered for the next ten years; and in the Warrant calling a meeting of the town to be held on the 18th of December, 1788, an Article was inserted, to see if the town will exempt all the inhabitants that live to the North and West of Mr. Samuel Simpson's South or Southeast line, from "paying any rates" for building a Meeting house or Meeting houses, and from paying

any Ministerial tax in said town forever; or whether the town will excuse any of the inhabitants from paying such taxes. This request the town granted; and it excused all the inhabitants that lived to the West of the high lands that range up Northeasterly on the center of Dyer's Neck. The people then were at liberty to join the first Parish in Pownalboro'.

This was only the entering wedge to something further: for in April 5, 1790, the town was again asked to vote, to see if they would set off the inhabitants to the North of the great Bend in Sheepscot river that they might be incorporated into a town with the North Parish in Pownalboro. This they denied.

On the 8th of September, of the next year, 1791, these inhabitants again petitioned the town to be set off to a new town, if the General Court should so direct, only to be denied.

But to quiet these people, and to retain them, if possible, in town, the town, in meeting assembled, on the 7th of May, 1792, resolved to have preaching for that year in two places;—at the new Meeting house in the center of the town, and at the Head of the Tide, at such place as the inhabitants there residing, shall appoint. And the inhabitants at the Head of the Tide should have preaching in proportion to the amount of taxes that they would raise. They also promised that the families of Mr. Jesse Cooper who lived on the center of Dyer's Neck, and of Capt. David Murray who lived where the late Col. Robt. Murray resided, and all to the North and West of them, should be reckoned with them. It was with the same end in view that the town on the 6th of October, 1794, voted to build a Meeting house on the "first high hill" to the Westward of the dwelling of William Waters, on the North side of the town road. This was "to accommodate the inhabitants living at the Northwest quarter of this town." The spot chosen was near where Mr. Cyrus Randlett now lives;

and the town went so far as to appoint a committee of five individuals to carry on the building of the house. They had power given them to agree on the dimensions of the house, draw a plan of it, sell the pews and pay the expense of building. But the house never was built. These people, wearied with a fifteen years' suit at Head Quarters for justice and accommodation, applied to the General Court for relief; and not in vain. They granted their request; and sent a Citation to the town of Newcastle to send an Agent to General Court to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. And on the 3d of November 1794, the town held a meeting, and chose Jonathan Jones as Agent. But the Agent had no influence in opposing. The thing was so manifestly just and proper in itself, that it was accomplished at once, when properly referred to the chief Tribunal of the State. The Act for incorporating the Town of New Milford, was passed June 25, 1794. And the Act setting off a part of Newcastle to New Milford, was passed Feb. 18, 1795.

And on the 7th of January, 1796, the committees of the two towns who had been previously appointed for that purpose, met to settle accounts. They agreed that the town of New Milford should pay to Newcastle the sum of \$100, in four annual installments, in consideration of "the said Newcastle maintaining their own poor in future." New Milford should also pay their County tax for the last year. Thus ended the long and tedious controversy, and Northwest Newcastle was reluctantly diminished, though there was enough left of her to make a prosperous, an influential and a wealthy town. A later day, however, showed another instance of Secession, as we shall show anon. In both instances, however, the thing was done in a perfectly "constitutional" way; and when the controversies were ended, all the towns interested in them, moved on with a new life and to a destiny more glorious than before.

1796. In March, the town instructs the Treasurer to

provide what powder the law requires. May 5. The Selectmen are authorized to petition General Court, for liberty to build a bridge over Dyer's river, where Erskine's Mill now is. The prayer of the petitioners was granted; and on the 15th of September, the town voted to build a bridge over Dyer's river, on the upper side of the old one. It was to be 20 feet wide, and covered with square timber or three inch plank;—to be of proper height, not less than two feet higher than the old bridge; and to have proper pieces of timber laid on each side of the bridge, in the room of rails; and the whole to be finished in a workmanlike manner.

William Waters who lived near, agreed to build the bridge in the manner described, for one hundred dollars; and to the acceptance of the Selectmen in three months from that date.

The town voted to accept \$14 for trespass committed on the Ministerial lot by Samuel Follansbee. The Selectmen were directed to put up guide posts, wherever needed, according to law. This is the first attempt of the kind in town, and was designed to be a perpetual custom.

Oct. 10. Nineteen votes were cast for Brigadier Harnden for Elector for President and Vice President of these United States. For Representative to Congress. Hon. Henry Dearbon had 16 votes, and Hon. Jonathan Bowman 2 votes.

In the year 1795, Feb. 11th, there was an Act passed the Legislature of Massachusetts; Entitled "An act incorporating certain persons for erecting a Bridge over Damariscotta River, in the County of Lincoln." The next year, 1796, Feb. 13th, another act was passed, in addition to the above recited Act, and relating to the same thing. On the 10th of March, 1797, an Act was passed incorporating the Damariscotta Bridge Company and repealing all former Acts, relating to this matter.

The 2d Section of this Act provides "That John Farley

Waterman Thomas, William McCobb, James Cavannaugh and Matthew Cottrill, together with those who may hereafter associate with them, and their or any of their heirs and assigns, be and they hereby are constituted a Corporation and Body Politic, for the purpose of erecting a bridge over Damariscotta River, near the falls at the head of navigation of said river."

Section 3d enacts, "That for reimbursing the said John Farley and others before named, their heirs and assigns, the money ~~which~~ may be expended in building and supporting said bridge, a toll be and hereby is granted and established for the sole benefit of the said John Farley, and others before named, their associates, heirs and assigns, for the space of seventy years, to commence from the day of opening said bridge for passengers, according to the rates following; (rates omitted.) Provided however That the General Court shall have the right to regulate the toll after the term of twenty years from its commencement."

In 1843, forty-six years after the building of the Bridge, the toll was reduced.

Damariscotta Pond was formerly the receptacle of immense numbers of fish, such as alewives, salmon and shad which used to go up the stream and sluice ways which nature formed there and spawn in the deep and commodious water above. But after the mills and dam were erected at the falls, their passage up was entirely closed; and the vast schools were broken up. But the elder Mr. Kavanagh, after he had come into possession of that property, one day in May, observing alewives in the stream below, had them taken in nets and transported to the pond above. He then directed his men to build a passage for them, so that they might ascend and descend at their pleasure. They did so; and the consequence has been, a supply of fish in the stream ever since. The inhabitants then petitioned the Legislature to pass an Act, protecting the fish.

April 4. The town voted to lay out a road from Alexander Nickels' to the old town road, near Ebenezer Clarke's. Also from town road near Dr. Myrick's to Turnbull's Ferry; Damariscotta Bridge. The first of these roads was accepted May 5, 1796.

1797. The Selectmen were empowered to employ Dr. Bush "to try to cure Polley Laiten, and to go as far as twenty-five dollars." But the Doctor was unsuccessful. Polley Laiten was not cured. The town is indicted before the Grand Jury for not being provided with a "town stock of powder, balls, flints and kettles." The Court met at Waldoboro and John Farley was Agent. The matter was settled.

John Farley had fifty-one votes and Nathaniel Thwing four votes for County Treasurer.

1797, May 10. Mary L., "considered as one of the poor of the town," is set up at "vendue to them or him that will take her at the lowest sum per week," during the ensuing year. Ebenezer Clarke bids her off, at 5s. 3d. per week, but he engages to make "her life comfortable."

Oct. 4. Daniel Waters is chosen a Delegate to represent Newcastle in a Convention, to be held at Hallowell, on the fourth Tuesday of October, to take into consideration the expediency of dividing the County of Lincoln into two Counties and where the dividing line shall be. The Act became a law, Feb. 20, 1799.

April 2. The subject of the road from near the Meeting house to David Somes' barn, being again introduced into town meeting, a committee of three was appointed to proceed and lay it out, as other surveys had proved unsatisfactory. Nov. 5. The road from Damariscotta Toll Bridge to the town road, is again up in town meeting; and a committee is appointed. The road was finally accepted Sept. 24, 1799.

1799. John Taylor agrees to support Mary Laiten, this year for two shillings, eleven pence per week. Collection

Districts were established at Bath, Wiscasset, Waldoboro, and seven other places in Maine. April 1. Town voted to lay out a road from Damariscotta Pond to the Salt water below. James Kavanagh gave the land. This effort proved successful; previous ones had failed. A landing place was also secured. Accepted Sept. 24.

1800, April 7. The town is asked, but refuses, to petition the General Court for liberty to build a bridge across Dyer's river, at or near the point on Dyer's Neck. May 10. The town is again desired to take action for building a bridge at the same place, but they decline for the present. June 3. Philip Marce, wife and children, laborer of Dresden; Moses Craig, laborer, wife and children, of Pownalboro; and Charles Rundlett, shipwright of Pownalboro, with his wife and children, are ordered to leave the town in fifteen days; they not having obtained the town's consent to live in it.

The Selectmen were directed to "go round to the people's houses" to take the valuation. Prices allowed by the town on the highway—\$1.00 per day for a man; fifty cents for a yoke of oxen; fifty cents for a plough; twelve cents for a cart.

Job Averill, one of the first settlers in Alna, lived where Eben Averill now resides. The mountain above his house was called "Job's mountain" from him. He owned from the Falls to Alna Meeting house, and settled his children at several points, up and down, on this tract. A Garrison was erected there for the use of the inhabitants.

Great disputes, in subsequent years, arose about titles, and proprietors frequently disturbed and distressed the settlers. Sometimes the settlers yielded to their demands by paying them; and, at other times, the claimants were resisted and roughly handled, by the occupants.

In 1800 one Truman* an agent for the proprietors, who

* Mrs. Woolbridge and others.

had made himself obnoxious to the settlers, was riding along, when five men disguised by a black liquid on the face, caught him, stripped him, whipped him with a thorn-bush and then, it is said, cut off his ears and let him go. In his nearly naked condition, he ran down to Mr. Moses Weymouth's who resided where Gen. Weymouth now does, and entered the house for safety. Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth were gone from home, and there was no one in the house but Hannah Averill, a daughter of Job, a maiden lady, and sister of Mrs. Weymouth. Taking fright at the strange and bloody sight she instantly fled, without paying any attention to the wants and woes of the wounded and the lame. Trueman helped himself to some clothes, and then started for Wiscasset. The perpetrators were afterwards prosecuted with indifferent success. One of them went to sea but never returned.

Job Averill was once taken and carried to Canada by the Indians.

1801. April 6. An unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the town to build a porch to the Meeting house. Ephriam Taylor bids off Polly Laiten for twenty-five cents a week. For Representative to Congress, Orchard Cook had thirteen votes and Dummer Sewall five.

There is no subject perhaps that occasions more interest, awakens deeper feeling, or elicits warmer debate in a town, than that of roads. It would be a matter of interest to write the history of one road, taken from its inception, and carried through all the various stages of individual and town action, till the last furrow of the plough upon it is turned, the last shovel full of dirt is thrown, and the surveyor pronounces it "done." Men go about as if the weight of a kingdom was resting upon their shoulders, they debate as for their lives -- and they contend as though all the powers of Rebellom, were arrayed against them. For a few feet of land, men could scarcely struggle harder if they were in the seas and were lustily calling for help.

They speak and they reply ; get excited and get calm ; speak and get excited again ; and again reply and become calm ; till hours are consumed, months have come and gone, and years have glided away.

Instead of coming together and calmly consulting and considering what the public good requires, the moment the subject of a new road is named or the alteration of an old one, opposition is sure to be raised somewhere. Either one man will lose a few feet of land, or some of his wood must be cut down, or the travel will be taken from his front door, or his neighbor, whom he does not like very well, is going to be benefitted by it, or, he is not going to have damages enough, or somebody else is likely to have more damages than he thinks the town able to pay, or, it is going "right straight" through his mowing land or wood lot ; or, but reasons multiply and I stop them—he is opposed, mightily opposed, opposed all through and continually opposed to the measure. He wakens up opposition and oftentimes succeeds in defeating important enterprises, or delaying good ones.

Thus it was with that road which extended from Damariscotta Pond to the Woodbridge neighborhood. At one time we thought it settled ; but it appears it was not. For some reasons, all previous proceedings with regard to this matter, are thrown up and the town this year, saw fit to appoint a committee to run out a road between these two points. It was done, and on September 21, it was accepted : but on the 28th of November 1804, it was discontinued because Benjamin Woodbridge, one of the land owners, through whose land the road ran, thought he did not get a sufficient amount of damage for his loss. The road, from near Dr. Myrick's to Trumbull's ferry, was a long time agitated before it was finally settled. The history of the road, from the county road up the West side of Vaughan's Pond, would be a curious one, could it be written out, and all the facts of the case made known, and so would that

running down, from near the Town house to Edgcomb line.

Towns and individuals oftentimes act very much against their own interests, in opposing the construction of new roads or altering old ones, when the public good demands that it be done. In August 1806, the Court of Sessions ordered the laying out of a new road from Dr. Myrick's to the Meeting house. The town remonstrated, called a meeting, and chose an Agent, Robert Robinson, with power of Attorney, to appear before the Court of Sessions, to oppose the road which has been laid out. At the same time they ordered that a surveyor and chainmen, inhabitants of the town, be procured and authorized to lay out a road from the Meeting house to Damariscotta Toll Bridge, and from there to the guidepost in Nobleboro' near William Teague's; and from this point back to the County Road by Damariscotta Mills to the Meeting house, and also to measure the road from the Meeting house to Dr. Myrick's. The consequence was, no road was built there, and the travelling public went up and down the hard hill at Royall Wrights and to and from Damariscotta, by the way of the old Academy, near Mr. Elias Bailey's for many years afterwards.

1802. The town was asked, but refused, April 5, to give any money for building an Academy. November 1. They were asked, but refused to give the acre of land where the old Meeting house stood for a lot for the Academy. Previous to this, May 6, 1795, Major John Farley and Colonel Geo. Barstow offered for this acre of land, another acre, elsewhere for a burial ground; but the town did not see fit to accept the offer. May 10, the town voted Ezekiel Laiten, Samuel Kennedy and Andrew Peters a Committee, to lay out a road from James Cooper's line to the South point on Dyer's Neck; and from the river on the South side, to the town road. James Carney gave the land on the South side, on condition that the bridge which was to be built, should be free. And Thomas Fairservice gave the land on

the North side, by accepting the old road which in former years had been laid out between these two points. This road was laid out two rods wide. Town gave consent to John Rundlet and others, to build a bridge across Dyer's river, at this place, provided they obtain a grant for the same, from the General Court. Orchard Cook had 50; Mark L. Hill, 21; Martin Hinkley, 7; and Phineas Bruce, 6 votes for Representative to Congress.

Respecting the uncured patient some may think it trifling in a grave history like this, to notice a matter of this kind. But to one unacquainted, it would hardly seem possible for so much interest to arise in a town as there often is, about a single pauper case. Oftentimes it will elicit an eloquent debate for an hour or more, be carried through successive town Meetings, and engage the attention of the neighborhood, perhaps of the entire town. To the pauper himself it is a moment of indescribable anxiety and doubt as to what is to become of him. Oftentimes such cases are carried into Court. The learned Judge sits on the Bench with the Ermine of authority upon his shoulders, the Agent of the town is present—able counsel appear both for and against the prosecutor twelve men sit upon one side of the Court Room and watch every statement—consider every fact—listen with all the patience they can to all the turnings and twistings and ingenious arguments of skilled lawyers, who hate more than they do the presence of the Angel of Death, to lose a case; interested spectators stand gazing around, offering opinions without any charge, and giving decisions without any salary; the Judge rehearses the case, reads off the law; the man with a staff about six feet long painted red on one end, conducts the jury out, they deliberate, they discuss, they vote, seal up their verdict, report, and the case is *decided*; that is, if everybody is satisfied and no one appears to file objections.

Rough as it may appear, severe as it may seem, the action of towns with regard to paupers is humane. No

such things appear in Savagedom, and it is a relief from a vast amount of misery and pain. Oftentimes the condition of paupers is superior to others in town; and every man, woman and child knows, if misfortune befall him and he is deprived of his property, if friends forsake him, and lameness, or broken limbs, or sickness visits him, there is the great heart of the Christian community to feel for him, the strong hand of the town is his protector, the Town Treasury his bank, and he is sure to live having his expenses paid, and without incurring debts to himself.

I have been profoundly impressed with these thoughts, as I have turned over the pages of the Ancient Town Records, and read their legislation with regard to such as were so unfortunate as to become the subjects of town charity. And yet, it is not charity. If an individual has owned property in town, paid taxes, or if he has not, but has demeaned himself as a good citizen and has become so unfortunate as to be without the means of support, then the town *ought* to take him, take care of him, pay his bills those of the physician among the rest, and if he dies, give him a civilized burial in a Christian Cemetery. It may be, that he is one of the Lord's elect; and that on that Glorious Morning when the Grave shall be bidden to release its tenant, he will arise first among the Just, and shall be a Prince around the Throne of the Highest! God watches his dust; he will bid it rise; it will be humanity re-clothed, raised again, prepared for a life that shall have no ending, and a duration that shall experience no pain.

Amusing as some of their acts were, and quaint as is their style of Record, yet beneath it all, theirs is Christianity. Justice, Benevolence, Humanity, Right. You dread the idea of becoming a pauper, there are ideas and conditions far more terrible than this. Sooner, far sooner would I become a town charge than to be taken by savage hands, and carried captive into the wilderness, as thousands of my countrymen have been, during those fierce wars which

my Book has faintly delineated, where life is a burden, and existence is only a synonym of degradation, misery, want, torture, ultimately death.

Of the two lots, if one or the other must be my condition, sooner, far sooner would I throw myself into the arms of my fellow citizens to be cared for by them, than to be subject to the cruelty and meanness and starvation and lingering deaths which thousands of my fellow countrymen, brave men fighting under and for, the flag of my Country, who have been so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners of war, by those lordly men, who have been educated to whip negroes, sell children, and to pay the heaviest prices for humanity when it appears in the female form, and is graced with the charms and attractions of youth, accomplishments and beauty. I would not be a pauper, neither would I be a slave; and yet, I would be a pauper, far sooner than I would be a slave. Reason as we may, think as we please, subjection to irresponsible authority is a condition in life that strikes the mind with horror and in thousand of instances, has ended in desperation, madness, suicide, death! God be praised for the prospect of freedom in this, my native land. Come Thou immortal King, break the rod of the oppressor; reign thyself in the hearts of the nations; hasten the time when every man shall hail every other man, not as an enemy, but as a fellow creature, a friend, a brother! It has been done since the above was written.

July 29. An attempt was made to get the town to employ Dr. Marius Howe of Walpole, to cure Polly Laiten, and the town voted "to try to employ a doctor to cure Polly Laiten, by the great: viz., if he did not make a cure of her disorder, to have nothing." It was a safe operation for the town and the Selectmen were appointed a committee to attend to the matter.

1803. The bridge had been built across Dyer's river, and the Proprietors asked for some compensation from the

town, for what they had done. The town however refused to make them any consideration ; believing, and justly so, that the personal benefit to each one of them, would more than meet any outlay of expense to which they might have been subjected in erecting it.

1804. Hugh Holmes came to this place early in the settlement of the country and married the widow of Solomon Hopkins who purchased Lot No. 12 of Christopher Tappan, and resided there till his death. Holmes was a busy, bustling kind of a man, with more energy than prudence, and more zeal than discretion. He was constable at times and a prominent actor in the town affairs. At one time, he took up a breachy horse that belonged to James Clarke who lived on Lot No. 5, Great Neck. He put a wythe around his neck, and the horse died on his hands. Clarke sued him. Holmes stood him trial and beat him. It was carried through several Courts, and Clarke finally got the case on this ground. He proved, that the horse had been driven beyond his strength, the day before he died, and the Jury brought in their verdict, that this was the cause of his death, and gave the case to Clarke. Holmes lived Easterly a short distance from the late Robert Lennox's. The lawsuit cost Clarke more than his horse was worth ; and it cost Holmes his farm, worth, at that time, \$1,500. Samuel Kennedy who lived on the Neck, Lot No. 3, became surety for him, and let him have money to carry on his lawsuit ; and as Holmes could not raise the money to pay the cost of Courts, Kennedy took his farm.* Alfred Wilson and others lived on the Westerly end of it, and Capt. Robert Kennedy, when a young man, bought the woodland. 40 acres, for \$625. He paid for it in silver dollars. Other kinds of currency were not satisfactory. After taking off \$5,000 worth of lumber at different times, Capt. Kennedy, in 1863, sold this lot of land for \$5,000 ; and the purchaser

* Capt. John Holmes.

has made a handsome thing out of it. This shows us the great advance in the price of real estate, particularly woodland, within a few past years.

May 7. The town voted a bounty of 8 cents per head for crows that should be killed. So far as appears, this is the first movement of the kind, the town ever made.

1805. The town this year, I believe, for the first time in 50 years, dismissed the Article in the Warrant, relating to rams. June 2d. Road was accepted from near the Meeting house to Edgcomb line. Dec. 31. Ebenezer Clark is chosen Grand Juror to the Court of Common Pleas. Samuel Cargill and Washington Dodge are chosen Petit Jurors.

1806, April 7. Road ordered to be laid out from Wm. Leman's to town line. Accepted May 8, 1806. The town remonstrates against a petition of the town of Nobleboro, securing to them the whole benefit of the alewife fishery.

1807. Chose a committee to look out a road from Sheepscot Toll Bridge to Damariscotta Toll Bridge; also from Sheepscot Toll Bridge to Damariscotta Mills Bridge. The town added sixty-six dollars, sixty-seven cents to the salary of Rev. Kiah Bailey.

Some curious things sometimes happen in the management of our public affairs. Major Moses Carleton, in conversation with Ebenezer D. Robinson, Esq., stated, that the year when Mr. Hopkins was Selectman, none of the Board knew how to assess taxes, according to the valuation. So they divided the whole tax into as many parcels, as there were tax payers in town. Then, one of the number turned his back, and another touching a parcel, asked; "Who shall pay this?" The first, with his back turned, mentioned an individual, and the tax was set against his name. And so the work proceeded, till the whole tax had been disposed of, in this perfectly original way. And the Major ventured the opinion, that the taxes since have never been more equally assessed or given better satisfaction.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TOWN AFFAIRS—VARIOUS MATTERS.

IN 1809 a sluiceway for the fish was built at Damariscotta Mills, the town of Nobleboro paying one-half the expense, the whole costing \$438. No fish was taken that year. During that time, a road was laid out from John Dodge's Eastward to the town road. And during that year it was voted to lay out a road from Sheepscot Bridge to Damariscotta Bridge. In 1811 the town agreed to pay 25 cents cash for every crow that was killed. In 1812 it was voted that the Selectmen be a committee to open a road from Robert Robinson's to Benjamin Jones; and in 1813 an Agent was chosen to superintend the new County road. \$1,200 was raised for that purpose.

May 7, 1814. A vote was taken to choose a committee for the purpose of examining the Protestant Methodist Society of Newcastle and Alma in respect to their establishment, and do anything they may think proper in regard of said Society being incorporated. Stephen Coffin, Charles Nickels and Henry Hazelton were that committee. And in 1815 a road was laid out from Robert Robinson's to James Kavanagh's, and the work was completed and accepted the following year. In 1816 the Selectmen were appointed a committee to lay out a road on Dyer's Neck.

During this year a meeting was called to see if the town will vote to request the Legislature to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and to the erection of the District into a separate State. May 20th the vote was taken and resulted as

follows:—21 in favor and 52 against separation. And on the 2d of September following another vote was taken when 22 votes were counted in favor and 67 against the measure. The opposition had increased in numbers.

Jan. 9, 1816. "This day," says the surveyor, "I run the line between Edgcomb and Newcastle by order of the Selectmen of Newcastle. Beginning at a stump on Sheepscot river at the Head of Wiscasset Bay, so called, thence running South thirty-nine degrees and forty minutes East to Damariscotta river to a small white birch tree."

May 1, 1817. Voted that there be no spirituous liquors sold at or near the Meeting house on days of public business.

It is well known to the older inhabitants, that there was, for a long time, a dispute between the towns Edgcomb and Newcastle respecting their boundary line; and some years elapsed before it was settled. This accounts for the following, as well as the foregoing, Record, June 1817. "Committee report a line laid out between Newcastle and Edgcomb, at an iron bolt placed in the ledge or rock on the Southerly side of which bolt the letter E is cut out in said rock, and on the Northerly side of said bolt the letter N is cut out in said rock, and thence running from the water of said Narrows on a course South 45 degrees East in a line with said iron bolt eleven hundred and eighty-five rods to Damariscotta river to an iron bolt placed in a ledge or rock near high water mark on said river."

"Done in pursuance of a Resolve passed in General Court June 9, 1817."

Nov. 15, 1817. A guide post was erected near John Jones to Alna, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. One was also erected near Robert Robinson's with directions to Damariscotta Toll Bridge 1 mile, to Sheepscot Toll Bridge 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—to Edgcomb 3 miles and to Nobleboro 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Done by order of the Selectmen.

In 1822 Josiah Jones again run out the line between

Edgcomb and Newcastle the same as he run it out before. And in Oct. 14, 1822, the town line was run between Newcastle and Jefferson: "Beginning at a stake by the bank of Damariscotta Pond, between Newcastle and Jefferson, thence running Northwest to Alna line, to a bunch of small maples, thence running Southwest to Sheepscot river to a pine tree Marsh." Settled.

1823, May 10. Contract closed with Rev. Mr. Bayley by paying him \$400 in installments of \$100 per annum. Interest to commence June, 1824. This closed his labors as the minister of the town.

Sept. 12, 1831. Voted to remove all the gates and bars from Aaron Sherman's to the County road. 1839. Voted to accept the report of the Selectmen on a road as laid out from near Robert Campbell's to near the guide board near Hodge Woodbridge's. Voted to "accept the report of the Selectmen in laying out or altering the road near Thomas Woodbridge's. Voted to build the road or so much of it as is laid out by the Commissioners, as leads from Thomas Chase's to the Woodbridge Hill, and that the Selectmen lot out said road and sell it at auction on the building thereof."

1845. Voted unanimously that the Selectmen be a committee to petition the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the building of weirs or pounds, the setting of nets or seines or using of drag nets, or in any other way obstructing the fish called salmon, shad or alewives in the Damariscotta river within the bounds of Newcastle and Nobleboro, and also to alter or amend the present laws so as to allow the fish committee of said towns Nobleboro and Newcastle to take fish in the Western and middle streams so called at Damariscotta Mills on every day in the week except Sunday and but one day in each week in the Eastern or ock stream, and that rafting and gondolaing or any other obstruction shall not be allowed in said streams during the fish season but two days in each week.

The Wiscasset road had now been built and finished ; hence the following vote passed Sept. 11, 1848 :—that the Selectmen be authorized to borrow \$800, on the credit of the town for the purpose of paying the balance which may be due from the town on account of the building the Wiscasset road. And on March 23, 1849, it was voted to build a dam over Marsh Stream Bridge. And on Sept. 3, 1849, it was voted to accept the road laid out by the Selectmen from James Fitz Patrick's to Hartley Erskine's.

March 30, 1850. Voted to choose an agent to confer with the Damariscotta agent, to ascertain when the Damariscotta bridge should be taken charge of by the town, and what it would cost to build a new bridge, and voted and chose Isaac C. Washburn for said agent. And on April 7, 1851, a meeting was called to see if the town will vote to build the Damariscotta bridge with the town of Damariscotta the present year. April 7, 1851. Voted that the town of Newcastle do not repair the Damariscotta bridge, unless the town of Damariscotta unite with them in such repairs. May 16, 1851. Voted that an agent to build the Damariscotta bridge be chosen by ballot. William Hall was chosen agent. Damariscotta concurred, the bridge was built and travel over it was free.

April 5, 1852. Voted that the town choose a supervisor of schools instead of a superintending school committee. David Q. Cushman was elected to the office. Sept. 4, 1852. E. Wilder Farley had 176 votes for Representative to Congress, and was elected.

March 14, 1859. Voted to instruct the Selectmen to establish a liquor agent at Damariscotta village, if a suitable person can be procured as such agent.

March 5, 1862. It was voted to see if the town will accept the report of the Selectmen in the laying out of a road, beginning near the Brick Yard of George Cunningham, and ending at a point on the County road leading from Damariscotta to Wiscasset. The same was accepted

March 24, 1862. In 1864, it was voted to have a Liquor Agency.

May 28th, 1864, it was voted that the sum of \$25 be raised or appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for each member recruited to fill the quota of Newcastle, under the calls referred to in the act of the State of Maine, February 20, 1864 for volunteers or soldiers to serve in the U. S. army, and that said sum thus raised and appropriated be used in conformity to the requirements of said act or paying recruiting agents and other expenses of enlistment in filling the town quota under said call and any future calls.

November 17, 1864, it was voted that the Selectmen be authorized to borrow money on the credit of the town, not to exceed \$6000, for the purpose of paying volunteers for the U. S. army in anticipation of a call from the town for more men. And in March 10, 1865, it was voted that the town raise \$1200 to fill the town quota under the call of December 19, 1864.

May 2, 1867, on a motion for the suppression of "drinking houses and tippling shops," the number of ballots cast with the word "Yes" was 86; those with "No" was 6. A handsome majority which shows how the town stood on the important subject of temperance.

September 17, 1867, voted that the town issue its bonds to the amount of \$60,000 in aid of the construction of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. June 12, 1869, on motion of E. W. Farley, it was voted that the sum of \$2500 be raised the current year towards defraying Newcastle's one-half of the expense of rebuilding the bridge across the Damariscotta river.

September 27, 1870, the credit of the town, by vote, was pledged for the sum of \$22,400 to aid in the construction of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. The bonds given payable in 20 years with interest, semi-annually. June 20, 1871, voted that the credit of the town be pledged to aid in the

construction of the K. & L. R. R. in the sum of \$30,600 payable in 30 years. A two-thirds vote was required, June 17, 1871, \$13,000 were voted in aid of the K. & L. R. R. 137 voting in favor and 37 against it.

March 20, 1876, it was voted that the town raise \$1000, towards the purchase of a fire engine to be located in the Bridge village near the Brick Church, provided the further sum of \$500 be raised by private subscription and paid into the treasury of the town on or before the 20th day of May next.

July 4, 1876. There was a "centennial celebration at Damariscotta and Newcastle." It was not a celebration of the organization of Newcastle, for that was in 1753, a hundred and twenty-three years before this; nor of Damariscotta, for that was incorporated as a town, not a great while ago; but of the country. The meeting was called to order by William H. Hilton, Esq., who invited Hon. E. Wilder Farley to occupy the Presidential chair. After a few well chosen and pertinent remarks, the exercises continued as follows:

1. Music by the Damariscotta Brass Band.
2. Prayer by Rev. H. Crocker.
3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. E. E. Dunbar.
4. Historical sketch of Newcastle and Damariscotta by Gen. James A. Hall.
5. Hymn, America, by the band and audience.

The Antiques and Horribles appeared early in the morning; a regatta took place upon the river; there was a salute of thirty-seven guns at noon; the bells were rung from twelve to one at noon; there was a trial of fire engines, and other things were said and done which made the day one of pleasure and enjoyment and long to be remembered.

March 18, 1879, Resolved that this meeting recommends that the town at its annual meeting in 1880 raise by taxation one-twentieth part of its first loan, namely three thousand dollars and one year's interest thereon, which will

become due July 1, 1880, and that such a course shall be continued, year by year, until said loan is paid, unless future events should call for a different policy. And on March 22, 1880, it was voted that the town raise such an amount as is called for, to pay the interest on the bonds issued for the benefit of the K. & L. R. R. March 21, 1881, it was again voted to raise by taxation \$3000 to pay the bonds issued to aid the construction of the K. & L. R. R. which became due July 1, 1881. It was voted to raise the sum required to pay interest accruing on bonds issued in aid of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, also the interest on coupons and orders.

The stand which Newcastle took in the last war was noble, patriotic and prompt. Her quota of soldiers was readily furnished, bounties were offered them by the town, and at the sound of the bugle and the drum, they marched to the field of battle where lives were lost, limbs were shattered and pain and suffering endured. Still the love of country prevailed, battles were fought, hardships were borne, fatigue, hunger, heat and cold were experienced until the contest had ended, victory was proclaimed, and peace and prosperity had returned once more to the land of the free and the home of the brave. Newcastle did her part cheerfully, readily and without complaint in that fearful struggle which cost the lives of thousands and sent sorrow, affliction and loss into large numbers of the families which are scattered throughout this widely extended land.

And her action with regard to the K. & L. R. R. has been noble, honorable and just. For the good of the community and her own supposed prosperity, she voted away her money as the calls for aid were made, but not realizing the profit or the advantage that had been anticipated and finding herself heavily burdened with debt, an increased taxation and little hope of relief, instead of raising the cry of poverty, of repudiating her bonds, refusing to pay interest, and thus breaking faith with her creditors, she has

manfully met the difficulty, made arrangements to meet her indebtedness and thus save her credit and deal on the principles of integrity with those who complied with her wishes in the day when she made her offer and called upon the public for aid. The votes I have quoted show this. And while the credit of other corporations have through mismanagement and fraud, sunk so low as to forever lose the confidence of the community, that of Newcastle stands firm; she is endeavoring to meet her engagements, and to deal with her creditors on the principles of fairness, honor and integrity.

The Lincoln Democrat was first published in Newcastle, July 24, 1850. J. J. Ramsey was editor and he continued it nine years. Wednesday was the day of its publication.

About the year 1869, an effort was made for the purpose of erecting a dam across Damariscotta river a short distance above the bridge at the head of the falls, and to encourage the enterprise, the town on May 21, 1870, passed the following vote: "That the stock of the Damariscotta Water Power Company and all the structure and machinery and capital used for operating the same, be exempted from taxation in the town of Newcastle for the period of ten years after the same is put in operation."

Newcastle State Bank was incorporated in 1854 with a capital of \$50,000. Algernon S. Austin was President and Thaddeus Weeks, Cashier.

The Directors were Algernon S. Austin, Joseph Haines, Thomas J. Merrill, John H. Converse, Austin Hall, Joseph Stetson, Joel Huston, Addison Austin, and Albert Glidden. The bank was situated in Austin's Block, corner of Main and Water streets. During the Rebellion, in 1865 its charter was given up and it became a National Bank with Joseph Haines for President and David W. Chapman, Cashier.

The first physician in Newcastle we have any knowledge of, is Dr. Kenelm Winslow who practised here in 1763. He

lived where the late Mrs. Barstow resided. Dr. Bush in 1797. Dr. Josiah Myrick practised forty years.* Dr. Lot Myrick, his son, who lived at Damariscotta Mills, practised 20 years. He then married the daughter of Hon. John Dole of Alna, quit practice and moved to Augusta. Dr. Samuel Ford continued in the practice 20 years and then died. Dr. Moses Call was physician here 40 years. Dr. John T. Acorn has been here 45 years and is still active in his profession. Dr. John S. Wright moved here from Edgecomb, practised 5 years and then died. Dr. Fred Hutchings 2 years, and Dr. W. S. Hall, 3 years.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MINISTERS, MEETING HOUSES† AND CHURCHES

At the time of organizing the town there was a Meeting house on its Western side, and the Rev. Alexander Boyd, a Presbyterian Minister from Scotland, was preaching there. Mr. Boyd came to this country a young man and was recommended as having received a liberal education and studied Theology at the University of Glasgow. He was approved by the Boston Presbytery, and licensed

* Dr. John T. Acorn.

† I use the word Meeting house because it is descriptive, appropriate and was properly used by our fathers. The word Church is equivocal; it may mean the building, or the body of believers assembled within it. The Episcopal use of the word is not of American growth.

by them to preach at their session at Pelham, N. H., June 14, 1748. He was appointed by them to supply Georgetown in the District of Maine, with discretionary power to visit "Whicasset and Sheepscot." At Georgetown, the people were pleased with Mr. Boyd, and gave him a call to settle. This was in August, 1749. But the Presbytery had heard from Scotland some reports to the disadvantage of Mr. B., and therefore returned the call to the Church at Georgetown, and at the same time cited their candidate to appear before them. In the ensuing October he presented himself before that body and confessed, that previous to his leaving Scotland, he had, in an irregular manner, married a lady by the name of Mary Buchan, and had left her. This fact he had studiously concealed at the time of receiving his license to preach ; but he now declared his intention to send for her and treat her as his wife. The Presbytery sharply rebuked him for his duplicity, and as he appeared penitent, they continued his license. He again returned to Georgetown, and in June, 1750, the people renewed their invitation for his settlement among them ; but he also visited Newcastle, and was invited by the people there, to tarry with them. This latter invitation he accepted ; and he had become a resident there, when the town was organized.

How much preaching the town had been favored with, previous to that time, is uncertain ; but it is understood, that, as early as convenient, they took measures to have the gospel among them. Christopher Tappan had donated two 100 acre lots ; one to be given to the first settled minister, and the other to the inhabitants of Sheepscot, as a glebe or parsonage forever. And as soon as the town was organized, measures were taken to have the gospel settled among them, and the design of the benevolent donor carried into execution. Accordingly, in April, 1754, only nine months after the organization of the town, I find the record of the town meeting to contain the following vote : "That there be forty pounds raised for supporting the gospel, and

to pay the charge of attending the Rev. Presbytery, in order to have the gospel preached among us, and to lay in a proper stock of ammunition."

The Presbytery was to meet at Newbury; and as it was not convenient for them to come to Newcastle to perform the services of Ordination, it was arranged that this service should be at Newbury; and that a committee from the town should be there, and in behalf of the town, should receive Mr. B., as their minister, after the ordination.

Previous to this meeting there had been another, when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the "affair." And on the 31st of July of that year, a meeting of the town was held, when it was stated by James Clark and Robert Hodge, a previously appointed committee, that they had given Mr. B. a call for settlement; that he had replied affirmatively; and that the ordination was to take place on the 20th of August next, at Newbury. They also stated that they had "promised him ninety-three pounds, or the Minister's lot and £26 and the use of the Parsonage lot, upon condition that he is to remain with us until the Rev. Presbytery see fit to remove him for non-performance in us; and we have promised him forty-six pounds a year, salary, and likewise charges of attending the Presbytery at Boston, in having the call presented."

It was also voted, that James Clark, Alexander Nickels and John McNear be a committee to attend the Ordination of Mr. Boyd at Newbury, and that they receive him as their minister, in behalf of the District and congregation. But the vessel in which Mr. Boyd and the Committee were embarked, being detained by stress of weather, he did not reach Newbury at the time appointed for the ordination. It was therefore postponed until September 19th, when it was duly performed. On this occasion Rev. Mr. McGregore of Londonderry, preached from II Timothy, 2, 3. Rev. Mr. Morehead of Boston gave the Charge, and Rev. Mr. Parsons of Newbury presented the Right Hand.

Mr. B. returns with the committee and commences his labors at Newcastle, and on the next year, April 19, 1755, they vote to raise £23 towards the Minister's salary before the Province Precepts reached them ; thus generously prepaying this amount as a subsidy in time of need. The tax for the whole would be made out when the precept arrived. One year afterwards, at the meeting in March 25, 1756, the town found themselves in arrears to Mr. B. and they chose William McLelland, A. Nickels and S. Kennedy a committee to settle with him.

The inhabitants of Newcastle were never unanimous for the settlement of Mr. Boyd. And at the time of his ordination, a remonstrance was presented to the Presbytery from Nathaniel Winslow and others who called themselves Congregationalists, against having Mr. B. settled over them. But their objections had no weight with the Presbytery. And after the ordination, the difficulties rather increased than diminished, which divided the town into powerful parties. On the same year, June 24, 1756, there was a town meeting when it was voted by the "major part" of the inhabitants, that Mr. B. was not received according to law or the Presbyterian standards. A number however protested against this vote.

A second vote by the majority declared that "they will not receive the Rev. Mr. Boyd to be their minister ; but a number of the inhabitants protested that they had no right to vote in such a case ; alleging that he was already received. They were willing however to leave it with the Rev. Presbytery to decide the matter. But the "major part of the inhabitants" voted that they would not have Mr. Boyd preach on the Dumariscotta side of the town at all ; and so the meeting, which proved to be a stormy one, was adjourned.

1757. The second Article in the Warrant for a town Meeting to be held on March 19, was to see if the town will appoint a time when a settlement can be had with Mr.

Boyd, that the Treasurer and others who have paid, may bring in their accounts, so that "both minister and people" may know what is due for the support of the gospel ; and also "to see if the town will send a man to the Rev. Presbytery next April, in order to have the grievances removed that have arisen between the Rev. A. Boyd and the town." The committee was appointed, and consisted of John McNear, John Ward and Wm. McLelland.

Nothing farther was done at this meeting ; but dissatisfaction still continuing, a warrant was issued on the 23d day of March, calling a meeting on the 7th of April proximo. The first article was to "inquire into the reasons why we have not had the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered amongst us since the Rev. A. Boyd's ordination ; and whether this, with Mr. Boyd's conduct amongst us be a grievance or not, to the most part of the town ; and if judged a grievance as aforesaid, to put it to vote whether we will send a man at the town's charge to the Rev. Presbytery, in order to have this grievance removed, as soon as said Presbytery, in their wisdom, shall determine."

The committee appointed on the 19th of March, do not appear to have done their duty, or had been excused ; and on the 7th of April, the town by vote declared, that the conduct of Mr. Boyd is "a grievance," and that a man be sent to the Presbytery to have him removed.

1758. Dissatisfaction with Mr. Boyd continues ; and it is certain that there are hindrances to his usefulness which he cannot remove. Prejudices had risen against him ; and rumors of wrong were rife. And on July 12, the town had a meeting, principally with regard to this matter, when it was voted, 1st, To send for a Justice of the Peace at the town's expense, in order to have proof elicited of the charges made against Mr. Boyd, and stated in the foregoing Warrant. I have looked over that Warrant, but can find no specification of charges ; they were only general. but whatever they were, they rested with great weight

upon the minds of a majority of the inhabitants, and they were determined to rid themselves of the present undesirable incumbent. The sacrament, we know had not been administered; Mr. Boyd's antecedents were bad; and difficulties of a formidable character, had arisen, since he had been settled at Newcastle. 2d, They authorized the town Clerk to write to the Rev. Presbytery in behalf of the town; and 3d, They voted to "Desire the Rev. Presbytery to remove Mr. Boyd from us; and if the said removal cannot now be obtained, to desire them to appoint Mr. Boyd to supply elsewhere."

In Sept. 28th, another town Meeting was called with regard to this matter, when a committee, consisting of James Forbes, James Cargill and Wm. McLelland, was raised to settle with Rev. Mr. Boyd. And at an adjourned meeting held Oct. 9, the committee report that there is due Mr. Boyd, salary and settlement money, the sum of £66, 13s., 4d. His receipts amounted to £13, 6s., 7d, 2f. Balance due £53, 6s., 7d, 2f. The Committee were taken by Mr. Boyd as sureties for the amount and the town ordered the constables to collect it.

The town also appointed James Cargill and Robert Hodge a committee to "lot" with Mr. Boyd, as to which of the lots appropriated by Mr. Tappan for religious services, should be his; and which should belong to the town. They did so; and lot* 15 fell to Mr. Boyd, while lot 16 remained to the town, as a glebe or parsonage forever.

Mr. Boyd paid, and the account settled, his labors closed in that place. He had preached in town about seven

*There is a difference between the numbering of these lots as made by the town, and that afterwards made by David Murray, Esq., Surveyor. And the only way that I can reconcile the difficulty, is, this town must have reckoned lots 1 and 2 as lot No. 1; while Murray reckoned them regularly 1 and 2; thus, on the town's numbering, the parsonage was No. 16; on Murray's, No. 17.

years, and was settled minister for more than four. His ministry does not appear to have been attended with any important, satisfactory results.

As far as the Record goes, it does not appear that the town was favored with preaching, the ensuing winter; but at their next March meeting, 1759, a committee of three, Benj. Woodbridge, Robt. Hodge and Samuel Perkins, was raised, "to employ a minister, to preach the gospel to us, for this year." They do not appear to have been very successful; for at the next annual meeting held March 13, 1760, a committee of three, James Cargill, James Clark and Samuel Perkins were appointed to employ a minister.

No minister however was obtained, and in October 3d of that year, a town Meeting was called, to see if the town would unite with the people of Walpole, provided the people of Walpole would unite with them, in extending a call to the Rev. Nathan Ward formerly of Watertown, Mass. who was then preaching at that place, to become a minister of both places. It was to be at the option of Mr. Ward, to reside either at Newcastle or Walpole, as he might elect. The business at that meeting, was left incomplete. And at an adjourned meeting, held January 1, 1761, when the same proposition was repeated, it was agreed that the time, pay and labor of the minister should be equally divided between the two places. The part of the salary the town agreed to pay was, £26, 13s. 4d. They also voted to pay for settlement £33, 6s. 8d.

William McLelland, David Given, Joseph Glidden, Henry Little and John Hussey were appointed a committee with full power to carry the whole proceeding, both as to union with Walpole and terms with Mr. Ward, into execution. But if they should fail in their object, then they should report to the town.

Questions, prejudicial to Mr. Ward having arisen respecting his dismissal from Watertown, a committee of seven were appointed to learn the truth of the matter. Their

names were David Given, Joseph Glidden, Henry Little, John Hussey, David Hopkins, Elisha Clark and John Cunningham. But after diligent inquiry, all suspicions of wrong were removed, and Mr. Ward stood before them as a man of candor and uprightness, and a minister of blameless conversation, rectitude of character and success in his work.

1761. The project of re-union however, for some cause, failed, and Mr. Ward appears to have left off preaching at Walpole. And in May 18, the town in meeting assembled, gave him a call for settlement with them. They voted him £53, 6s. 8d for settlement, one-half to be paid within ten days after his Installation, and the other half at the end of the year. For salary he was to have £66, 13s. 4d. A committee of three, John Ballantine, David Given and Joseph Glidden, were raised to carry the designs of the town into execution.

Mr. Ward accepted the call, and on the 4th of August, the town had a meeting and according to Congregational usage, voted to invite seven Churches to assist at the Installation. These were, Concord, Rev. Mr. Bliss; Hollis. Rev. Mr. Emerson; Boston, Rev. Mr. Pemberton; Bridgewater, Rev. Mr. Porter; Sutton, Rev. Mr. Hall; Rev. Mr. Cleveland, Je-bacca; and Rev. Dr. Sewall, Boston. It was agreed that the time and place of Installation, be left wholly with the candidate.

And as there was no settled minister in the County, they agreed to apply to the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State for their advice, to know whether those ministers whom they have selected, will answer the Province law which required the approbation of a majority of the ministers in a County, to accomplish such an object.

But doubts were still entertained by some, whether Mr. Ward had been properly dismissed from Watertown; accordingly, at that meeting, a protest, signed by four individuals, Benjamin Woodbridge, Kenelm Winslow, James

Brown and James Hall, was entered against the proceedings. They charge the meeting with acting imprudently in not knowing whether Mr. Ward has a proper dismissal from those over whom he was lately settled.

This was throwing cold water upon the flame; and nothing further appears to have been done till the annual meeting in March 24, 1762, when a new committee was raised, to procure the services of a minister. This committee were William McLellan, Jonathan Laiten and Henry Little.

August 31st of the same year, the town desirous of coming to a decision with regard to the settlement of Mr. Ward, Voted, 1. Not to apply any farther to the General Court in this matter; 2. To choose seven ministers living in and around Boston to look into and determine upon the matter of the legality and correctness of Mr. Ward's dismissal; and 3, That if they approved of his course, then he was to be supported by subscription raised by his friends, and not by a salary from the town; and that the time in which he could not be employed in Newcastle, he might labor elsewhere to preach, as the Providence of God should open the door.

Here the whole matter appears to have rested for a season. 1763, March 22, the town voted to raise a committee of three to procure a minister; and also instructed that committee to write to the Rev. Mr. Parsons of Newburyport, inviting him "to pay them a visit," sometime during the summer.

At the same meeting, it was voted to raise a committee to take care of the Meeting House, and Flankers and Garrison, and to let the Flankers for the benefit of the town. Robert Hodge, William McLelland, Samuel Nickels and John Cunningham, were appointed on that Committee.

In the Warrant for a Town Meeting to be holden June 14, an Article was inserted, to see if the town will vote to repair the Meeting house; but the town decided "not to repair the Meeting house yet."

Rev. Mr. Ward who was absent, wrote to the town at this time, wishing them to retract their call, and accordingly on the 26th of September, another Meeting was called, when it was voted, "that the call that was given to Mr. Ward, be dismissed."

Here the matter ended. Mr. Ward was afterwards settled at Plymouth, N. H., and the town was without a minister.

1764. In the Warrant for the March 27th Meeting, an Article was inserted, to see what the town would do about getting a minister, which resulted in appointing a committee for that purpose. But the Article relating to repairing the Meeting house, passed on this wise: that all the inhabitants who lived to the west of Samuel Nickels, should do it. Samuel Nickels lived where Joseph Cargill so long resided. He built that house and for many years resided in it. £26, 13s. 4d, were raised for this purpose. The committee to see the work done, were Samuel Nickles, James Campbell, John Cunningham.

This committee were also to appraise the Meeting house: and at the June 19th meeting, it was voted to accept of their appraisal. The town also voted to raise £100 for repairing the Meeting house, and for providing a place convenient, on the other side of the town, for public worship; and they agreed to divide the amount raised equally between the two places. This is the first time the town took any action with regard to supporting public worship on the Eastern side of the town. A committee of five was raised for carrying the design of the town into execution.

Dissatisfaction with these votes was expressed, and at another meeting called for the purpose, on the 17th of July following, an attempt was made to have these votes reconsidered; but without avail. The town chose to abide by its former decision. The real objection consisted, in having

a Meeting house built on the Eastern side of the town. But one is resolved on, and it were useless to oppose it. They disagree however as to place.

1765. At the next annual Meeting held March 6, a committee of five for supplying the pulpit, was appointed; and this committee should have power to appoint a sub-committee, one of their own number, who should go at the town's expense, and "look out for a minister." The town also voted not to accept the report of the committee appointed for repairing the Meeting house; neither to accept of what the other committee had done, relating to the choice of a place, to set the Meeting house, on the Eastern side of the town.

There was dissatisfaction and disagreement. And a Warrant was granted for a meeting to be held on the 4th of April next to see if the town 1, Will grant the inhabitants on the Eastern side of the town the liberty of raising a committee who should make choice of a place for setting the Meeting house, provided they shall be at the expense of purchasing the lot for the same; and also land for a burying ground, without any charge to the town; 2, To see if the town will allow the inhabitants on the Eastern side, the liberty to receive the report of the committee, provided they agree upon the spot where to set the house; 3, To see if the town will empower said committee to carry on the building by contract; 4, To see if the town will allow the said committee to draw on the Treasurer for money to defray the expense of building, provided they do not exceed the amount voted for that purpose; 5, To see whether the town would limit the time for fixing on the spot; 6, To see if the town would limit the time for completing the undertaking &c. But the town refused to grant any of these requests. The majority was on the Western side, and none of these things met their views or expectations.

The town and the inhabitants on the Eastern side, are

at variance on this question ; but in May, a Warrant was issued calling a meeting the 14th of that month, to see if the town will choose a committee of three persons living out of town, who shall have power to fix upon a place. for setting the Meeting house ; and that the town pay the expenses of the Commission. This was granted. The persons chosen were James Boyd of Pemaquid, Thomas Rice, Esq., of Wiscasset and John Stinson, Esq. And it was agreed that if any of this committee should fail in attendance, the other two ~~should~~ have power to fill the vacancy. The town also fixed on the dimensions of the Meeting house ; forty feet in length, thirty feet in width, and eleven feet "stud." The building committee were John Cunningham, Joseph Jones and Samuel Perkins.

This committee were also invested with power, as soon as the location is decided on, to agree with one man or two to do it "by the great ;" or any other way they may think for the benefit of the town.

The town also voted to petition the General Court, to remit their "Province rates," for that year, as a subsidy for building the Meeting house ; they being hardly able to meet the expense of both. This action satisfied the inhabitants on the Eastern side, and they and the town were again reconciled.

At a meeting of September 11, an effort was made to have the gospel preached among them, and also to fence the Burying ground ; but without effect.

1766. At a meeting held February 26, the town raised a committee to "treat" with Rev. Job Lain respecting his settlement among them. And they also refused to allow John McNear anything farther for his trouble in going to Boston about settling with Mr. Ward.

At the Meeting in the following March 26th, it was agreed to make an alteration in the Meeting house frame, of six feet in width, and seven feet in height. This was for the purpose of building a tier of six pews on the

South side of the house, six feet square. Nathaniel Bryant and Joseph Glidden undertook the alteration; and they came under an obligation to give the inhabitants on the Western side of the town an equal chance with those on the Eastern side, in the purchase of these pews. And if there were no purchasers for them, then they should be upon the hands of the committee who should bear the expense incurred by them, and they could sell to whom they please.

They also chose a committee of five to supply the pulpit and to "treat further with Rev. Mr. Lain about settling with us."

At a Meeting held April 18th, John Cunningham, James Brown and Samuel Nickels were appointed a committee to carry on the building of the Meeting house on the Eastern side of the town, and power was given them to draw on the Treasury to meet the expense. The place that the Referees had chosen to set the house, was opposite Ebenezer Farley's present residence, where Mrs. Parstow's barn now stands. And, at the same meeting, Benjamin Woodbridge, Robert Hodge and Samuel Nickels were appointed a committee to repair the Meeting house on the Western side of the town, and "seat it properly and decently, and build a pulpit in said house." The expense was to be met from the Treasury.

July 14, the town voted to give Mr. Job Lain a call to settle with them in the ministry, with a salary of £66, 13s. 4d, lawful money, and also the benefit of the Ministerial lot. His settlement money was to be £66, 13s. 4d, lawful money. And in case of his accepting the call, he should be entitled to all the contribution that has been, or shall be, raised before he goes home, together with all that shall be taken three months after his return. He appears to have been exceeding popular with the town; and they made him liberal offers to retain him; but all to no purpose. He did not see fit to settle with them.

1767. At the March meeting, a committee of three were appointed to obtain a supply for the pulpit; and if there was no immediate prospect of obtaining a minister, then one of them, Spencer Bennet,* should go "in quest" of one, and his expenses be paid by the town. It was a little anterior to, and during, this time that this region was visited with a powerful work of divine grace. It commenced in Boothbay, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Murray and spread in the towns around. Its influence was felt in Newcastle; and many there were hopefully converted to God. This made the people there more anxious than usual, for the settlement of a minister among them.

On the 5th of May, it was voted that £5, 6s. 8d, be paid to Kenelm Winslow for one acre of land on the East side of the town where the meeting house frame now stands, "bounded as Samuel Nickels shall think to be most commodious for the town." A "sufficient" deed was required, to run to the Treasurer of the town, and be given before the money for the land, was paid.

July 8, the town "impowered" three men, David Hopkins, Spencer Bennet and Sam'l Perkins, to extend a call to the Rev. Samuel Perley, who had been settled at Seabrook, N. H., to become their pastor. They pledged him a salary of £80 lawful money, and £100 lawful money as a settlement. But Mr. P. declined their invitation.

At a meeting held on the 15th of March, the town raised a committee of three, taken from both sides and middle of the town, "to carry on the finishing of the meeting house." Benjamin Woodbridge represented the West, N. Bryant the East, and Samuel Nickels the middle of the town.

The Meeting house on the East side of the town, though never completed, was so far done, as to accommodate the

* He was gone ten days to the Westward on this business and received for his services ten dollars. James Brown also brings in a bill of £4, 17s for boarding M. Lane which was allowed.

Town Meetings and the schools kept in that district. And from this time, the town began to divide. The meetings alternated between the West and East side of the town. And, on the 14th of March 1769, the meeting was held, for the first time at the new Meeting House, on the East side of the town. And a committee of three was raised to procure the services of a "good preacher, a minister that is likely to settle in this place as soon as may be."

At a meeting held April 3, 1769, the town extended a call to Mr. William Southmayd to settle with them in the ministry, with the promise of a salary of £80 lawful money, and £100 as a settlement, together with the use of the ministerial lot. But he declined their call. The people, though disappointed, were neither discouraged nor without hope. Another minister soon appears among them. He meets their wishes and answers their expectations.

1770. At the Annual Meeting held on the West side of the town, March 14, an invitation was extended to Rev. Joel Benedict, to settle with them in the ministry, with the promise of the same salary and settlement that had been made to Mr. Southmayd; but he declined their call. Before Mr. Boyd came, it is not certain that any church had been gathered in this town, though there was one during his ministry there and William McLelland was chosen Deacon of it.* At the time of Mr. Boyd's settlement, the whole thing appears to have been managed by the town, without any recognition of a church, and at the meeting of the Boston Presbytery held May 1754, William Hodge was accused before that body for some offence, when he was remanded back to the church at Newcastle where he belongs, to give satisfaction to them "as soon as that church shall be duly organized."

From this, it would seem, that, at the time of Mr. Boyd's ordination, the initials had been taken to organize a

* Miss Mary Murray.

church, though it had not been done ; and one of the complaints brought against Mr. Boyd, as appears in Town Record March 23, 1757, was, that the Sacrament had not been administered. But the church which he gathered was neither large nor very efficient, and was destined to a speedy death. Mr. Boyd was a Presbyterian ; and he was settled and removed by the action of the town, in connection with the Presbytery, and the church was not named in the proceedings.

At the time of Mr. Ward's proposed settlement in 1760, two years after Mr. Boyd's dismissal, the Council was chosen and all the other arrangements were made by the town and people, without any reference to a church ; and if one minister had been settled in this way, it is not strange that the people should think of settling another in the same manner.

At the date of Feb. 1769, I find the following bill made out by Samuel Nickels, Innholder, against "Gentlemen Committee of Newcastle." To 19 mugs of flip, £4, 15s ; To 8 dinners, £2, 8s ; 4 suppers, 12s ; 2 lodgings, 4s ; 2 breakfasts, 10s ; 1 horse keeping, 15s ; use of barn for preaching several times, 12s ; one week's board of Mr. Leison, 6s. 8d ; 2 mugs, 10s ; which it is presumed the town duly considered and paid.

1770. It is certain that no church existed here when this year was ushered in ; for, from the Town Records, it would seem, that one of the reasons which induced Mr. Benedict to decline the call to settle here, was, there was no church in town ; and this explains the reason for the following movement.

At a meeting May 22, called for the purpose, Thomas Humphries was chosen a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Emerson of Georgetown and Rev. Mr. Eaton of Harpswell and request them to choose a third minister, and come to this town for the purpose of gathering a church ; with the hope that the church when gathered, will

give Mr. Benedict a call to settle with them in the ministry. Samuel Nickels, Esq., was the person selected to extend the call in case the church should be organized. Mr. Benedict was out of town ; but Mr. Nickels was to use his influence with him to persuade him to come, as soon as he was able, when the call would be properly presented. If, however, he should be unsuccessful, then he should take advice of ministers and other good men abroad, and "get a good, sound minister of the gospel, well recommended," to come and preach on probation for settlement here.

The town was earnest in its desires and efforts, but without avail. Those ministers did not see fit to comply with the request of the town—it being an unusual mode of procedure, and probably the suitable materials for a church were wanting—neither did Mr. Benedict accept the invitation. Their hopes are disappointed, and the pulpit is once more left unsupplied.

On the 4th of September the town had a meeting and raised a committee to provide a minister.

1771, March 12, Town Meeting. A committee of three, one from the Eastern, one from the Western, and one from the center of the town, was raised for supplying the pulpit. One year afterwards, the town was destitute ; and on the 4th of March, 1772, a committee was chosen to provide "a good, sound minister," to come and settle with them.

At this meeting an Article was inserted in the Warrant, to see what the town would do about Meeting houses ; whether the town will finish the one on the Eastern side and build a new one on the West side ; or whether they will build one Meeting house near the center of the town, where it will accommodate all the inhabitants. And the result was, a vote to build one Meeting house near the center of the town. This would do very well for those who lived at Damariscotta and Sheepscot ; but it was compelling those at the Head of the Tide to travel a long distance to meeting.

The same difficulty now occurred that happened when the new Meeting house was in progress of erection on the Eastern side of the town; they could not agree where to set it. So they employed the same committee which they had before, with one exception, to come and locate the Meeting house.

This committee, consisting of Thomas Rice, Esq., Wiscasset, John Stinson, Esq., and James McCobb, Esq., of Georgetown,* met and selected a spot in due order; but they had less success than before. Their choice did not give satisfaction; and the town at a meeting held September 21, 1772 voted "not to accept the spot laid out for a Meeting house." The spot was on the hill, West of David Given and near the Head of the Reach Road. And if the town was never to have but one Meeting house, and the people at the Head of the Tide were never to go off, it might have been a judicious location. But other men were to live, other times to occur, and other interests prevailed.

1773, March 11, the usual vote was passed, to raise a committee for supplying the pulpit; and James Cargill was deputed special messenger to go and seek a minister, till he could find one.

At this meeting, an effort was made to revive the matter of Meeting houses, but without success; the town refused to do anything about it then. But, at a meeting held on the East side, Sept. 13, 1773, they got a vote to finish the Meeting house on the East side of the town, and to do it at the town's charge. The Eastern men were in the majority. This house, at that time, was only boarded, not clapboarded, with the roof shingled. No pews had been put up, and they voted, not to do anything about finishing the Meeting house on the Western side of the town. The Eastern star was in the ascendancy.

* Samuel Nickels was employed by the town to entertain them.

This, of course, gave great dissatisfaction to those living on the West side ; and they hurried along another meeting which was held Oct. 5, when, not being able to elect a Moderator, the meeting broke up in confusion. This meeting was held on the West side of the town.

On the 11th, another warrant was issued, calling a meeting to be held on the 28th inst., on the West side of the town. James Cargill had reported favorably ; the services of Mr. Jesse Reed had been secured as minister ; and the second vote passed, was to give him a call for settlement. The terms were, £100 settlement money ; and £80 yearly salary. A committee was raised to present this call and to receive the candidate's answer. It was in the negative.

The Westsiders had now the best chance. Their star was in the ascendancy. David Hopkins was in the chair, and they easily carried the vote, to reconsider the vote passed March 4, 1772, not to have but one Meeting house in town ; and they also decided not to add any more to the committee for carrying on the building of the house, on the East side of the town ; and they still farther agreed, to build a Meeting house, on the West side of the town, on the Ministerial lot, near the town road.

1774. At the next annual meeting, March 14, the whole subject came up again. This meeting was on the East side. Nothing had been done, not so much as a stick cut or a board sawed, towards building the Meeting house on the West side ; though a committee of five had been chosen for that object ; and the house on the East side, remained "*in statu quo*." The Western men were at this meeting in force, when they agreed that the expense of the Eastern house should be borne by the town ; and that the town should build a Meeting house on the West side, fifty feet in length and forty feet in width. At this meeting, they invited the Rev. Samuel Wheeler "to preach the gospel on probation for settlement."

But the condition of things was not satisfactory. Oppo-

sition was found to these votes of the town, and an application was made to the Selectmen for another meeting which they refused. The dissentients then applied to Justice Rice of Wiscasset for authority to call another meeting, and he acceded to their request. The meeting was held July 21, 1774, when an attempt was made to reconsider the vote for building a Meeting house on the West side of the town, but it failed. The town chose to abide by its former decision. An attempt was then made to remove the Meeting house frame which had been prepared and was ready for raising, to the spot where the old Meeting house stood, taking that away, or "to some other place as shall be agreed upon;" but this also failed. The town was inflexible.

1774. In the Warrant for a meeting, to be held September 22, on the East side of the town, the second Article was to see what sum of money the town will raise, to carry on the building of the two Meeting houses; but the Article does not appear to have been acted upon. The whole matter slumbered for a time. Jacob Greely, however, was appointed in room of Alexander Robinson who had moved out of town, a committee, to secure the services of a minister.

1775. At the next Annual meeting, March 22, the town voted to raise a committee of three, who should endeavor to employ Rev. John Urquhart as minister. And if he should decline to preach on "probation for settlement," then the committee are to take "all prudent care to provide a good minister of the gospel, to come and preach on probation." But for some reason, Mr. Urquhart, like Mr. Reed, did not tarry with them. During the summer, Mr. Thurston Whiting, a student of Cambridge, came into these parts, and was engaged to preach in Newcastle. And on the 14th of December, the town voted unanimously to continue him in preaching, the ensuing winter, with a view of settlement.

1776. March 14, a unanimous vote was passed by the town, inviting him to settle with them. They promised him a settlement of £100 and a yearly salary of £80, together with the use of the Ministerial lot, for his services.

Arrangements were soon made for his ordination. And on May 9, Mr. Whiting appeared in town meeting, when the choice was given him to settle on the Presbyterian or Congregational platform, as he might elect. He said, he did not wish to decide for the town; but his preference would be Congregational. Therefore the town voted to ordain him on the Congregational Platform. And from that hour, Presbyterianism disappears from Newcastle and never recovered ascendancy or influence again.

Major John Farley, David Hopkins and Samuel Nickels were appointed a committee in behalf of the town, to invite the ministers from abroad to the work of ordination. The Council were, Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, Georgetown; Rev. Samuel Eaton, Harpswell; Rev. Crestian Gillman, North Yarmouth; Rev. Alexander McLean, Bristol; Rev. Thomas Moor, Pownalboro'; and Rev. Francis Winter of the North Parish in Georgetown.

The second Wednesday of July was fixed as the day of ordination. David Hopkins, Samuel Nickels and John Farley were the committee of arrangements. June 24. town voted to ordain Mr. Whiting in Samuel Nickel's barn. This place was chosen probably because it was central. There were two Meeting houses in town, though in an unfinished state, and a Meeting house frame on the Ministerial lot at this time. But there were powerful parties on the East and West sides of the town, growing out of the location of the Meeting houses; and this choice of Esquire Nickel's barn, was probably the commencement of a compromise which resulted in abandoning the Houses, on both the West and East sides, and uniting in one minister and one House in the center of the town.

The matter of entertaining the ministers was left with

the committee of arrangements. It was a new thing in the history of that town, and the people came from near and far, to witness it.

1778. These times were Revolutionary, the people poor, and corn was scarce. The subject of Meeting houses slumbers; on the 21st of July it was again agitated in town meeting; but without success. The town had been dilatory in meeting their engagements with Mr. Whiting; therefore an Article was inserted in the Warrant for a Meeting to be held the 10th of November, to see if the town would give Mr. Whiting the Ministerial lot, in lieu of his settlement money; but the attempt failed; the town could not legally dispose of it, in any such way.

The times were hard, prices high, and Continental money was depreciating rapidly in value. Therefore, at a Meeting held December 22, the town voted to add £50 to Mr. Whiting's salary. It was also voted to sell the old Meeting house on the West side of the town, and the Moderator, James Cargill was "Vendue Master." It was sold at that meeting. David Somes was the purchaser. Price \$35, five of which were paid that day into the treasury of the town.

1778. At the March meeting, on account of the scarcity of money, it was agreed to pay Mr. Whiting £50 of his salary, this year, in "such things as the town produces, and he stands in need of, at the same price such articles went at when he was ordained;" the year to begin "this day," March 16th. They also decided to do nothing about a Meeting house "at present."

At a Meeting held May 28th, the town, in view of the depreciation of the currency, and the rise in price of articles, voted to give Mr. Whiting £220 in addition to his yearly salary which ended July 10, 1778. The vote gave dissatisfaction, and at a Meeting held the 2d of July of that year, an attempt was made at reconsideration; but without effect. The town adhered to its vote. 1779, the town voted him the same amount. An attempt however

was made at a subsequent meeting to reduce this sum, but it failed. The town adhered to its former vote.

July 7. Town voted to give Mr. Whiting £600 "in consideration of his labors, from July 1778 to July 1779," deducting from this sum, according to the time he had been absent from town. And in Oct. 26th, they voted to give Mr. Whiting £150 for his labors, from July to the 10th of October. Mr. Whiting had as yet been paid in American currency which had become almost worthless. And in May 24, 1780, the town voted to give him what was equivalent to £80, lawful money. They however agreed to pay him his salary in articles of produce, at his own house, at the following prices: Corn per bushel, 4s, 8d; rye, 5s, 4d; barley, 4s; peas, 8s; English hay, 40s per ton; beef, 2d, 3f, per pound; pork, 5½d, per pound; veal and mutton, 3d, per pound; butter, 9½d; sheep's wool, 1s, 9½d, and flax at 9½d, per pound. His wood came from the Parish lot; and his friends and parishioners used to make a "bee" in winter and draw it to him, free of expense to himself. This was a most generous and necessary custom; and the people continued in this good way, even while I resided in Newcastle, a period of twelve years. Every winter, the men would willingly "turn out," and with their teams and axes, would, in a portion of a day, cut and draw me wood enough to keep my fires going the entire year. My heart is warmed even to this hour, for their acts of generosity and kindness.

1780. On the 4th of September, the town voted to raise for Mr. Whiting, the sum of £4,800, old tenor, which was only equal to £80, lawful money; and in March 1781, the town decided that Mr. Whiting's salary be the same as the year before.

When Mr. Whiting came into Newcastle, it was with unbounded popularity and success. He was young, ardent and fired with a zeal for his country's deliverance and independence. He was received by a unanimous vote.

the town became Congregational at his decision ; and whatever differences there may have been among the inhabitants respecting the location of Meeting houses and other causes, they were all united in him. The people thought they had got the right man at the last ; and a long and prosperous settlement was before him. But they were doomed to disappointment. Scarcely had five and a half years passed away, before he asked his dismissal. This was at a meeting of the town held Oct. 3, 1781. But the town did not see fit to comply with his request.

From the scanty records of those times, there evidently had been a growing dissatisfaction between Mr. W. and the people for some time. There had been difficulties about the salary ; and it is to be feared that Mr. W. hardly met the expectations and wants of the people, either as a minister or a man.

The author of the "Frontier Missionary" Rev. Jacob Bailey, who preached for a time in Pownalboro, Me., thus delineates his character. "About the beginning of this summer," 1777, he writes, "one Whiting was engaged to officiate at the Court House," now Dresden. "This fellow, now 19 or 20 years of age, had been extremely notorious for his vicious and idle conduct, having first been expelled from the College, at Cambridge, and afterwards, it is reported, obliged to flee from the Seminary at Providence, for stealing the President's horse. He had been employed for some time as a schoolmaster in Kennebeck, but was represented as a person disposed to ridicule both religion and virtue ; yet pretending to a sudden and miraculous conversion, and assuming uncommon zeal in the cause of liberty, he is conceived to be the happy instrument of carrying on the blessed work of ruining the Church ; and though it is affirmed he boldly preached the sermons of President Davies and other writers of a sprightly and fanatical turn, yet he was highly caressed by our leaders, and extolled as an angel from Heaven, to preach the everlasting gospel."

There is much more of the same sort; and he closes what he has to say about this man, in the following manner: "But Whiting was not the only Apostle of the Kennebeck. There was also one Alden an Ana-Baptist preacher from Great Britain."

Now whatever may have been the errors of Mr. Whiting's youth, or indiscretions after he entered the ministry, yet great allowance must undoubtedly be made for the warmth with which Mr. Bailey wrote, and the intemperate language that he used. Mr. B. was an Episcopalian; and it is notorious that his sect, at that time, had no sympathy with the Revolutionary Patriots; he indulged in the bigotry of the party that persecuted the Pilgrims; was no admirer of the Evangelical party; and was evidently chagrined that a younger and truer man than himself, should stand better with the Patriot leaders than the "Frontier Missionary" did. And still, Mr. Whiting was not the man of our choice; and as a minister there is reason to believe he had but indifferent success. Reports unfavorable to his reputation undoubtedly reached the place; and he was never settled in the ministry, after leaving Newcastle.

The Meeting house on the Ministerial lot had been framed and raised, but not boarded; and in one of the autumnal gales which occurred in the latter part of the year 1781, was blown down. Then the people upon the West side of the town were left without a house of worship. The old one, first built in town, and built when there were but few inhabitants, had been sold under the hammer of the auctioneer, for a trifle; and this one, designed to arise from its ashes as a glory and a joy, was prostrated to the ground by the winds of Heaven. Though a short time afterwards, an attempt was made, as a peace offering to the inhabitants at the Head of the Tide, to build one in the Woodbridge neighborhood, yet not till the year 1824, did the inhabitants on the Western side of the town see

the spire of a Meeting house point to Heaven in their midst.

David Murray at the Town meeting Jan. 1782, was appointed to take care of the prostrated Meeting house frame. The only Meeting house that Newcastle then could call her own, was on the Eastern side of the town.

Greenleaf, in his Ecclesiastical Sketches of Maine, says, that at the time of the ordination of Mr. Whiting, a small Congregational Church was gathered there, though, it became extinct afterwards. This appears more than probable; for after the town's first refusal, Oct. 3, 1781, to grant Mr. Whiting's request for a dismissal, the matter did not slumber. The request was again renewed Jan. 7, 1782; but the town voted to adjourn the matter to a meeting, to be held on the 31st inst. At that time, the question came up, as stated in the Warrant, "agreeable to the result of a council."

Now there had been a council, but it was not the action of the town; and it must have been at the request of the church; and there could have been no such request or action, if a church had not been in existence there.

The record of Jan. 31st, states that Mr. Whiting was dismissed. This must have been an error; he was not dismissed; for in the Warrant for a town Meeting to be held the 19th of February there was an Article, to see if the town will "dismiss Mr. Whiting agreeable to result of Council, shewing two things; that the Council had been held and advised a dismissal; and 2d, That the town had not yet complied with it. They however refused, at that meeting to vote Mr. Whiting's dismissal. Immediately there was a protest signed by Job Day and 27 others, against this action of the town. They state, in their complaint, that there were persons that voted in that meeting who were not qualified according to law; and therefore the vote for dismissing Mr. Whiting, was not legal; more especially as it is against the result of Council and all Ecclesiastical authority.

This protest was entered upon the town records. The opposition was too powerful. The friends of Mr. Whiting had acted injudiciously. Another meeting was called on March 7th, 1782, when the former vote was reconsidered and the second vote passed to dismiss Mr. Whiting, "agreeable to the result of Council;" and he was dismissed.

Thus the unhappy controversey is ended, though its influence is felt for a time afterwards; and Newcastle is again without a minister. It had one Meeting house, but none to stand in it and pour out unto the people the waters of salvation.

Mr. Whiting's legal connection with the people of Newcastle, terminated March 7, 1782. And on the same day he addressed a very kind and fraternal note to them, in which he professes the utmost friendship for them, and hopes "that with the dissolution of this relation all animosities and parties which it has unhappily occasioned, may subside, and that from this date, the distinction of my friends and enemies may never be heard."

Mr. Whiting had ceased laboring as minister among the people on the 13th of December previous, and the town settled with him for services up to that date.

At a meeting held in June of that year, a vote was obtained to sell the Meeting house frame which had been raised on the ministerial lot, but had blown down, to the highest bidder, and it was accordingly done.

1783. The town refused to do anything about getting a minister; but in 1784, they raised a committee of three for this purpose. The two following years, they raised committees for this purpose, but it is believed without much, if any success, in the object sought. In 1787, an unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the town to build a Meeting house; but on the 7th of April, 1788, the town agreed in building one meeting house "on Mrs. Cunningham's land, on the North side of the County Road, at the West end of

Mr. Given's fence." This was near the head of the Reach Road, and was the spot selected for that purpose by the committee that was chosen in 1772. They however refused to raise any money, or do anything farther about the matter, at present. But the following August, this vote was reconsidered, and an attempt to build a meeting house near Mr. James Simpson's* failed, and so did the effort to repair the meeting house on the East side of the town.

1788. This meeting house was destined to be abandoned; and the feeling was increasing to unite in one meeting and one House. For, April 18, the minds of the town were so far harmonized as to pass the important vote: "To have a Meeting house built on the county road from Sheepscot to Damariscotta, as near where the road parts, as there can be found a convenient spot for said Meeting house to stand on; said Meeting house to be carried on by subscription, till the outside is finished; and then the subscribers to sell the pews to pay for building and finishing said House, and if the pews do not amount to a sum sufficient to repay the subscribers for the same," then each subscriber shall lose in proportion to the sum he has advanced.

1792. The building of the House commenced and went on slowly but surely and on the 7th of May, the work was so far advanced as to bring the town to the following decision: "Voted to have the preaching this present year in the new Meeting house, and at the Head of the Tide, where the inhabitants shall appoint;" allowing them to have preaching in proportion to the taxes they pay, and all who lived to the North and West of Jesse Cooper's and David Murray's should be reckoned with the Northwest Parish.

In a former year, an attempt was made to divide the town into two Parishes, East and West; the line to run as

* Where the Committee of 1772 had located it.

near the middle as may be. It would have been the better course, if the town could have so agreed; for the town has two sides to it, and two villages, and it came to that, at the last. But, at that time, all attempts of that kind failed. At another time, when they could not agree about the location of the Meeting house, some one proposed in Town meeting to draw a line from Damariscotta lower falls to Sheepscot falls, and that the house be placed as near the middle of this line as may be; but this project failed.

At a meeting held May 7, 1792, an attempt was made to sell the old Meeting house at "Vendue," but it failed. Then, the town was desired to lend the glass and sashes in the old Meeting house to be put into the new one; but this the town refused. But, however, they came at the thing in another way; reminding one of the old proverb: "There is more than one way to kill a cat." The town did empower Major John Farley to lend the glass and sashes which were in his possession to Samuel Nickels, Esq., that belonged to the town, and take his obligation to have them returned to the town whenever demanded, in as good order as when delivered.

On the 5th of October following, an unsuccessful attempt was made to sell the old Meeting house, together with the acre of land on which it stands, and also the sashes and glass belonging to the town, to the highest bidder.

1794. The town during the years that had intervened between the dismissal of Mr. Whiting and this, had chosen committees for the purpose of securing preaching: but it is supposed generally with little success. They had sought for a shepherd but had not always been able to obtain one. Their desire and constancy are commendable; but from 1753 to 1797, a period of 44 years, they had had but two settled ministers, and both of their pastorates were short. Who wonders then that at times they should get a little remiss in this respect? And are we astonished that their own Clerk has left the record, that in May of that

year, the town was together to consult as to the action to be taken, in the case of a prosecution brought against them, for not having the gospel statedly preached. Nathaniel Bryant was chosen agent for the town's defence. That year however the services of Rev. Mr. Williams were secured for a time ; but how long he remained is uncertain. At the same time the town voted to build a meeting house, on the first high hill, to the Westward of William Waters. But this house was never built. The timber got out for the frame, was afterwards sold to Samuel Nickels at 9s. per ton.

1795. April 6, the town got a vote to sell the old Meeting house to the highest bidder. Nathaniel Bryant was the purchaser. Price \$37. Six month's credit given. The Meeting house was afterwards taken down and Mr. Stetson built a barn from the materials. The barn stood in the field to the East of the "old Myrick house."

1796. October 10, the glass and sashes were sold to different individuals all interested in the new house, who had one month's credit. James Cargill was "Vendue master," and Moderator of the meeting. Samuel Nickels was a considerable purchaser of the articles.

At the time the town voted to sell the old Meeting house, they also appointed a committee, not inhabitants of the town, to examine the accounts for building the new one, and Thomas McClure of Bristol, Captain William Patterson of Edgcomb and Mr. Lemuel Doe were the persons selected. They examined the accounts, made a fair statement of what each one of the builders had done and furnished, and rendered an impartial statement to the town. It was taken at the appraisal, and the house afterwards became the property of the town.

The Rev. Mr. Pickle was preaching here at this time and when the town was asked to express their wish, as to whether he should be employed after his present engagement had expired or not, they voted to leave it to the

Selectmen to hire him or not, as they might think proper. Mr. Pickle's stay was brief.

1797. A memorable year. The committee for supplying the pulpit are chosen, and consist of Samuel Nickels, Samuel Kennedy and James Little. Fifteen years had passed away with comparatively little preaching; the old Church had become extinct; religion was low; but a new Era had dawned; the people were to be supplied with the gospel ministry, and the pulpit was not again to remain vacant, for the next quarter of a century. The Rev. Kiah Bailey arrives in town; his services are secured; a church is organized and he has a call to settle. David Murray, Samuel Nickels and Thomas Kennedy are the committee to present the "Call" and receive the answer. It is in the affirmative. October 4th, Mr. Bailey is ordained and remains their minister twenty-six years. And when he was gone, others came and proclaimed the same Gospel in which he believed.

The vote requesting him to settle, was pay May 10, on a salary of £100, and a settlement of £100. There were 51 votes in his favor and 8 against him. Mr. Bailey's answer to the "Call," was returned September 4, in which he asks for an annual vacation of four weeks, that he might visit his friends who lived at a distance from him. Mr. Bailey's father resided in Newbury, Vt., and Mrs. Bailey was a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts. The request was granted. The Church that was gathered consisted of three male members. The next year Mrs. Bailey and two other females united with it.

Wednesday, October 4th, was the day fixed for Ordination. Samuel Nickels, David Murray and Thomas Kennedy, were the committee of arrangements. The Churches represented were near at hand.

Rev. Ezekiel Emerson, V. D. M. of Georgetown, preached the sermon. His text was, II Corinthians, IV:2. It was clear, scriptural, pungent and convincing. The sermon

was printed in Pownalboro', by Laughton & Rhoades, in 1798.

In the Church records I find the following entry, which commences thus :

"Newcastle, October 4, 1797. In consequence of letters missive from the Town of Newcastle in conjunction with the pastor elect of the Church thus convened in an Ecclesiastical Council for the ordination of the Rev'd Kiah* Bayley, the following churches by their Pastors and delegates, the first and second church in North Yarmouth, the churches of Harpswell, Georgetown, Bath, Hallowell, New Milford and Bristol. Some members of the Council having previously met at Newcastle in order to regulate matters in the church there and examine candidates for admission, gave an account of their proceedings to the Council which were approved of, in consequence of this a church embody^d—consisting of some members of the old church there and some new ones. The Pastor elect having given ample satisfaction to the Council respecting his conversion, call into the Ministry and his knowledge of the doctrines of the gospel, the Council voted unanimously to ordain him and set him apart to the ministerial office in Newcastle, or wherever Providence may order his lot, and he was accordingly ordained and set apart by prayer and the laying on of hands of the Presbytery.

This is attested by Alex. McLean, Scribe to the Council."

Mr. McLean was, at the time pastor of the church in Bristol. The Records after this are in the handwriting of the new pastor and clerk of the church, Rev. Mr. Bayley.

The next entry is, their Confession of Faith and Covenant, sound, doctrinal and ample, which was adopted June 4, 1799, and to which the following names were attached, which, I suppose constituted the church at that time.

* I now spell this name as I find it on the records—Bayley.

Kiah Bayley, Pastor,
William Kennedy,
John Catland,
Thomas Kennedy,

Rosanna Little,
Phebe Tufts,
Abigail Bayley.

In the Church Records of November 7, 1852, I find the following entry which I transcribe as it is directly to the point and shows how interested this people were in the Maine Charity School. "Wednesday, Conference.—Had a good meeting. Dea. George A. Thatcher, Treasurer of the Maine Charity School, was present and contributed to the interest of the meeting. He thanked the brethren and friends of the Seminary who have subscribed recently about \$500.00 toward the endowment of two professorships."

"It is a fact worthy of remembrance that the Bangor Seminary had its origin with this church. The first suggestion, it is believed, came from Mrs. Bailey, the wife of Rev. Kiah Bailey, the first pastor of this church. The suggestion was taken up by Mr. Bailey and Father Sawyer (then minister at Boothbay) and by them followed up until by God's blessing, it resulted in this 'School of the Prophets,' from which many efficient and faithful ministers have already gone out to preach the gospel to famishing souls."

"The first money paid into the Treasury of the Bangor Theological Seminary, it seems was collected by Mrs. Bailey from the members of the Church in Newcastle. Let this be told as a memorial of her prayers and benevolent labors as an encouragement to us to sow the incorruptible seed of God's truth, even upon a hard soil, being assured that in God's own time it shall yield a bountiful harvest."

Mr. Bailey was a faithful preacher and pastor, strict in Church discipline, and during his ministry 82 members were added to his Church.

When Mr. Bailey was settled here, the town constituted the parish; but in process of time, individuals, to save the

payment of a ministerial tax, began to poll off from the parish, till at last, the number became so small that the minister's salary could not be raised; and in June 1823, the contract between him and the town was dissolved, inasmuch as they had failed to comply with the terms of settlement. In consequence of this, a council was called by the pastor and church which met at the Academy, Sept. 24, 1823, for the purpose of taking into consideration the dissolution of the connection between Mr. Bayley and his people. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood of Bath was chosen Moderator and Rev. D. M. Mitchell scribe. A committee of three, consisting of "Brothers W. Dodge, Sherman and Dr. E. Haggett," were present to represent the church;—the town had no delegate, but "as one of the parish assessors was present"—name not given—"he was desired with consent of parties, to make any communication which he should think proper, relating to the subject under consideration."

The Council after mature deliberation, came to the following conclusion:—"Painful, therefore, as the consideration is of leaving this church without a Pastor we feel constrained unanimously to advise that the pastoral relation between the Rev. Mr. Bayley and his church be dissolved; and we further advise that if the Rev. Mr. Bayley request of the church a dismissal and recommendation, as a private member, to any sister church, the church comply with his request."

Thus ended this ministry the last, I believe of town settlements in Maine. Mr. Bailey had been here twenty-six years and he had success in his work. The church was small when he commenced operations, but it grew under his ministry, and when he left it, the place it occupied was important among the Churches of Maine. Mr. N. S. S. Beman, the preceptor of the Academy at that time, afterwards Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy, N. Y., was received into it May 14, 1803.

Mr. Bayley took a deep interest in the "Maine Charity School," what afterwards became Bangor Theological Seminary, and did what he could for its prosperity and support: and on May 1, 1823, I find the church "Voted unanimously, that we consider it a privilege and a duty to unite, as a Body, in the great exertions which are making to build up the Redeemer's kingdom in our world; and that as the Maine Charity School is designed to prepare pious youths for the gospel ministry, we will raise for that Institution a sum equal to fifty cents a year for each member of this church which shall be paid to the collectors in May and September."

It is still farther added, "And if any member is not able to pay this sum, it shall be paid by the other members."

"If any choose to pay in any article of clothing, they may do it at cash price, and at one time yearly."

"Any who are willing may pay in any specific article to any larger amount, as they may think proper, and they shall give seasonable information to the collectors, that they may receive the same."

"The church shall yearly appoint one or more collectors, to collect moneys and articles, to dispose of any that need to be sold, and to pay over the money and articles to the Deacon who shall forward the same to the Institution, as convenient, and take his receipt for the same."

"Brothers George W. Nichols and Washington Dodge were chosen Collectors.

Attest,

KIAH BAYLEY, Pastor."

Thus it appears that the Church in Newcastle was the origin of the world-renowned Institution, the Bangor Theological Seminary. A noble mother of a worthy son! Other churches have assisted, and other hearts and hands have liberally contributed in aid of this worthy object. But in Newcastle and in the mind of that highly gifted woman, Mrs. Bailey, originated the thought which has swayed the minds of thousands and will influence for good

generations that are yet to arise. God be praised for the noble enterprise!

At a meeting of the church held July 12, 1824, it was voted to extend a call to Mr. Sewall to become their pastor, which vote was afterwards concurred in by the parish. And on the 2d day of November following, the council, composed of ministers and delegates from neighboring churches, met at the house of Dea. Luther Webb for the purpose of examining the candidate and ordaining him to the gospel ministry which was done at the Meeting House the day following. The services were performed by the following ministers, viz: Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Waldoboro offered the introductory prayer; Rev. Samuel Johnson of Alna preached the sermon; Rev. Jotham Sewall, Moderator, and father of the candidate, made the consecrating prayer; Rev. Mr. Ellingwood of Bath gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Chapman of Bristol presented the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Mr. Adams of Woolwich gave the charge to the church and people, and Rev. Mr. Kendrick of Edgecomb offered the concluding prayer.

Mr. Sewall entered on his work with spirit and success. The blessing of the Lord was upon his labors, and fruit was gathered where the seed had been sown. And not only was he interested in the cause of religion, but also in that of temperance. For at a Church meeting held on the 26th day of September, 1832, the following pledge was adopted, viz: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do voluntarily pledge ourselves to abstain entirely from the internal use of ardent spirits, from trading in the article, and from furnishing it for the use of our friends and workmen; except as a remedy for disease, and then only in such cases as a judicious and conscientious physician would direct."

This pledge was signed by the pastor and thirty-one others, and before a great while the number had increased to more than sixty. A rule was also adopted about the same time with regard to the better observance of the

Sabbath, to which an equal number of names were attached.

On Saturday Jan. 25, 1834, Mrs. Rosanna Little departed this life, aged 80 years and some months. She united with the Church June 4, 1799, and continued her relation to it, in faith and hope, till called to join the Church triumphant on high. Hers was the first female name upon the Church Records. A mother in Israel.

Mr. Sewall continued with success in his labors till July 29, 1839, when, at a Church meeting held at the house of Bro. Daniel Perkins he asked his dismissal because his salary was "inadequate to his support." The council called to consider the matter, met at the house of Mr. James Dodge, of which Rev. Enos Merrill was chosen Moderator, and Rev. D. Q. Cushman of Boothbay, Scribe. After prayer by the Moderator, the council proceeded to the business before them and here is the result of their deliberations. "The Council having patiently listened to the statements of the pastor and to those of the committees of the Church and parish, are of the opinion that the interests of religion will be promoted by the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Sewall. and we do unanimously advise to his dismissal." But nothing having appeared against his ministerial and christian character, the "Council do most cordially recommend him to the Churches as a faithful and beloved minister of Christ."

Mr. Sewall was pastor of the Church about 15 years; and during his ministry there, 65 persons were added to the Church. After the parsonage was purchased of Capt. John Holmes he resided there; and on the Sabbath he divided his labors between the two Meeting houses, one at Sheepscot and the other at Damariscotta.

Mr. Edwin Seabury preached here for the first time Dec. 8, 1839. He was ordained pastor of the Church Jan. 1840, Rev. Ray Palmer of Bath preaching the sermon, Rev. B. B. Beckwith of Castine giving him the charge, and

Rev. S. C. Fessenden extending to him the right hand of fellowship. He was dismissed Jan. 10, 1844, "by a Council called for the purpose of advising relative to the expediency of organizing a new church and the result of the Council was as follows:—

1. That it is expedient to form a new Congregational Church in Newcastle.

2. That the organization should be on the Damariscotta side of the town.

3. That the present pastoral relation existing between this church and Rev. E. Seabury be dissolved."

Mr. Seabury's connection with the Church had been successful; for it is stated that during the last pastorate 96 members had been added to it.

After the Church was divided, and during the parochial years of 1843 and 1844, no records were kept by this Church. They however had preaching; the desk being supplied by Rev. Mr. Morton of Temple. During the time of his continuance here, there was no special interest in religion, though there was general prosperity, and great harmony prevailed among the members of the Church and parish. In October, 1844, Mr. Morton left, and the Rev. David Q. Cushman, who, the year previous, had preached in Richmond, by invitation, came to supply his place. He arrived on Saturday, Oct. 26. 1844, and the next day being the Sabbath, he commenced his public labors by preaching. Soon after that, he engaged with the committee of the parish, to supply the desk for one year;—the year commencing with the time when he began his labors here.

As the Congregationalists owned but one-half of the house, and had preaching but one-half of the time, the intervening Sabbaths were spent in Bremen where Mr. Cushman preached about 8 years; and when he had completed his work here, he supplied the desk in Walpole two or three years. He remained in Newcastle 12 years and

on Oct. 27, 1856 preached his last sermon, and afterwards moved to Warren.

The pulpit after this was supplied to a greater or less extent by Rev. John Boynton of Wiscasset, Rev. Samuel Talbot of Alna, and Rev. W. B. Thompson, until August 19, 1866, who remained here about 5 years, when the Rev. G. B. Richardson was engaged and continued here till August 3, 1877. He then left, when he and his wife were dismissed and recommended to the church at Cumberland center.

The first parsonage together with land connected with it, was purchased of Captain John Holmes for \$800, in 1832, and continued the residence of the ministers till May 5, 1859, when it was burned, no one living in the house at the time. Captain Curtis' house which stood on the next lot south of this, took fire and burned up; and the strong southwest wind prevailing at that time, carried the sparks to the parsonage, set it on fire and it was soon consumed.

The present parsonage was formerly the old David Given place and was purchased and repaired by the Rev. Mr. Richardson in the year 1868; and two years afterwards, he sold it to Deacons Flye and Kennedy, for the sum of \$1000; the two deacons gave their part to the Congregational parish, and so it now (1881), stands.

May 26, 1872, the Rev. J. Haskell entered on his labors here and continued them till 1874. On the 19th of September, 1872, he lost his wife, Mrs. Lucy J. Haskell, by death. He lived in the parsonage till November, 1873, when having married the daughter of Captain Moses Chase, he took up his residence there.

Since Mr. Haskell left the place, there has been no stated preaching in the Church on Garrison Hill, and the doors of the house have been kept closed.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the New Meeting House, held September 8, 1824, the society was organized by the choice of Ebenezer Farley, Moderator, and William

Carney, Clerk. A committee was then raised consisting of Solomon Hutchings, Hodge Woodbridge, Oakes Rundlett, James Stevens, Lott Myrick, Thomas Kennedy and John Holmes, who were "invested with full power to direct as to the size and manner in which said house shall be built, to select a spot on which it shall be erected, and to contract and fix the price of all materials for the same." It was also voted that "William Howard be agent with power to employ all the mechanics, and to superintend the building of said Meeting House." It was still farther voted: "That the committee commence the building as soon as they may deem it expedient. At a meeting held September 13, 1824, it was voted to "to build a house 44 by 54 feet, with a steeple, and in all other respects, like the Meeting House at Damariscotta." Nothing farther was done until the 30th of April, 1825, when another meeting was called and measures taken to push forward the enterprise, and the house was built in the course of that season. And at a meeting of the proprietors held December 12, 1825, it was voted that "it be dedicated one week from next Wednesday." And at the same meeting it was voted, "That this House shall be dedicated a free House to all religious denomination." And at a meeting of the proprietors and pew-holders held October 12, 1833, it was voted "to apportion three-sixths of the time to the Congregationalists, two-sixths of the time to the Methodists and one-sixth to the Baptists."

This continued to be the arrangement till June, 1868, when the Congregationalists became the owners of the entire house. Afterwards I find this record: "On the 24th day of November 1868 was dedicated the Sheepscot Congregational Meeting house, the Congregational Parish and Society having last June purchased of the Methodist Society and others, their interest in said Meeting house for the purpose of repairing and remodeling and of having it dedicated solely to the use of the Congregational Church.

Attest Joseph Curtis, Clerk of said Corporation."

At the dedication, the Invocation and Reading of the S. S., was by Rev. G. B. Richardson, the minister ; Prayer by Rev. Mr. Loring of Edgecomb ; Sermon by Rev. George E. Street, Wiscasset ; Dedictory prayer by Rev. John Bulfinch, of the Second Congregationalist Church, Newcastle ; and Anthem by the choir : "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

Pursuant to letters missive, a Council, consisting of the following ministers with their delegates, viz : Rev. J. Dodge, Rev. S. Talbot, Rev. S. L. Gould, Rev. E. Wells, Rev. J. W. Ellingwood and Rev. Mr. Morton, assembled in Congregational Meeting House in Newcastle, May 22, 1844, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of forming a new church to be called the "Damariscotta Congregational Church." The minutes of an Ecclesiastical Council assembled in the Town House January 9th and 10th, were then read, which council, it appeared unanimously voted, "1st That it is expedient to form a new Congregational Church in Newcastle. 2. That the organization be formed on the Damariscotta side of the town." The minutes of the doings of the church in Newcastle, April 18, 1844, were also read containing a vote of the church to grant a request of ninety-four of its members to be dismissed from their body and recommended to this Council, to be organized into a new Congregational Church. The Council after due deliberation and careful examination of the circumstances, proceeded, on that day, to the organization of the church. The parts assigned for the services, were: Invocation and Reading of the Scripture by the Scribe, Rev. S. L. Gould ; Prayer, Rev. J. Dodge ; Sermon, Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Moderator ; Consecrating prayer, Rev. S. Talbot ; Fellowship of the Church, Rev. E. Wells. After the administration of the Lord's supper, singing and benediction, the Council voted to adjourn, having performed their duty, viz : the organization of a Second Church in Newcastle.

Pursuant to letters missive, another Council, assembled

at the Meeting House in Damariscotta, August 21, 1844, for the purpose of installing Rev. E. Seabury as pastor of the church which had lately been formed in this place. After prayer and due deliberation of the matter, they voted to proceed with the services of Installation. The parts assigned were: Invocation and Reading of the Scripture, Rev. J. Dodge; Prayer, Rev. D. Q. Cushman; Sermon, Rev. Eli Thurston; Installing Prayer, Rev. Ray Palmer; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. E. Shepley; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. E. T. Cutler; Concluding Prayer, Rev. S. Talbot; Benediction by the Pastor.

Thus, this church had become duly organized, with its former pastor settled over them, and were now prepared to engage anew and heartily in the work to which the Master had assigned them. Mr. Seabury continued his labors here till June 15, 1848, when a Council being called to consider the dissolution of the pastoral relation, came to the conclusion that it should be dissolved. There had been difficulties between Mr. Seabury and some of the members of his church, and the reason assigned for asking his dismissal was, want of support. The Council however unanimously voted: "That this Council commend Rev. Mr. Seabury to the christian confidence of the churches as a minister of Jesus Christ in good and regular standing."

Their next minister was Rev. Wheelock Craig. He was ordained here August 9, 1849. His prospects were good, and he promised to be a faithful and successful minister; but receiving a call for settlement in Massachusetts, and asking his dismissal, a Council convened here November 4, 1850, who granted, and commended him "to the fellowship of the churches as a beloved brother in the ministry, who retains their full confidence as a worthy and successful minister of Christ."

The pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Cole and Rev. D. F. Potter till May 1, 1851, when Rev. E. G. Carpenter arriving, and having preached two Sabbaths, he received a

unanimous call for settlement to which he gave an affirmative answer. Mr. Carpenter being obliged to be absent till the third Sabbath in June and his place during that time, was filled by Rev. Dr. Ellingwood of Bath. October 8, 1851 was the day fixed for his installation. Invocation, Rev. Mr. Smith; Prayer, Rev. Mr. Mortgridge; Sermon, Rev. Mr. Craig; Consecrating prayer, Rev. Dr. Ellingwood; Charge to the pastor, Rev. Mr. Balkam; Right hand of fellowship, Rev. Mr. Cushman; Charge to the people, Rev. Mr. Woodhull; Concluding prayer, Rev. Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Carpenter continued his labors here with acceptance and success till September 20, 1859, when, having received a call from Aroostook County, and feeling it to be his duty to go there, he asked his dismissal which was accordingly though reluctantly granted. The Council that dismissed him say, "We cordially commend him to the Churches as an able, faithful and acceptable minister of the gospel."

The Council that dismissed Mr. Carpenter, also ordained Mr. Edwin B. Palmer to the work of the ministry in this place. He continued his labors here till February 10, 1862, when on account of ill health, having previously asked his dismissal, a Council convened who were composed of five ministers and their delegates, and "having listened to the statements of the Pastor and Committee of the Church, were unanimous in the conclusion, while they deeply regretted his loss to the Church and themselves, that the state of Brother Palmer's health renders it expedient that he should be released from his duties here."

For brevity's sake I can only say that, July 30, 1862, Rev. J. J. Bullfinch accepts a call to become pastor of this Church, at a salary of \$650 per annum, and continues here till December 19, 1869 when his labors closed. After him came Mr. William A. Spaulding who was ordained as pastor at a salary of \$1,000 a year, August 4, 1870, and continued till October 10, 1871, when he was dismissed by

a Council called for that purpose, as he wished to become a Missionary under the patronage of the American Board. Rev. Wm. F. Obear succeeded him at "a salary of one thousand dollars and a house to live in." He commenced his labors January 7, 1873, and continued them till October 24, 1880, when having received a call from the Church in Winthrop, he terminated his labors here.

At a Church meeting held January 9, 1881, it was voted unanimously to extend a call to Mr. Charles E. Andrews to become a pastor here; and at a Parish meeting held January 12th, it was unanimously voted "to concur with the Church in extending a call to Mr. Charles E. Andrews to become their pastor, with a salary of eight hundred dollars, and the use of the parsonage, and to have a vacation of three weeks annually." Accordingly on the 11th of October following the Ordination took place. The services were as follows: Invocation, Rev. H. C. Robinson; Reading scripture, Rev. L. D. Evans; Sermon, Rev. J. O. Fiske, D. D.; Ordaining prayer, Rev. J. E. Pond; Charge to Pastor, Rev. W. F. Obear; Right hand of fellowship, Rev. W. R. Richards; Address to Church and Congregation, Rev. C. H. Pope; Benediction, Pastor.

Damariscotta Meeting House was a wooden structure built in 1824 and continued in the place where the Congregationalists worshipped till 1848, when the Brick Church was erected on the Eastern side of the river road and near Damariscotta Bridge. The former Church stood upon the hill to the West, on the road that extends from the Academy to the Farley mansion and not far from the bridge that crosses the railroad; and after the Brick Church was dedicated, this was sold to S. D. Wyman in 1853 for \$280, who took it down and rebuilt it near Damariscotta Bridge, where it now stands, and has employed it in useful purposes ever since.

The parsonage stands on the other side of the street from the Church, and was purchased in 1880 at a cost of \$1,200.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first preaching in Sheepscot by the Methodists* that is recorded, was in 1800. The first Class meeting that was formed, was in 1818 by Rev. John Briggs. The Parsonage was built in 1858, at the cost of \$1,500. The Church being built, was dedicated in January, 1869. Sermon by Rev. Mark Trafton D. D. assisted by Rev. C. L. Haskell, the pastor. The cost of the Church was \$5,500. They have a morning service in this House, but in the afternoon the minister preaches at the Chapel in South Newcastle.

The following is a list of the ministers who have supplied the pulpit in Sheepscot.

Rev. Donnell,	from 1832 to 1833.
Rev. Young,	from 1833 to 1835.
Rev. Daniel Cox,	from 1835 to 1836.
Rev. Josiah Higgins,	from 1836 to 1838.
Rev. E. Scammon,	from 1838 to 1839.
Rev. Mark Trafton,	from 1839 to 1840.
Rev. Moses P. Webster,	from 1840 to 1841.
Rev. Charles C. Crane,	from 1841 to 1843.
Rev. Daniel Clark,	from 1843 to 1844.
Rev. Nathan Webb,	from 1844 to 1846.
Rev. Sullivan Bray,	from 1846 to 1848.
Rev. Edward Brackett,	from 1848 to 1850.
Rev. Seth H. Beal,	from 1850 to 1852.
Rev. John G. Pingree,	from 1852 to 1854.
Rev. Ezra Sanborn,	from 1854 to 1857.
Rev. J. I. Brown,	from 1857 to 1859.
Rev. Elisha Cheney,	from 1859 to 1861.
Rev. Daniel P. Thompson,	from 1861 to 1863.
Rev. Edward Davies,	from 1863 to 1865.
Rev. Horace L. Bray,	from 1865 to 1867.
Rev. C. L. Haskell,	from 1867 to 1869.
Rev. W. L. Brown,	from 1869 to 1871.
Rev. G. G. Winslow,	from 1871 to 1873.

* Franklin L. Carney.

Rev. B. S. Arey,	from 1873 to 1875.
Rev. D. M. True,	from 1875 to 1876.
Rev. M. G. Prescott,	from 1876 to 1878.
Rev. S. L. Hauscom,	from 1878 to 1881.

The Baptists formerly occupied the Meeting House one-sixth of the time, but they have no public service there now.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This year, 1799, the Catholic Church, erected on the side of the hill East of the road leading to the grist mill, was dedicated by Rt. Rev. John Chevereux, Bishop of Boston.

In 1808, the present Catholic Church, the oldest church of that Denomination in Maine, was erected through the liberality of James Kavanagh and Matthew Cottrell, Esqs. They also donated the land on which the house stands, for that object. It is a plain, but substantial building of brick, and occupies a commanding and beautiful position on the road leading from the Mills to the centre of the town. The Catholic Cemetery lies on the North side of the Church.

The Episcopalians commenced service here some seven years ago, and they now have their meetings in a hall fitted up for the purpose in a building, near Damariscotta Bridge.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

LINCOLN ACADEMY.

THE earliest paper that I have been able to find, relating to this enterprise, is the following. It is a paper drawn up

and circulated for the purpose of buying a "piece of land" on which to erect an Academy, "and for erecting the same" provided the General Court would grant a charter, and endow such an institution. It is without date, but was probably written about the year 1800.

"Whereas, the good of the rising generation cannot be sought with too much care, as their usefulness in life, the happiness of their parents, the prosperity of society, the the stability of government and the interests of religion all depend in a great measure on their good conduct;—Whereas, it is the indispensable duty of parents to make every exertion to give their children a good education, this being by far the best portion which they can give them. And whereas, Academies under the direction of good Preceptors, are highly beneficial for the instruction of youth, useful to society in general and more especially as to adjacent places;—

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do engage and bind ourselves to pay the respective sums placed against our names, for the purpose of buying a piece of land, near Damariscotta Bridge to erect an Academy upon, and for erecting the same, provided the General Court will grant a charter for an Academy at said place and endow it.

"The money subscribed to be paid to those who may be appointed Trustees of the Academy, one-half in six months from the time that the charter is given, and the other half within one year from the first payment."

The first signature upon this paper, was Samuel Nickels of Newcastle, whose subscription was \$100. With him were associated twenty-nine others, whose subscriptions varied from six to seventy dollars; the whole amount on this paper was \$889.

A petition was sent to the General Court in accordance with this petition; and on February 23d, 1801, the following charter was obtained.

The 1st section of the charter enacts: "That there be

and hereby is established, in the town of Newcastle, in the county of Lincoln, an Academy by the name of the Lincoln Academy, for the purpose of promoting piety, religion and morality, and instructing youth in such of the liberal arts and sciences as the Trustees shall direct."

Section 2d enacts, "That the Reverend Kiah Bailey and Samuel Nickels, Esq., both of Newcastle, the Reverend Jonathan Ward of New Milford, (Alna) the Reverend Alden Bradford and the Honorable Thomas Rice of Pownallborough, (Wiscasset) the Reverend William Riddle and Thomas McClure, Esq., of Bristol, the Reverend John Sawyer and William McCobb, Esq., of Boothbay, David Dennis, Esq., and Mr. Mathew Cottrill of Nobleboro', the Honorable Henry Knox, Esq., of Thomaston, and Mr. Moses Carlton of New Milford be, and they hereby are, appointed Trustees of the aforesaid Academy, and they are hereby incorporated into a Body Politic, by the name of The Trustees of the Lincoln Academy, and they and their successors shall be and continue a Body Politic and Corporate by the same name forever."

The section 3d enacts that they shall have a common seal, have power to sue and be sued, to prosecute and defend in civil actions, to appoint agents, &c., &c.

The 4th section grants power to the "Trustees to elect and constitute such officers of the Academy as they shall deem necessary and convenient, and the making of orders, laws and rules for the good government of the Academy, and not repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth."

The 5th section limits the number of Trustees to not more than thirteen and not less than seven; which last number shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for transacting business.

The 6th section provides for the filling of vacancies.

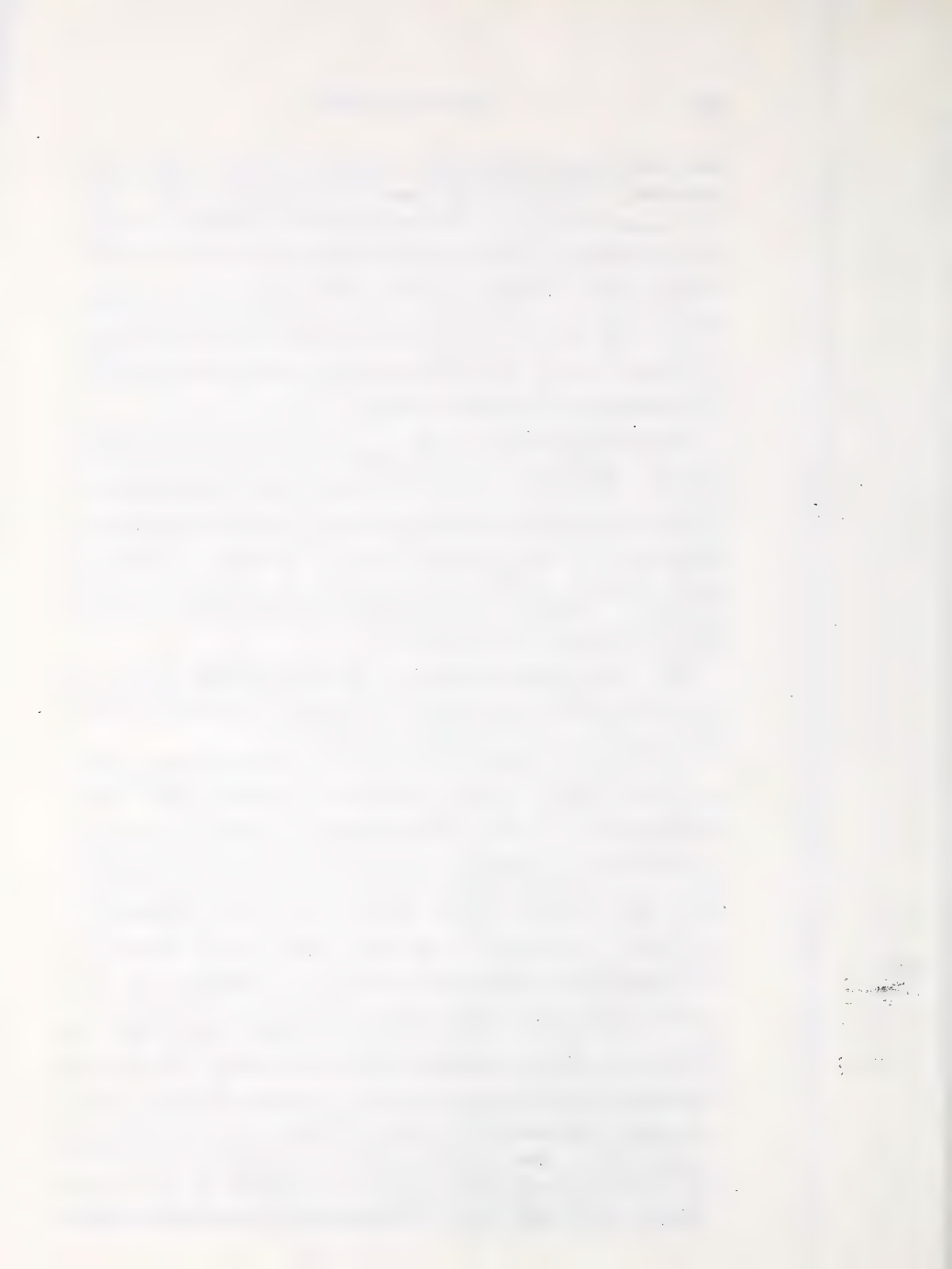
The 7th enacts, "That the Trustees aforesaid, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, rendered capable in law to take and hold by gift, grant, devise, bequest or other-

wise, any lands, tenements or other estate real or personal ; provided, that the annual income of said real estate shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, and the annual income of their personal estate shall not exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars ; and all deeds and instruments which the said Trustee may lawfully make, shall be sealed with their seal, and shall bind the said Body Politic and their estates, real and personal, under the name of The Trustees of the Lincoln Academy."

Section 8th farther enacts, " That if the said Trustees of the said Academy shall, within three years from the passing of this act, furnish evidence to this Court, that funds are secured to the use of this Academy by private donation or otherwise, to the amount of three thousand dollars, the said Trustees shall be then entitled to a grant of half a township of land from this Commonwealth, for the use and support of said Academy."

The 9th section empowers Samuel Nickels, Esq., " to appoint the time and place for holding the first meeting of the Trustees, and to notify them thereof."

In accordance with the provisions of this charter, a subscription paper, dated Newcastle, December 29th, 1801, was drawn up by Rev. Kiah Bayley, and put in immediate circulation. The paper was signed by Samuel Nickels and fifty-seven others, whose individual subscriptions varied from five to one hundred dollars ; but whose united subscriptions amounted to \$1,226. This was in Newcastle. In Bristol thirty-eight subscribers were obtained, and while their individual subscriptions varied from five to fifty dollars, their united ones amounted to \$741. This list was headed by Thomas McClure, Esq., signed \$50. In Wiscasset the subscription was headed by Captain William Nickels \$50, and with him thirty-three others, whose subscriptions varying from five to fifty dollars, amounted in all to \$400. In Boothbay the subscription is headed by Rev. John Sawyer and with him are associated twenty-four others.



Their subscriptions vary from four to fifty dollars; the highest is fifty dollars, and amount in all to \$225. In Nobleborough from six individuals \$170 was obtained. The highest subscription here, Captain John Borlands, was \$40; the lowest was \$20. In New Milford \$141 was obtained from eleven individuals. The highest subscription here was Mr. Moses Carlton, \$50. The lowest two dollars. All these subscriptions amounted to the handsome sum of \$2,973. Besides this, land was given to erect the building on, to the amount of \$50. The whole \$3,023. In addition to those already named, I find the names of sundry other subscribers, among whom are, Henry Kuox, Thomaston, \$100; Mark L. Hill, Georgetown, \$30; Alexander McLean, Bristol, \$20; Aaron Ring, Edgcomb, 10; Peleg Talman, Bath, \$10.

Considering the value of money, the state of trade and the wealth of the times, our fathers entered into this enterprise with wonderful spirit, commendable zeal and praiseworthy liberality. The towns around Newcastle, showed their interest in this matter by the promptness with which they responded to the call, and the generous contributions they made for this object.

The sum of three thousand dollars required by the Legislature to be raised by private subscription, before receiving State aid, was soon made up, and when this was done, the Legislature assigned them half a township of land from the Commonwealth for the use of the Academy. The grant was assigned from any of the unappropriated lands in the District of Maine, with the usual reservations. This resolve passed June 2, 1802. In November 1, of this year, the town was asked, but refused to give the acre of land on which the old Meeting house stood, near Col. Barstows, to Lincoln Academy, as a lot on which to place it.

This appropriation by the Legislature, not being satisfactory to the Trustees, probably on the ground that it might be some time before the half township of land would

be settled and become productive capital to the Academy, the Trustees petitioned the Legislature, by their committee raised for the purpose, of whom David Dennis of Nobleboro' was chairman, that instead of unappropriated wild land, they might have the "Gore" which lay between the Plymouth and Waldo patents. This Gore lay principally within the present town of Jefferson, though portions of it extended into other towns. The prayer of the petitioners was answered. The Resolve in aid of the Academy passed February 12, 1803, and the Trustees proceeded to sell out those acres; and many of the settlers in that vicinity now hold their titles to their farms from Lincoln Academy. There was however difficulty with regard to the Plymouth, Waldo and Drowne claimants, who pretended that their patents severally overlapped portions of this Gore, which was not settled till the year 1811.

At the time of the "Great fire" in Damariscotta in 1845, the records of the Academy were entirely consumed, so that whatever is now known of its former doings, are the mere gleanings of these fleeting years. But it is well understood that the Trustees immediately went to work, and soon the Academy was in active operation. A lot of land was procured at the corner of the river road and the old road to Sheepscot, a few rods North of Mr. Elias Bailey's. In 1803, Enoch Perkins furnished timber to the amount of \$27.90. At the same time, in July, Robert Robinson furnished timber to the amount of \$27.42. By these charges I should judge these two men furnished the frame in the early part of 1803; for their bills were settled in July. In March 1804, Joseph Jackson received payment for 2,000 feet of clear boards, \$32.00. These were for finishing. The lot was donated by Alexander Little. In February 1805, \$35.55 were paid Charles Clark for 2,000 feet of clear boards and for drawing them. The lock and handle for the door, cost \$3.75. October 5, \$1.20 was paid for six bushels of hair; so that I conclude they were between two

and three years in building it. The stove was purchased November 13, 1805, and cost \$68.60. The first Treasurer was John Farley; the second Rev. Kiah Bailey. The building was two stories, commodious and of good proportion. The reason why it was situated in that neighborhood was that Mr. Bailey resided near by; the Preceptor and many of the scholars boarded with him, the lot there was donated by a resident there, and Mr. B. could have a constant oversight of the school.

Daniel Haskell was the first Preceptor. He commenced school October 1, 1805, with forty scholars. The tuition amounted to \$62. The second term commenced January, 1806, and continued to May; Number of scholars 32. Third term commenced May 22, and continued to September 4; Number of scholars 46. Whole number of scholars 118. Whole amount of tuition for the year, \$257.60. Daniel Haskell continued Preceptor two years, to September 1, 1807. Among his scholars I find the names of Wilmot Wood, Wiscasset, and Mobec Mitchell, North Yarmouth, afterwards Congregational minister at Waldoboro. The second year began October 1, 1806. Number scholars, first term, 41; second term, 45; third term, 35. Second year ended September 1, 1807. Third year commenced October 6, 1807. N. S. S. Beman, Preceptor. Afterwards Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, New York. Whole number of scholars 99. The fourth and fifth years were taught by Mr. Beman. Among the names of his scholars, I find those of Jonathan Adams, James Cargill, Daniel C. Morton, Joseph Sherman; all of whom arrived to distinction among their fellows. Mr. Beman left at the close of his third year in 1810. Mr. Bailey delivered the Dedictory Discourse of the Academy; and the building continued standing there nearly thirty years, when it accidentally caught fire in 1828 and burnt to the ground.

Mr. Wood was a lawyer and resided in Wiscasset. Jonathan Adams was a clergyman and preached in Woolwich,

Deer Isle and Boothbay. Daniel Morton was a minister and the Author of the lives of Mrs. Kiah Bailey and Rev. Levi Parsons ; and Mr. Sherman was a successful teacher, both in this State and in Kentucky. James Cargill, though short in life, made that life exceedingly laborious and useful. He was converted to God when a young man under the ministry of Rev. Kiah Bailey. When fitted for college he entered at Middlebury, where he remained until his second year ; then 1810, he came to Bowdoin, where he graduated in 1814. He was a very pious man, and exerted a salutary influence among his fellow students. He established the weekly evening prayer meeting which has been kept up ever since, and planted the oak tree in the College yard, in commemoration of the event.* He was looking forward to the Ministry as his chosen profession, but consumption, soon after his graduation, laid her cold, emaciated hand upon him, and the angels conveyed him to the land that was sorrowless and the home of the blest.

At one time he was in company with Mr. Jewell, a Free Will Baptist minister, when conversation turned upon doctrinal and denominational differences ; but Cargill who valued the meat of the nut more than he did the shell, replied by saying in conclusion : "Bro. Jewell, names are nothing ; if you love my Jesus, you will do well enough."

His dying words were singing the 122 Hymn of Watts.
Book II :

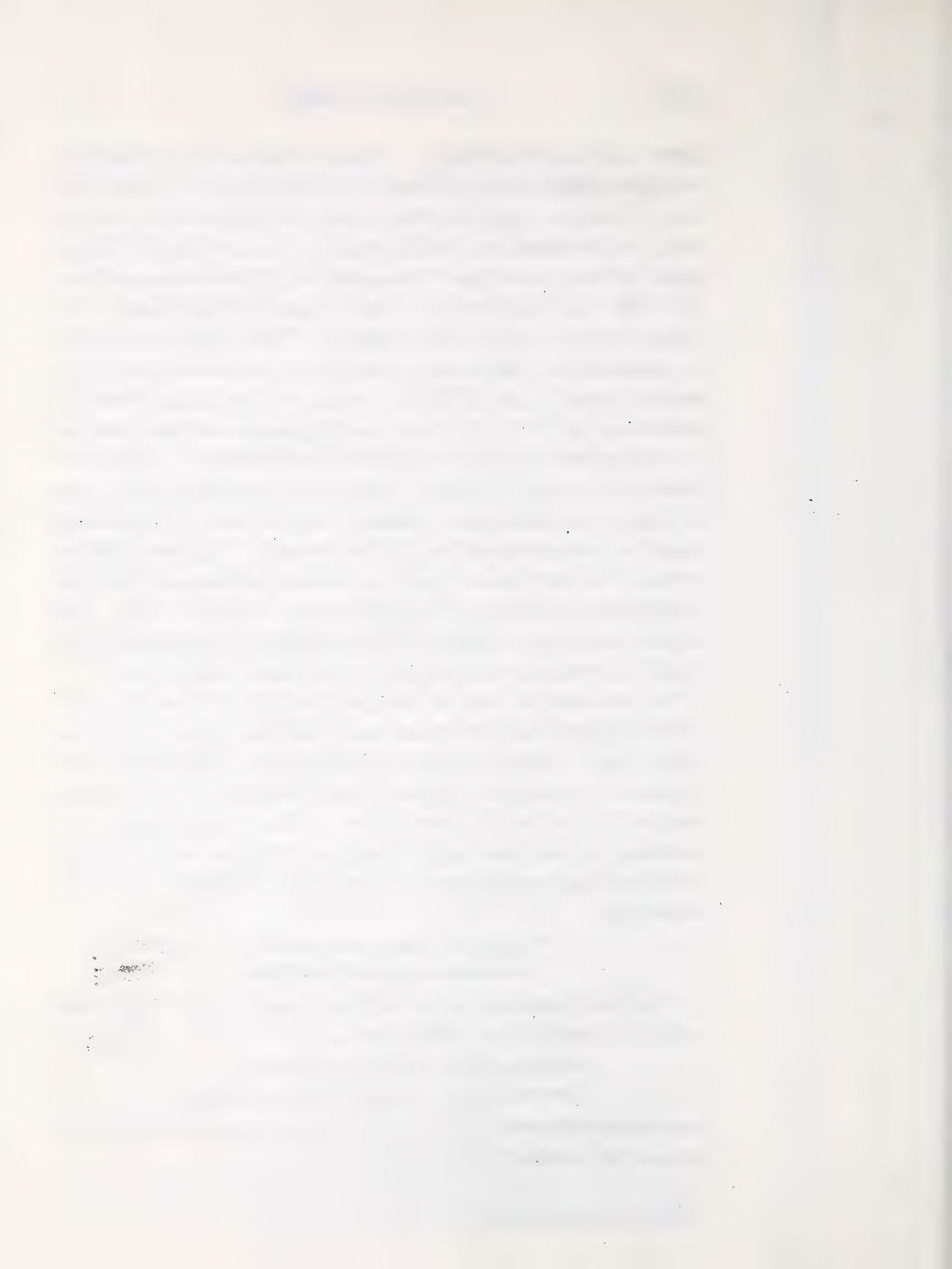
"My God, permit me not to be
A stranger to myself and Thee ;"

This was uttered in a distinct and clear voice ; and when he came to the third stanza :

"Call me away from flesh and sense
One sovereign word can draw me thence ;"

the spirit departed, and he stood the companion of Jesus, before the radiant face of God.

* Hon. George Evans.



In 1829 the present Academy building was erected where it now stands, to better accommodate the growing population in that vicinity and at Damariscotta Mills; as it did not prove to be large enough for its intended purposes, it was enlarged on its western end a few years ago.

It was a wise measure of the fathers to erect it, and it has proved of incomparable worth to the past and present generation. It also promises well for the future.

The following is a list of the preceptors or principals of the Academy, in the order of their service, with other information concerning them.

1. Daniel Haskell.
2. Nathan Sidney Smith Beman.
3. Harvey Talcot.
4. Edward Hallister.
5. ——— Fiske, afterwards a college professor.
6. Daniel Morton.
7. Elijah Jones.
8. Samuel G. Clapp.
9. ——— Bradlee.
10. Freeman Bradford, deceased.
11. Augustus F. Lash, a graduate of Bowdoin, deceased,
12. James Drummond, a clergyman.
13. Joseph T. Huston, Preceptor of Bath Academy, and Professor of Mathematics in the ship North Carolina U. S. Navy.
14. Stephen H. Hayes, a clergyman in Maine and Massachusetts.
15. Benjamin F. Mitchell, President of a college in Tennessee.
16. A. B. Wiggin, Principal of the High School in Bath two years or more, and teacher in Saugerties, N. Y.
17. G. Snow Newcomb, a resident of Kingston, Mass.
18. Henry M. Pierce, L. L. D., once President of Rutgers Female Institute, New York City.
19. Lurkin Danton, Master of girls Normal School, Boston.
20. Charles L. Nichols.
21. A. P. Whittemore.
22. J. Manchester Haynes.
23. Granville M. Thurlow.
24. W. H. Kelley. September 6, 1880.

Preceptress of female department :

Miss Anna G. Reed of Taunton, Mass., from 1846 to 1852.

Assistant lady teachers :

1. Miss C. A. Stockbridge, resides in Michigan.
2. Miss Lucy Wells.
3. Miss Anna O. Glidden, deceased.
4. Miss Mary Page.
5. Miss Nellie L. Goodenow, resides in Boston.
6. Miss Emily D. Thurlow, deceased.
7. Miss Amanda Weeks, resides in Damariscotta.
8. Miss Ada Webb.
9. Miss Mary E. Hilton.
10. Miss Emma Cook.
11. Miss E. O. Pratt.
12. Miss Mary P. Chapman.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SCHOOLS, FROM 1753 TO 1882.

JUST how much the towns, or individuals did for the support of schools during the earlier days of the town's existence, it is impossible for us now to say. The most we can gather at this late day, is from the Town Records. And these are exceedingly brief. There is only here and there a notice of the schools in them. During the provincial existence of the town, while education was not wholly neglected, there is reason to believe, as in most new countries, it was lamentably low. And, after the incorporation of the town, the first notice I find of schools in the Town Records, was March 22, 1763. There is this entry : "Voted that we have no town schoolmaster this year." By which, I conclude, that the town was one district, that they employed one schoolmaster, and that they had both a

school and a school teacher previous to this year. The people were poor, much of the time there was border warfare, and political difficulties began to thicken.

But after passing this vote, the town* "having fifty householders" was prosecuted for not having a public school. This brought the town to action; and, instead of contending, they threw themselves on the mercy of the Court and were discharged by paying costs, £1, 4s, 8d.

Two years afterwards, in the Town Warrant for a meeting to be held March 6, 1765, an article was inserted to see what the town would do about "employing a schoolmaster to keep a town school this present year;" and how much money they would vote to raise for that purpose. But the town decided to do nothing about it, at that meeting.

However, at a meeting held September 11th of this year, the town agreed that Mr. Eleazer Hudson should teach "in this town or district, for one year from this; and that his compensation should be £26, 13s, 4d," together with "Board, lodging and washing." One half of the said sum should be paid at the end of six months, and the other half at the end of the year. They also agreed to pay 6s, 8d per week for Mr. Hudson's "board, washing and lodging."

They also arranged that the school should be kept on both the East and West sides of the town, in proportion to the "rates" paid that year. More definitely, they agreed that the school should be kept four months at the "Flankers,"† two months at William Cunninghams, or thereabouts, where a place convenient might be provided; one month at the upper end of the town‡ on Sheepscot river; two months at Damariscotta Mills; two at Abner Perkins,§ and one month at Damariscotta river.

* Record of Court of Sessions.

† Sheepscot.

‡ Woodbridge's neighborhood.

§ Where Daniel Perkins now resides.

October 4, 1766. Hugh Homes brings in a bill against the town, for the following items : " by " (to) " half a Cord of wod when Master Shinger Cept school, £0, 2s, 0d. July 20, 1767 ; " by " (to) " Maken sats and benches in the Meeting house for the school, 4s." So, I conclude that Mr. Faithful Singer, (for that was his name,) had succeeded Mr. Hudson as teacher of the town schools, and that the schools had been continued from year to year.

The next notice of the schools, bears date October 27, 1766, when the town " voted not to hire Mr. Faithful Singer as town schoolmaster for this town or district."

March 10, 1768, Christopher Hopkins charges the town with boarding Mr. Leison, the schoolmaster, one month at 5s per week, old Tenor £10, £1, 6s, 8d. Hauling firewood £1. Hugh Homes also brings in a bill this year for wood for the school to the value of £2, 8d, which was allowed.

August 22, 1768, the town voted to raise £40 lawful money for the support of schools, for the year ensuing this date. They constituted Richard Bowers, Lemuel Perkins and Nathaniel Rouling a committee for the Eastern side of the town, with power to employ a schoolmaster or school-mistress, as they may think proper, and to draw upon the town treasury for the support of the school. They also voted that Benjamin Woodbridge, David Hopkins and John Cunningham be a committee to provide a schoolmaster for the Western side of the town, having power to draw upon the treasury for their proportion of the school money ; and that the people at the Head of the Tide shall have power to draw out their proportion of the school money to hire a school mistress amongst them. The town was practically districted by this arrangement.

We now pass on to March 14, 1769, when the town voted that Henry Hodge, Robert Koghern and Peter Patterson should have a school amongst themselves, with power to draw upon the town treasury for its support, in proportion to the taxes that they paid. These families lived over to the West of Crombie's Reach.

They also chose John Plummer, Samuel Waters and John McClure a committee to provide a school at the "upper end" of the town. This was making substantially five districts, all of which, it is to be supposed, were provided with teachers that year.

September 4, 1770, the town voted to "continue" Mr. Moses Halman, "schoolmaster to keep school at £150, old tenor, per year;" by which I conclude, that he had been employed there, previous to that time.

The next year, March 12, 1771, the town voted to raise £30 for the support of a "town school or schools." But on March 11, 1773, they voted not to do anything about a town school that year.

Nothing farther appears to have been done by the town in its official capacity for schools, until April 6, 1789, a period of 16 years, when the town again voted not to do anything about a school at present. A period of twenty-one years, from the time of the last school, passes away, when we arrive at May 7, 1792; then in defining the limits of school districts, the town voted that the inhabitants have liberty to class themselves for a town school and make a return of their doings to one of the selectmen, on or before the first day of June next; and if the town, or any part of it, shall neglect to class themselves by that time, then the selectmen shall have power to divide the town into classes, as they shall judge most convenient. And that each class or district shall have power to employ their own schoolmaster, with the approbation of the selectmen. On the 2d of November, 1792, the selectmen reported to the town, that the inhabitants had failed to do anything about districting themselves, and that they had proceeded to do it. But the town failed to entertain the matter.

The action of the selectmen seems not to have given satisfaction, and the people proceed to classify themselves. And on January 3, 1793, the town voted that this classification should become a law till the next annual meeting.

April 3, 1793, the town voted that the people should divide themselves into districts or classes, and make return of their doings betwixt this time and our next May meeting. The matter appears to have dropped here ; for I find nothing farther respecting this matter, in the records of that or subsequent years.

In 1795, the town raised £30 for the support of schools ; in 1796 \$100, and 1797 \$200. After this, the thing became established. Money was voted for schools every year from 1792 ; and there was a general increase till 1801, when they raised \$500 ; but in 1806 they dropped down to \$300. But in the April meeting, an attempt was made to raise \$200 more, which failed. Then, some friend of education had the town indicted for "neglect of schools ;" and they were required to answer that indictment before the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Wiscasset on the second Tuesday of June, 1807. David Murray was chosen agent to defend the town in the action. That year \$600 were raised for the support of schools.

May 10, 1799, the town voted that all persons between the ages of 4 and 21 shall be considered scholars by the selectmen. And in April 4, 1803, leave was asked, and granted by the town, to James Cargill and others, to build a schoolhouse on the town's land, on Garrison Hill. This is the first schoolhouse, that, I can find, was built in Newcastle. The schools had been kept in different places, as convenience and interest might suit ; and at one time, it was kept in the partly finished Meeting House on the Eastern side of the town, and Orchard Cooke Esq. was teacher.

For the long time from 1753 to 1792 I find but a few years where there is any record of the town voting any money for the support of schools. And the records were then kept with great particularity and care.

John McNear was the first Town Clerk. He continued in office from 1753 to 1757. He was a poor speller, a poor

penman and a bad grammarian ; and his records are brief and without beauty or finish. William McLelland follows him in 1758, and continues in office till 1762. He was a beautiful penman, but his records are brief. Then comes John McNear again till 1766, when Samuel Nickels was chosen Clerk and continued in office till 1803. He was a good penman, correct in business, and he has left us a record worthy of the man and the position he held.

And during all the years from about 1760 to 1792, and even sometime after this date, articles would almost invariably be inserted in the town warrant, to see what time the rams should be kept from the sheep ; whether the town would allow stallions over a year old to run at large ; whether the hogs might run in the highway, they being properly "yoaked and ringed ;" and what bounty the town would pay for killing a "grown wolf," but nothing was said about the children, or what provision these civil fathers would make for their hungry minds, a few years only excepted. Youth of this generation, we live in a more hopeful day. Improve your present privileges, or your loss and shame will be far greater than those who hewed down these forests, killed those wolves, and destroyed the Indians forever. It is to be presumed they did the best they could in the circumstances ; but they opened a path for you, which, though run with patience, will be crowned with glory.

From 1808 to 1822 the amount of money raised, each year, for the support of schools, was \$500, except 1811, when \$800 was raised for that object. In 1823, 1824 and 1825, \$600 was each year appropriated for this purpose ;—in 1827 and 1829, \$500 ;—from 1833—1837, \$620 ;—in 1840, \$650 ; from 1842 to 1847, \$700 ; in 1852, \$820 ; and from 1854 to 1858, \$1,500. This shows the estimation the town has had for its schools and what they have been willing to do for their support. And it has been money well invested. The schools have been prosperous, well con-

ducted, and greatly to the advantage of the place. Here the children and the youth have laid the foundation of that education which has made them useful in life, influential among their fellow men, and a blessing to those that shall come after them. Wide is the difference between them and those lands where education is neglected, schools are not known, and the children are allowed to grow up in ignorance, neglect, and barbarous customs and manners.

May 5, 1821, the record states, that "at a meeting held this day the action of the Selectmen was accepted by which the town was divided into eleven school districts." And on April 6, 1844, the town voted that the several school districts choose their own Agents. The town had done it before.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CLAM SHELL DEPOSITS.

THERE is one item of antiquarian interest which I have scarcely ever seen noticed by any writer of our country, whether he be early or late; and that is the clam shell deposits which are found all along the coast of Maine. I know of several of them. There is one of them on what is called the Hawthorne farm in the town of Cushing, once owned by Mr. Isaac Burton. It is a peninsula extending Southward into the St. George's river about ten miles below that part which "trends westward into the magne." The deposit is on the extreme southern end, on a beautiful plat that looks toward the sun, and was defended from the cold winds of the North and Northeast by the rising

grounds in the rear and the heavy forests that overshadowed them. Here the Indians had their encampment, raised their corn, and continued to live through untold generations. The clam shell deposit was near the bank, helped to form the bank, and was from one to eight or ten feet deep. The whole deposit was about three rods wide and fourteen rods long. It is the accumulation of ages. Many of the shells, under the action of the plough and the harrow, and being exposed to the action of the weather, have changed entirely to a black mould; and a vast number of bushels are in the various stages of decomposition, from the perfect shell to that which is ground to the finest dust. It makes capital soil; and the seed which is cast there, whether it be corn, oats, potatoes or turnips, is sure to produce a plentiful crop. I have never seen better. It is the richest, surest, best part of the farm, by far. The river fogs moisten the crops in summer, and the influence of the salt water keeps back the frosts in autumn. The crop is as certain as anything can be.

The bed of clams from which the Indians drew their supply was in a large cove to the North and West, at a convenient distance from the encampment and which helped to form the peninsula of which we are speaking.

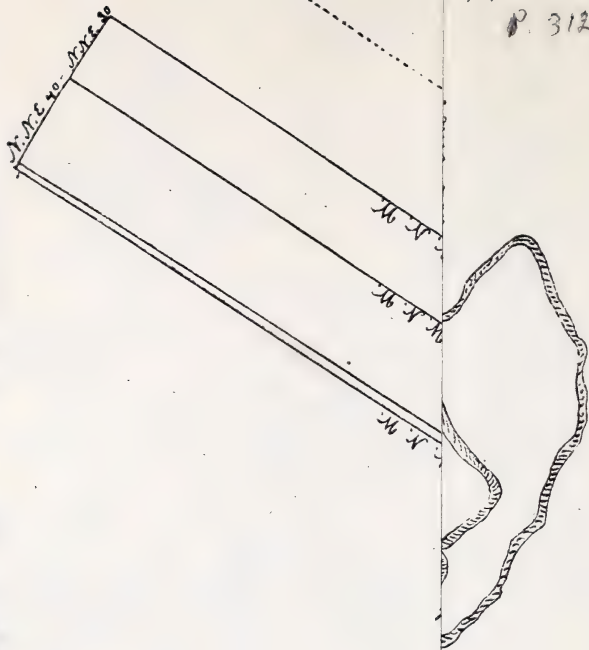
At the deposit of clam shells, various Indian implements, such as stone axes, pestles, gouges, arrowheads have been found—also calcined stones, ashes and all the marks of fire. Their wooden and skin furniture and apparel, have all vanished. Substantial articles or parts of them only remain. Here they spent their winters, and when the cod and whale fishery could not be pursued, they resorted to the clam banks for food. These never failed them. In the spring they went up river and caught salmon and shad, and at other seasons of the year they pursued the game; but the immense number of clam shells proves uncontestedly the grand gathering point, and where for untold years they lived and died. All thoughts and talk

about their cities, are dreams and idle words. They had no cities. Their birch or log canoe was their fishing boat and ship of commerce; the bow and arrow their weapon of defence, and houses made of poles, birch bark and skins, were their castles and places of abode. At certain seasons of the year they migrated, and at others they hibernated in these rude structures, and spent their time to but little more purpose than the bear who passes his winters by sucking his paws. Few only of their works remain.

In the town of Bremen, on a farm owned by Mr. Jacob Keene is another of these clam shell deposits. It is not so extensive as that in Cushing, yet it is near the water, in a fine, sunny, warm place, at the edge of the river looking Southward, near a spring of water, and defended in the rear by rising grounds and dense forests. Mr. Keene tells me that in some places it is ten feet deep—that the bank is actually raised by it—that Indian implements have been frequently found there, and that the soil is excellent for the production of almost any crop. Excellent corn grew there in the summer of 1863. I have examined the locality and can attest the truth of these statements. It was fine camping ground and the clam banks were not far distant.

Two miles above this, at Broad Cove, on land once owned by Mr. Benjamin Palmer, is another of these collections. It is to the East of the creek where the Indians, in the last century, fired upon the canoe, in which were William Hilton and sons and killed some of them.

On the upper end of Loud's Island, formerly Muscongus Island, is found another of these beds of clam shells. It was once undoubtedly quite extensive; but the most of the bank containing it, has been washed away by the heavy seas that roll in, during Southeasterly storms, from the broad Atlantic. Here are found calcined stones, and other marks of fire, and the summer of 1863, an Indian



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skeleton was seen protruding from the bank. The dirt had been washed away around it—a woman with a spade pushed it to the bottom of the bank, where it lay till the action of the weather and the high tide scattered it beyond recovery. “Lo! the poor Indian!”

He may have been a warrior or he may have been a king, a prophet or a priest; it matters not now; there is none so poor as to do him reverence. Men smile as they look upon his bones, and feel satisfied that the race has passed away.

On the Eastern side of the Sheepscot river, at that narrow passage called the “Gutt,” is another of these clam shell deposits. The spot chosen for encampment was similar to the others described;—on the bank, and near the mouth, of a river; never in the interior; with fresh water at hand, and an easy water communication in different directions. The spot was level and sunny, looking Southward, and defended from the cold raw winds which swept down from the interior. The clam banks were near

At other localities there are similar deposits; and wherever they are found they prove the headquarters of numbers of Indian families, probably of a tribe, through many generations.

OYSTER SHELL DEPOSIT IN NEWCASTLE.

And these facts serve to dissipate the theories of the formation of the Oyster Shell Deposit, at the “indraft” in Newcastle, on the Damariscotta river. On that rich and beautiful peninsula, was their encampment. Here they lived, and died, and were buried. All the marks of savage life found at clam shell deposits are found here. In this place they cooked and eat their oysters; and the shells were carried out and deposited in a precisely similar manner that the Indians did the clam shells at the mouths of the various rivers.

But where did they get their oysters? In the stream

that ran by their place of settlement in the large bay above and in Oyster Creek which enters into this bay on the eastern side. Here they used to be found in abundance, but when the mills were put upon the river, which was done at an early period of the settlement, they were killed out. An occasional one is now found; and Captain Samuel Glidden who was born upon this point, and till within a short time (1852, when this was written) owned and resided here, has told me that within the period of his remembrance a bushel of oysters have been taken out of this creek in a single tide.

The quantity of oyster shells, though large and for amount unequalled in any of these Eastern parts, and found in different places, have been over-rated by Dr. Jackson, State Geologist and others, and their origin has sometimes been strangely accounted for. The soil under them is precisely like that above and around them, showing that they were first thrown upon the ground and at the edge of the bank, and that the dirt, in some places, in the lapse of time, has been able to cover them. The chief deposit is at the Eastern point on the bank of the river and opening into the bay above, and on the Northern point upon the bay, and opposite to the island where was their place of interment. There is a small per centage of clamshells among them. The bones of human beings, of birds and animals, wood ashes, cinders and stones, Indian implements and other things of interest and useful to man, have been found among them. Fresh water in abundance is found in the vicinity; and in this beautiful locality, almost unequalled in Maine, was no doubt the headquarters of a large number of Indians and others, throughout untold generations. And as the time was long when these inhabitants resided here, and there were many of them, with these oyster deposits close at hand, it is easy to see how these banks were heightened and enlarged when the meat was taken out and the shells no longer in use, were thrown upon

them. There they lay and the piles increased through untold generations, precisely as the clam-shell deposits increased at different places upon the sea shore. The clam-shells being smaller, of course would not so increase in heaps as would the oyster shells when thrown away.

It is supposed by many that in this vicinity was the lost "city of New England" called Norumbega, or the ancient city of Arumpeag which is thought to mean the place of men. And on an island in the beautiful bay above, tradition says, was the place where they used to bury their dead. The oysters, the spring fisheries above of shad and alewives, the pleasant location, and the excellent soil as well as a good territory for hunting, made it a place of attraction and a cheerful abode for all who were disposed to locate themselves there. And beyond question large numbers made it the desired place of their habitation throughout successive centuries.

When the settlers first came to these parts, vessels used to come from the Westward to dig for oysters and carry them away and they found it a profitable business. But as soon as the thick deposit of saw dust which constantly came down from the mills situated above that the English erected there, began to accumulate on the bottom, and sunken slabs and other lumber increased, the breathing holes of the oysters were stopped, their sustenance was cut off and they perished.

In Sheepscot river, above the Falls, I have myself seen oysters that were taken from the bed of the channel; and in Oyster river, in Warren, oysters were formerly found; so that the necessity which some have felt of supposing that the oyster banks on the Damariscotta, was the result of some mighty action of the earth, either in throwing them up from beneath, or bringing them from afar, is unsatisfactory and absurd. And equally ridiculous is the idea that the Aborigines at their annual festivals, brought them from afar. They were not accustomed to do things in this way.

If the oyster deposit was large, it is to be remembered that the oyster shell is larger than the clamshell ; and that the same number of oysters would create a heap much faster than the clams would. Many of these shells are in a remarkable state of preservation. Though their cubical contents have been over-estimated, yet they are numerous ; and a visit there, from a reasonable distance, will amply repay the trouble.

Off the coast of Bristol and Bremen, are two islands lying in range of each other, of about 6 miles in length. Those best informed, suppose them once to have been one island ; for they are now connected by a bar on which foot people can cross, from one to the other, at low tide. The northernmost island is now known as "Hogg Island," and the Southern one is called Loud's Island, formerly Muscongus Island. Within the memory of man, there was on the North end of Loud's island a pond of fresh water containing eight or ten acres, where reeds, rushes and flags used to grow, and where the black duck and snipe used to make their nests and rear their young. This pond is now level, much diminished in size, mostly filled up and destitute of water, and covered with sand blown in from the beach, about one foot in thickness. Under that is muck and marl of unknown depth, which the inhabitants dig up and use for enriching their lands. This place is now protected from the ocean by a wall of sand and small stones raised by the wind and forced up by the waves. Outside of this, and to the North of it in the direction of Hogg island, once extended a point of land covered with trees. When these trees were cut away, and the roots which protected the bank, had decayed, the land began to give way under the action of the waves. This point of land was once an Indian Burying Place ; and something more than sixty years ago, there came a violent storm which washed the greater part of this point away, uncovering Indian skeletons, human bones, brass beads, earrings,

metallic and stone axes, flint stones, arrow heads, in almost numberless quantities. The specimens carried away have been almost endless, and some are found there at the present time. The sea has also done its part in carrying away these relics of the dead. About twenty acres have been washed away within the memory of man, and with it the entire cemetery of these sons of the forest. At the present rate of decrease, the entire upper end of this island will be gone, before a hundred years shall roll away. In one instance, the skeleton was found by a man digging for sand, in an upright position, with a brass kettle over its head. The hair had grown out long, and had changed from black to the color of copper. Other brass kettles have been taken from the same locality. One was kept for some years by an individual, who, having no use for it, sold it to a blacksmith. He worked it up into skimmers. Was not that a bright thought? He certainly had the idea of utility, and showed that he had quite as much respect for the wants of this generation as he did for the burial places of the dead.

The inhabitants from the main land oftentimes go to this old hallowed spot, for the purpose of getting sand; and occasionally they dig up human bones, beads, etc., though they are growing quite scarce. Directly over, on the other side of the point, was the Indian settlement, as is indicated by debris, calcined stones, rich soil and a clam shell deposit. This was about two feet in thickness, mostly covered with a hard turf and underneath is a sandy loam of reddish color. The shells have been undisturbed, and unbroken. The strip however is narrow, as at least three rods in width have been carried away by the violent storms and heavy seas that come rolling in from the broad Atlantic. Unless stopped by a heavy sea wall, raised by the hand of man, the entire Northern end of this island will soon be among the things that once were; and then, all Indian greatness and life, and manners and relics too, to-

gether with the ancient pond, will be searched for here in vain. Not a great while since an Indian skeleton was found here which a woman dug out with a shovel, when it rolled to the bottom of the bank, and she left it

"Alone in its glory."

Nearly a mile to the South of this, is another place, where Indian bones and relics have been frequently found.*

THE MYSTERIOUS CORAL.

On the 6th of September, 1864, I was at the house of Thomas Nelson, Esq., in Alna, who lives just below the "Bend" in the Sheepscoot river. He showed me some specimens of pure coral which had been taken from a locality just across the river, from where he lived. Stepping into a small boat, we paddled across the narrow stream, and visited the spot from whence it was taken. The bank is quite steep and rises to an elevation of a hundred and fifty feet, and is no place for a settlement neither for farming nor tillage land. Mr. Nelson's attention was attracted to the place, by observing his cattle to go there, and stop, and look, as though they saw something unusual. He went himself and found a stone of old coral, or rather of limestone, about two and a half or three feet square, and five inches thick, a slab, with small pieces of broken coral imbedded therein, and forming part of the stone. He broke the stone into small pieces and carried some of them, as curious specimens, to his house. I collected all I wished for myself, and we left many portions on the ground. Examination showed the origin of the stone. It was the work of the coral insect, made in torrid climes, under the sea, and the predominant ingredient, was carbonate of lime. Now the question is, who carried that stone there? What part of the world did it come from and when? How came it to be left in this obscure place? That it is was the work of human

* Capt. Loud.

hands, there can be little doubt ; for there is no other stone of like kind, nor ever has been, to be found in this vicinity. The place was a granite formation, covered with sandy loam, and common stones lying promiscuously all around. The corals of commerce are generally small specimens, easily handled and easily carried ; but here is one that would require two men to carry it, and then they must move with care. That it was brought here by water, in a boat, there can be little doubt ; but why be transported here at all ? and why be left, after it was brought here ? Who will solve the mystery ?

Mr. Nelson has several specimens, and kindly gave me one, which are all open for the inspection of the curious.

STONE RELICS.

Stone relics have been found at Sheepscot. On the farm of Augustus Averill who lives about one-half mile North of Sheepscot Bridge, there was found by him, as he was ploughing, not long since in his field, some antiquities of this kind. One was a stone about 14 inches in length and 4 or 5 in diameter, with both ends terminating in an oval form. Its proportions were exact and made in the most mathematical manner. It was a mind well educated in this business that formed it. There were also found cutting instruments in the hatchet or rather chisel form with a perpendicular handle, all of one piece, so constructed as to perform the service of the chisel or the axe when employed in the service for which it was designed. When they were made, or by whom, and how long they have been buried there, who can tell ? They were unquestionably designed for some useful purpose, and by a people not acquainted with mining or the use of iron tools.

Captain William Chase who lives at the Southern point of the "town necke," has in his possession a considerable number of metallic relics left there by the earliest settlers when they abandoned their homes and fled to save their

lives. A stone with particular marks upon it, was found by him and used with others for the foundation of his house.

THE BARK SUNBEAM.

The bark Sunbeam was built in the summer of 185-, at Damariscotta Mills, and her builders and owners were Captain Edward Lincoln and Joseph Haines, merchant. Late in the fall she sailed for Havanna, Captain Lincoln having on board his wife and only daughter, a little girl about — years of age. On the return voyage, bound for Philadelphia, the vessel struck on the sand, a little to the South of the Capes of the Delaware, and near the boundary line which separates the States of Maryland and Virginia. The evening before the vessel was cast away, the Captain and his little family sat up late, making preparations for landing, and all were jubilant at the thought of reaching Philadelphia, the next day. But about four o'clock in the morning they were awakened from their slumbers, by the thumping of the vessel upon the shore. They just had time to escape from their berths and the cabin before the vessel filled, leaving everything behind them. Mrs. Lincoln escaped in her night clothes, and with her husband and child ascended the mizzen rigging, the sea making a clean breach over the hull of the bark. It was on the morning of the 17th of March, and the waves beat and the winds blew pitilessly upon that helpless crew and the beautiful vessel that was to bear them up for a time. By some means they contrived to cut the mainmast away which fell into the fore rigging. Hither the crew ascended and were safe. But the child of Captain L. survived the terrors of the storm till towards noon, when, chilled with wet and cold, it died, and was swept from its father's arms into the sea and found a watery grave. Its body was never recovered. The mother, overcome with fatigue, and cold, soon

after fell off and was drowned. The father, then appearing to lose all fortitude, and overcome with the heavy calamity that had befallen him, as well as suffering the loss of strength, perished and fell into the sea. The waves were so violent, that the crew were unable to reach him or render him the least assistance. The bodies of Captain L. and wife were afterwards recovered. They were estimable people and both were members of the 2d Congregational Church in Newcastle. When the tide went down and the storm had abated, the crew and the mates were enabled to make their escape to the shore.

A BARN BURNT.

At eight o'clock in the evening of October 7, 1856, a large barn belonging to Nathaniel Bryant, situated between Dr. Call's and Captain F. Hopkins, and containing about twenty tons of hay and farming utensils, was consumed by fire. How the fire originated, is a mystery. Probably a pipe. Loss \$700. Insurance \$400.

SINGULAR STATE OF THE WEATHER.

During four or five days about the 20th of July 1856, the heat was intense, the thermometer rising to the neighborhood of one hundred degrees, and in some instances, even above that figure. Then it changed, and a wet season ensued. The sun was scarcely seen for fifteen days, there being immense quantities of rain and fog. A large amount of hay which had been cut, some in bunches and some in swath or spread out, was nearly spoiled. The crop was uncommonly large, but was on this account greatly diminished in value. At the end of that time the sun broke out, when the people were enabled to get their hay, such as it was. Since that time, the weather has been exceedingly wet and cold. And at the present time of writing, August 26th, a brisk fire is burning in the stove



and for two nights there has been quite a frost. The hay has not been all gathered yet, especially that on low lands, and some on high lands. But the feed in the pastures has been excellent. There has been also an uncommon amount of thunder and lightning.

P. S. Many meadows and swamps that fall were not cut, because they were so overflowed that the men could not get on them. And the haying was not completed till late in September. The potato crop was greatly damaged by the rot.

THE "APPLE STORY."

BOSTON, May 31, 1881.

To ———, Esq. My Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I send you herewith a sketch of the "apple story," referred to in your note of the 12th inst.

It so happened that when I was about nine years of age, I spent a summer at Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine. The Preceptor at that time, whose name I do not now recollect, was the immediate successor of Preceptor Beaman, afterwards widely known as Rev. Dr. Beaman, Pastor of a Presbyterian church in Troy, N. Y. Two years previous to the time of which I am now speaking, I spent one summer under the tuition of Dr. Beaman. During a certain forenoon, the Preceptor first named, espied one of the boys taking a bite of an apple, his face being half concealed by the lid of the desk. This led the Preceptor to inquire about the apples, for there were several in the boy's desk, how he came by them, and if any other boys in the school had the like, when it appeared that the apples had been taken from Major Farley's orchard without his knowledge or consent, and that about one-half a dozen boys including myself were involved in the then not uncommon trespass. On learning the facts of the case the Preceptor gave directions to all of us to keep what remained and come to him with them at the close of the



morning session. At noon all of us were on hand with our apples, in front of the Preceptor's desk. He was very kind and gentle with us, but did not fail to give us to understand that we had done wrong, in that we had appropriated to our own use the property of another without so much as asking his consent. To all of which we could make no reply. The Preceptor then directed that all the apples that remained be put into the most capacious satchel among us, which he himself selected and that we all proceed with them to Major Farley's residence, state the case to him, and ask his pardon. The largest boy, probably twelve or thirteen years of age, was charged by the Preceptor with the duty of making confession and asking pardon in behalf of all of us. The day was warm, and as we trudged along the highway the satchel of apples was changed from one to another, so that the load was not especially burdensome to any one. As we drew near the house, there was a little uneasiness all around, as to what kind of a reception we should meet. Would Major Farley frown upon us? Would he call us hard names? Would he threaten us and forbid our ever again coming near his orchard? But almost before we were aware of it we had turned into the lane, covered with tan bark, leading down to his house. There sat Major Farley, calm as a summer evening, at an open window facing us, wondering no doubt what could be the errand of these young lads. When arrived at the house, and standing outside the window, mutual salutations were exchanged, when the boy who was to be spokesman, with much self-possession, and in fitting terms, informed him of our offence, and stated that we had come by direction of the Preceptor of the Academy to return what apples remained and to ask his pardon. The expected and much feared crisis had now arrived, and the question was to be solved, whether we should return to the Academy filled with shame and self-reproach; or with buoyant tread and lightened hearts.

Never shall I forget that important moment, when, with all the dignity of a Judge, and in tones of greatest kindness Major Farley replied: "Young gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure to see you, and to assure you of my heartfelt interest in your welfare. I am very sorry that the apples were not ripe. Before many days a plenty of them will be ripe and fit to eat, then you will be entirely welcome to as many as you like."

The question was then asked: "What shall be done with the apples we have brought with us?"

The Major hesitated a moment, as if desirous of seconding the wise instructions of our Preceptor, and pointing to the ground beneath the window, where was a hollow worn by the droppings from the eaves, said: "You can put them there."

Thanking him for his great kindness, and bowing ourselves away from that benevolent presence, we returned to our school as happy a company as can be imagined.

It is needless to say, ever after this, Major Farley was our ideal of a noble hearted, christian gentleman.

In the afternoon the Preceptor called for our report, and expressed himself as highly gratified with the result of our noonday visit.

To the boys this was by no means an unimportant event. They had been taught by the Preceptor, in a practical way, a most useful and important lesson in regard to the right of property; and in the presence of Major Farley, they had an impressive illustration of the wisest and most effective way of dealing with a company of thoughtless and erring youth. I am sure the experiences and lessons of that day have had a life-long influence for good upon, at least, *one* of the party, and probably upon *all*.

JACOB SLEEPER.

Moral. There is a right way and a wrong one in dealing with offenders, and a smile has its influence as well as a frown.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SHIPBUILDING IN NEWCASTLE.

THE evidence is clear that the inhabitants of Ancient Sheepscoot were engaged to some extent, at least, in commercial enterprises and in shipbuilding. It is known that there was a shipyard at the late Hartley Nickel's brick yard, and also on the eastern side of Sheepscoot "Little Necke." How many were built and what their tonnage was, we know not. Probably they were coasting and fishing vessels; but it is a matter of record as well as tradition, that when the inhabitants left, it was in a vessel.

In the next century the business was again entered on, and probably Newcastle has done more in this line than any other town between the Kennebeck and St. George rivers.

William Waters at the head of tide waters on Dyer's river, built vessels. One was a ship of 400 tons—a giant for those days. Jotham Donnell of Alna was "Master workman." Thomas McCrate purchased her. She was launched sidewise into the narrow stream, and it cost \$500 to get her down to the Bridge.

The late Thomas Erskine, during his life, built more than "forty sail near the same place.* They were mostly coasting and fishing vessels. James Follansbee and William Follansbee also built and launched at the same place. The Woodbridges and others have built near the same spot. Further down the river the Murrays have built several vessels—one of them an East Indiaman. David Murray,

* Mrs. Erskine.

Esq., built from 1790 to 1809 the brig Fox, schooner Betsey 133 tons, schooner Minerva 134 tons, and a ship. For the "stick" for the mast for the Betsey he paid £3, 0s, 0d. The Betsey was launched October 6, 1796. The cost of hull was £800, 0s, 0d; cost of cordage, sails and anchors £427, 18s, 3d; bill for rigging and sundries, £59, 11s, 2d; boat and sundries, £58, 17s, 5d; blocks, iron, &c., £3, 19s, 3d; maintopsail, &c., £30, 0s, 0d; total, £1380, 6s, 1d.*

This vessel was sold to Samuel Follansbee and son, Murray's son-in-law and grandson. The father married Betsey Murray. The Minerva was launched in 1799. One-half of her, 67 tons, was sold to Samuel Follansbee for £301, 10s, 0d. This was at the rate of \$15.00 per ton—about the price of red oak timber in 1850. Twenty day's wharfage of the Minerva amounted to £1, 10s, 0d. He began to build the ship in 1807. Samuel Weston was "Master workman."

Colonel Robert Murray subsequent to 1836, built the brig Fitz Owen, the Rebecca, Nancy Jane, ship Avalanche, Damaseus, schooner Tiberias, Beronda and Isabella Bernaum. When the Fitz Owen was built, the Temperance Reformation had commenced, and Colonel Murray had espoused the cause; and it was said† that "the Fitz Owen was the first vessel ever built in Newcastle that had her beams put in without the use of rum." It had been a custom whenever the beams were laid to always have "a drink."

Vessels have been built at the landing near Captain Thomas Leunox. Samuel Averill began to build in 1806, a little to the south of his barn, on land once owned by the Murrays. The last one he built was the Orleans, in 1837, and which was commanded by Captain Seth Curtis. She went to sea in the Gulf of Mexico in 1833, and never

*Murray's book.

†Benjamin W. Plummer.

was heard from. The first vessel that Mr. Averill built, was the *Comfort*, which was sold in a foreign port by the captain, who pocketed the money and ran off with it. Averill also built the *Thomas Nelson* and several other vessels. The *Orleans* was built at the Landing on Dyer's river.

Thomas Fairservice built two vessels at the Bridge. Carney and Howard in 1825 built schooner *Chariot*; and in 1827 they built the brig *Sabbatis*. Peters also built there.

Jotham Donnell commenced to build in 1816; and in company with Oakes Rundlett he constructed 14 vessels, ranging from 105 to 140 tons. The first he built was the *Dart* of 120 tons in 1816; the next was the *Columbus*, 140 tons; then there were four others, among which was the *Cofinethian* which was in active service in 1867; then the *Orient*, *Morning Star*, a beautiful vessel, and the *Caspian*, 115 tons. This was the last of his building.

He used to pay 30 cents a piece for buttocks; floor timbers 67 cents a piece; naval timbers 40 cents, and top timbers, white oak, 25 cents a piece. He built his vessels in the winter and used to launch them about May. His men he hired for 50 cents per day, boarding them; and 7s, 6d per day would be considered high wages.

James Averill built several vessels about the year 1830; and John Averill, prior to this, built the ship *Africa*, purchased by Joseph Wood of Wiscasset, one of the four, *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, which he owned, but sold afterwards to the Johnsons, and was in December, 1824, sunk at sea, one day out from Wiscasset, by coming in contact with a brig belonging to Bath. The other three ships, *Europe*, *Asia* and *America*, had been destroyed some time before this. James Averill built the brig *Union*, commanded by Captain Lincoln of Wiscasset.

Henry Cargill in 1821 built the schooner *Illuminator*, of 112 tons, which in 1867 was coasting between Waldoboro

and Boston, being then 46 years old. Also the Brig Betsey, "about 1823," of 200 tons burden, owned by the late Hon. Abiel Wood of Wiscasset, and commanded for a long time by Captain Thomas Cunningham of Edgecomb. On her last voyage to Havana, she was commanded by Captain Ellis Hilton of Wiscasset, but going out, was wrecked upon one of the Bahama Islands. The captain and crew escaped to the shore; but being caught by pirates who had taken up their quarters there, and who were abundant in those days, they took them and murdered them all except one man, who adroitly managed to make his escape and relate the circumstances to the interested and startled public. This aroused the government and they fitted out a fleet of small vessels well armed, which went to the West Indies with a determined purpose to put an end to piracy, and it was accordingly done.

Mr. Cargill also built the brig Hector of 200 tons burden, commanded by Captain Joseph Gove of Edgecomb, which was cast away in a hurricane in the West Indies. The crew escaped, but Captain Gove was taken sick and died on the Island and never returned home.

Schooner Prospect was also built by him in 1825 or 6 and was commanded by Captain David Pinkam of Newcastle. For a long period she followed the coasting trade, from the Sheepscot river to Boston.

Joseph Leighton of Alna in 1834 built sloop Edward, 37½ tons; in 1839 brig Dirigo, 170 tons; in 1848 schooner Lamartine, 60 tons. In 1845 Charles Leighton built schooner Napoleon, 74 tons; 1846, bark Emma, 206 tons, commanded by Captain James Cook andelost; also ship Ascutna, 440 tons, purchased by Dr. Moses Call. In 1854 J. D. Clifford built the Rainbow, 210 tons; and in 1863, he, Moses Chase and others, built the bark Emma. Others have also been engaged in this business here.

There was built at the Dock by General Weymouth and

others, two schooners of 130 and 140 tons. Enoch Dole built the Brig Sophronia Dole. Enos Averill and Miles Averill have been engaged in this business. A considerable number of vessels have been built at this place.

The first steamboat called "Morgan's Rattler," that floated upon the Sheepscot waters, was built in 1820 above the Bridge on Sheepscot river. She was small and moved at a slow rate of speed. I remember her well.

On the eastern branch of the Sheepscot river at the point South of the old Nickel's house, vessels have been built; and up the stream near the tan yard, different individuals have created and put several valuable vessels into the water.

COMMUNICATED BY HON. E. W. FARLEY.

"George Barstow came to Newcastle from Hanover, Massachusetts in 1740, and resided on the farm, where Alden White now lives. He built vessels at the landing, on the old Bryant farm, now owned in part by William Henry Robinson.

"Colonel George Barstow, son of the preceding, was born in 1755. He commenced shipbuilding soon after the Revolutionary war, and followed it down to the time of his death, March 17, 1808.

"Colonel Barstow resided on the farm next North of the Farley place and established a shipyard at his shore on the Damariscotta, where William Hitchcock & Company now have one. Colonel Barstow employed a large number of workmen and carried on vessel building extensively. He built quite a number for Salem merchants which had a good reputation.

"Colonel Barstow's sons George and Benjamin were also shipbuilders. They removed into the town of Nobleboro' in 1798, where they prosecuted the business.

"Nathaniel Bryant came to Newcastle, from the South shore, prior to the Revolution, and resided on what is

known as the old Bryant farm, of about 100 acres, next South of that of Major John Farley's. He died July 9, 1772, at the age of 33.

"He was a ship carpenter, and is understood to have occasionally built vessels. He probably built the whole or a part of the wharf, the remains of which are yet to be seen, on the farm he occupied.

"On the same place there was formerly a large dwelling house, which stood near W. H. Robinson's barn. Also a store house, some eight rods distant, and a barn near the location of the dwelling house of E. Chaney. Those buildings which have long since disappeared, were probably erected by Mr. Bryant.

"His son Nathaniel Bryant, who became a noted business man in Newcastle and in Nobleboro', where he removed in 1803, built vessels at the yard on his father's place and afterwards at Damariscotta Mills.

"Kavanagh & Cattril probably built on the Newcastle side of the Damariscotta river, twenty-five vessels, while they were doing business.

"Abner Stetson, father of Abner Stetson of Damariscotta, came from the South Shore. He carried on ship-building in Newcastle quite extensively; building generally at a yard in the Cove, near the house of Asa Hutchins. Mr. Stetson afterwards removed to the town of Nobleboro', now a part of the town of Damariscotta, where he followed the same business.

"About the year 1795, one Brown, a merchant of Wiscasset, had a ship called the 'Grand Turk,' built on the Glidden farm, near the upper falls. She went on her first voyage to the East Indies, and on her return, was lost in the ice near Portland, where she was bound.

"Joseph Glidden, father of Captain Samuel Glidden and of the late Colonel John Glidden, built a ship of 300 tons for Treadwell of Salem in 1806, at the yard on his place. He built several other vessels, among them a brig and two schooners."

Oliver Gridley traded near Damariscotta Bridge, and resided in the house where Mr. Albert Glidden now lives. He built a ship in the yard where Colonel John Glidden afterwards carried on shipbuilding. It is believed that Gridley built other vessels at the same yard.

Others have been engaged in this business, and on the Eastern side of the river for a number of years, quite a number of ships and vessels of a large size, have been put into the water. With a change of times this business has declined in this vicinity, and there is now but a small prospect of its ever being revived again. In Nobleboro', at the Mills, vessels have formerly been built, but there is nothing doing there in this line at the present time.

BRICK-MAKING.

This has been an important branch of business in this town from its earliest settlement to the present time. The earliest settlers needed bricks, and they had every facility for making them; and relics which we find at this day, show that they had them in abundance. The business has been pursued both on the banks of the Damariscotta, and the Sheepscot in all its branches. Many of the bricks manufactured have been used in the town and vicinity; and large quantities have been conveyed to Boston and elsewhere, and a ready sale has always been obtained for them. The materials for making them are unsurpassed by any town in the vicinity, and many have ever been engaged in this enterprise. The growing scarcity of wood, however, has of late caused a decline in this business, as lumber has in shipbuilding, and also of milling.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

TOWN OFFICERS, ETC.

POSTMASTERS' EAST SIDE OF TOWN.

IN 1836 the General Post office Building at Washington was destroyed by fire ; and the Records prior to 1808. were consumed ; so that no date could be found of the establishment of the Post Route Eastward from Wiscasset.

The following however is reliable :

1. Major John Farley. Office kept at his house ; same now occupied by William Turnbull.
2. John Glidden, father of Captain William T. Glidden of Boston. Appointed April 1, 1808, by Mr. Jefferson. Held office at his death, December 8, 1829, in his residence a little to the South of the present Lincoln Academy. The house was lately occupied by Charles Gove, and was destroyed by fire about 1860.
3. Colonel John Glidden, appointed in 1830, during the first Administration of General Jackson.*
4. Daniel Flye, appointed July 22, 1841.
5. Thomas Rowe, appointed December 3, 1845.
6. William R. Webb, appointed April 4, 1849.
7. Joseph Brown, appointed November 23, 1853.
8. Charles F. Willard, appointed October 1, 1877.
9. Joseph Emerson, appointed June 1, 1880.

POSTMASTERS AT SHEEPSKOT BRIDGE.

1. Benjamin Carney appointed December 29, 1820.
2. William Carney appointed December 17, 1823.

* Since the appointment of Colonel Glidden, the Post Office has always been kept at Damariscotta Bridge.

3. Cyrus Rundlett appointed March 20, 1826.
Office discontinued September 14, 1826.
4. Reestablished and Edward S. Hovey appointed
November 27, 1826.
5. Joseph Curtis appointed January 14, 1828.
6. Daniel Carney appointed April 14, 1830.
7. Franklin L. Carney appointed April 9, 1849.
8. Jotham D. Clifford appointed January 9, 1850.
9. Franklin L. Carney appointed June 16, 1853.

POSTMASTERS AT NORTH NEWCASTLE.

Office established in 1857.

1. Wilmot W. Woodbridge appointed August 10, 1857.
2. Elbridge G. Baker appointed August, 1867.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS.

Y'RS.	MODERATOR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.
1753			
1754	Wm. McLelland.	John McNear.	
1755	"	"	James Cargill.
1756	"	"	"
1757	"	"	Alexander Nickels.
1758	"	Wm. McLelland.	David Given.
1759	Benj. Woodbridge.	"	Samuel Kennedy.
1760	"	"	Samuel Nickels.
1761	"	"	"
1762	"	"	"
1763	"	John McNear.	"
1764	"	"	"
1765	"	"	"
1766	"	Samuel Nickels.	"
1767	"	"	"
1	"	"	"
1769	"	"	"
1770	Alex. Campbell.	"	"
1771	Spencer Bennet.	"	"
1772	Richard Bowers.	"	"
1773	Benj. Woodbridge.	"	"
1774	David Hopkins.	"	"
1775	"	"	"

1776	Benj. Woodbridge.	Samuel Nickels.	Samuel Nickels.
1777	James Cargill.	Benj. Woodbridge, Jr.	John Farley.
1778	Benj. Woodbridge.	Samuel Nickels.	"
1779	James Cargill.	"	"
1780	Benj. Woodbridge.	"	"
1781	James Cargill.	"	"
1782	Benj. Woodbridge.	"	"
1783	James Cargill.	"	"
1784	"	"	"
1785	"	"	"
1786	"	"	"
1787	"	"	"
1788	"	"	"
1789	"	"	"
1790	Orchard Cook.	"	"
1791	James Cargill.	"	"
1792	David Murray.	"	"
1793	Benj. Woodbridge, Jr.	"	"
1794	"	"	"
1795	James Cargill.	"	"
1796	"	"	"
1797	David Murray.	"	"
1798	"	"	"
1799	"	"	"
1800	"	"	"
1801	Nathaniel Bryant.	"	"
1802]	"	"	"
1803	Daniel Waters.	Thos. Cunningham.	"
1804	David Murray.	"	"
1805	"	"	"
1806	"	"	"
1807	"	"	"
1808	"	"	Chas. Nickels.
1809	Robert Robinson.	"	Benj. Woodbridge
1810	"	"	Chas. Nickels.
1811	Daniel Waters.	"	"
1812	Robert Robinson.	"	"
1813	Daniel Waters.	"	"
1814	"	"	"
1815	Robert Robinson.	"	"
1816	"	"	"
1817	Daniel Waters.	"	"

1818	Ebenezer Farley.	Thos. Cunningham.	Chas. Nickels.
1819	Daniel Waters.	"	"
1820	"	"	"
1821	"	"	"
1822	Eben'r D. Robinson.	"	"
1823	"	"	Ebenezer Farley.
1824	"	John Glidden.	"
1825	"	"	"
1826	Eben'r D. Robinson.	"	"
1827	"	"	"
1828	"	"	"
1829	"	"	"
1830	Robert Murray.	Solomon Hutchings.	"
1831	Edward Kavanagh.	"	"
1832	John Holmes.	"	"
1833	Edward Kavanagh.	"	"
1834	Robert Murray.	"	"
1835	Edward Kavanagh.	"	"
1836	Robert Murray.	"	"
1837	"	"	"
1838	John Hanley.	"	"
1839	Robert Murray.	"	"
1840	"	"	Joseph Cargill.
1841	"	Lewis Webb.	"
1842	Edward Kavanagh.	"	"
1843	Eben'r D. Robinson.	"	"
1844	E. W. Farley.	"	"
1845	Robert Murray.	"	"
1846	Eben'r D. Robinson.	Joseph Curtis.	"
1847	"	"	Lewis Kennedy.
1848	Robert Murray.	"	Joseph Cargill.
1849	Eben'r D. Robinson.	"	"
1850	"	"	"
1851	"	"	"
1852	Chas. H. Merrill,	"	"
1853	"	"	John Holmes.
1854	"	"	E. D. Robinson.
1855	Eben'r D. Robinson.	"	"
1856	William Ames.	Rob't R. Perkins.	Joseph Cargill.
1857	"	"	"
1858	"	"	"
1859	Hiram Chapman.	"	"

1860	Hiram Chapman.	M. L. M. Hussey.	Joseph Cargill.
1861	William Ames.	"	"
1862	Hiram Chapman.	"	"
1863	Chas. Pinkham.	J. S. Perkins.	Joseph Cargill.
1864	"	"	"
1865	John H. Convers.	"	E. M. Shaw.
1866	Chas. Pinkham.	"	E. W. Farley.
1867	"	"	"
1868	"	"	Royal Wright.
1869	E. W. Farley.	David S. Glidden.	"
1870	J. H. Convers.	Albert Glidden	"
1871	Chas. Pinkham.	"	"
1872	Frank L. Carney.	"	"
1873	J. H. Convers.	"	"
1874	"	"	"
1875	"	"	"
1876	Chas. Pinkham.	"	"
1877	John H. Convers.	"	"
1878	David S. Glidden.	"	"
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	Charles F. Willard.	"
1881	"	Albert Glidden.	"

SELECTMEN.

1753			
1754			
1755	Kenelm Winslow.	Samuel Kennedy.	Wm. McLelland.
1756	Sam'l Perkins.	James Clark.	"
1757	Wm. Blackston.	"	"
1758	"	"	"
1759	B. Woodbridge.	John Hussey.	"
1760	"	David Given.	Elisha Clark.
1761	"	"	"
1762	"	"	"
1763	Jno. Laiten.	Sam'l Kennedy.	Joseph Jones.
1764	"	"	Henry Little.
1765	B. Woodbridge.	John Cunningham.	Joseph Jones.
1766	"	David Hopkins.	Alex. Campbell
1767	"	"	"
1768	"	"	"
1769	"	"	"

1770	B. Woodbridge.	David Hopkins.	John Ward.
1771	Sam'l Nickels.	"	"
1772	"	"	"
1773	B. Woodbridge.	Sam'l Waters.	"
1774	"	Sam'l Nickels.	Sam'l Colley.
1775	Robert Hodge.	Sam'l Waters.	Jonathan Jones.
1776	David Hopkins.	"	James Little.
1777	"	"	"
1778	B. Woodbridge.	Archb'd Robinson.	James Carr.
1779	Sam'l Nickels.	Moses Laiten.	Henry Little.
1780	"	Benj. Woodbridge, Jr.	James Little.
1781	"	"	John Robinson.
1782	S. Kennedy, Jr.	"	James Little.
1783	"	"	"
1784	"	"	"
1785	Sam'l Waters.	"	"
1786	Sam'l Kennedy.	Thos. Cunningham.	John Catland.
1787	Sam'l Waters.	"	James Little.
1788	"	Ezekiel Laiten.	Ebenezer Clark.
1789	Sam'l Kennedy.	"	James Little.
1790	"	"	"
1791	"	Orchard Cook.	"
1792	"	B. Woodbridge, Jr.	"
1793	"	"	"
1794	David Murray.	"	Nath'iel Bryant.
1795	James Little.	Sam'l Kennedy.	T. Cunningham.
1796	"	"	"
1797	Daniel Waters	Benj. Woodbridge.	"
1798	"	"	"
1799	James Little.	Sam'l Kennedy.	"
1800	"	"	"
1801	"	"	"
1802	Joseph Farley.	Daniel Waters.	"
1803	David Dodge.	"	"
1804	"	David Murray.	Benj. Lincoln.
1805	"	"	"
1806	"	"	"
1807	"	"	"

1808	David Dodge.	Rob't Robinson.	T. Cunningham.
1809	J. Glidden, Jr.	David Murray.	Sam'l Kennedy.
1810	Jos. Glidden, Jr.	"	"
1811	Daniel Waters.	Sam'l Laiten.	Luther Webb.
1812	"	"	"
1813	"	"	"
1814	T. Cunningham.	Stephen Coffin.	Chas. Nickels.
1815	"	"	"
1816	"	Eben'r Farley.	"
1817	"	Eben'r D. Robinson.	David Dodge.
1818	"	"	"
1819	Rob't Murray.	"	"
1820	"	"	"
1821	"	"	John Glidden, Jr.
1822	"	"	"
1823	"	"	"
1824	Oakes Rundlett.	"	Ed. Kavanagh.
1825	"	"	"
1826	"	"	"
1827	"	"	"
1828	"	"	John Hussey.
1829	"	"	"
1830	Rob't Murray.	"	"
1831	"	"	Eben'r Webb.
1832	"	John Hussey.	"
1833	"	"	"
1834	H. Woodbridge.	"	"
1835	"	Jos. Cargill.	Joseph Glidden.
1836	"	"	"
1837	"	"	"
1838	"	"	"
1839	Rob't Murray.	John Hussey.	Jas. Robinson.
1840	"	"	"
1841	"	Algernon S. Austin.	"
1842	Hodge Woodbridge.	"	"
1843	"	"	"
1844	Thos. Lennox.	Elias Bailey.	E. D. Robinson.
1845	B. W. Plummer.	"	Eben'r Webb.

1846	W. Follansbee.	Asa Hutchins.	E. D. Robinson.
1847	Rob't Murray.	Elias Bailey.	Chas. Nickels.
1848	"	"	"
1849	A. S. Austin.	Elbridge Chase.	Joshua Lincoln.
1850	"	Lewis Kennedy.	Chas. Pinkham.
1851	Thomas Boyd.	"	"
1852	"	Jotham D. Clifford.	"
1853	D. S. Glidden.	"	Chas. Pinkham.
1854	"	Robert Murray.	"
1855	"	Joseph Curtis.	"
1856	Thos. Boyd.	"	E. D. Robinson.
1857	Edwin Flye.	"	Chas. Pinkham.
1858	"	Frank L. Carney.	David Boyd.
1859	John T. Acorn.	"	"
1860	Joseph Stetson.	"	Joseph Emerson.
1861	"	Amos Flye.	Chas. Pinkham.
1862	"	"	"
1863	"	Lewis Kennedy.	"
1864	"	"	"
1865	Richard Bailey.	"	"
1866	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"
1869	"	"	"
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	Charles Pinkham.	Jacob Nelson.
1872	"	David Boyd.	"
1873	"	"	"
1874	"	"	"
1875	Isaac Guther.	"	"
1876	"	"	E. G. Baker.
1877	"	"	"
1878	Ephraim Taylor.	Isaac Dodge.	John Fuller.
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	"	David S. Preble.
1881	Eben Haggett.	"	"

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

22d Congress, 1831, Edward Kavanagh.

23d Congress, 1833, Edward Kavanagh.

33d Congress, 1853, E. W. Farley.

44th Congress, 1872, Edwin Flye.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1768 William Nickels.*	1807 David Murray.
1775 Benjamin Woodbridge.†	1808 None.
1784 John Farley.	1809 John Farley.
1785 “	1810 “
1786 “	1811 “
1787 “	1812 Daniel Waters.
1787 David Murray.‡	1813 Charles Nickels.
1788 James Cargill.	1814 None.
1789 “	1815 “
1790 None.	1816 Charles Nickels.
1791 “	1817 “
1792 John Farley.	1818 Kiah Bailey.
1793 “	1819 None.
1794 None.	1820 Ebenezer D. Robinson.
1795 “	1821 “
1796 “	1822 Robert Murray.
1797 “	1824 John Glidden, Jr.
1798 “	1826 Edward Kavanah.
1799 “	1828 Ebenezer D. Robinson.
1800 John Farley.	1830 Lot Myrick.
1801 “	1832 Ebenezer D. Robinson.
1802 “	1834 “
1803 “	1836 Ebenezer Farley.
1804 “	1838 William Ames.
1805 David Murray.	1840 Benjamin W. Plummer.
1806 “	1842 Algernon S. Austin.

* General Convention at Boston

† Provincial Congress at Watertown.

‡ State Convention at Boston.

1843 Algernon S. Austin.	1863 Benjamin W. Donnell.
1845 E. Wilder Farley.	1865 Joseph Stetson.
1847 William Follansbee.	1868 Edward H. Glidden.
1849 Joseph Curtis.	1870 David Boyd.
1851 E. Wilder Farley.	1871 Dennis Mahoney.
1852 " "	1872 Albert B. Erskine.
1853 Thomas Lennox.	1874 Richard Bailey.
1855 Algernon S. Austin.	1876 Elbridge G. Baker.
1856 Joseph Cargill.	1879 Austin Hall.
1858 Edwin Flye.	1881 Moses Chase.
1860 Charles Pinkham.	

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1821 Kiah Bailey.	Adoniram Judson.	Ralph Harley.
1822 " "	John Hussey.	" "
1823 " "	Edward Kavanagh.	" "
1824 No Record.		
1825 John Hussey.	Edward Kavanagh.	Ralph Harley.
1826 " "	" "	" "
1827 " "	" "	" "
1828 " "	" "	" "
1829 " "	" "	" "
1830 Jotham Sewall, Jr.	Augustus F. Lash.	" "
1831 " "	" "	Joseph Curtis.
1832 Willard Glover.	Chas. Blanchard.	Lot Myrick.
1833 Jotham Sewall, Jr.	William Glover.	Ralph Harley.
1834 " "	Charles Blanchard.	John Young.
1835 " "	" "	Ralph Harley.
1836 Ezra B. French.	Edwin Warren.	" "
1837 Jotham Sewall, Jr.	Augustus F. Lash.	" "
1838 " "	Josiah Higgins.	John Hussey.
1839 Elkanah Scammon.	Jotham Sewall, Jr.	" "
1840 Robert Murray.	James Robinson.	" "
1841 " "	" "	A. S. Austin.
1842 Augustus F. Lash.	Edwin Seabury.	Charles C. Cone.
1843 William Day.	" "	" "
1844 Alpha Morton.	" "	Warren Ludwig.
1846 Ralph Harley.	" "	John Hussey.

1846	D. Q. Cushman.	Edwin Seabury.	Nathan Webb.
1847	"	Sullivan Bray.	Edwin Seabury.
1848	"	John T. Acorn.	John Hussey.
1849	"	Edward Brackett.	Joseph Curtis.
1850	"	Wheelock Craig.	S. A. Kingsbury.
1851	"	Seth H. Beal.	Joseph Curtis.

SUPERVISOR.

1852	David Q. Cushman.	1858	Joseph Curtis.
1853	"	1859	Samuel W. Clark.
1854	"	1860	E. B. Palmer.
1855	Joseph J. Taylor.	1861	Samuel Kennedy.
1856	"	1862	David S. Glidden.
1857	Elbridge C. Carpenter.		

COMMITTEE.

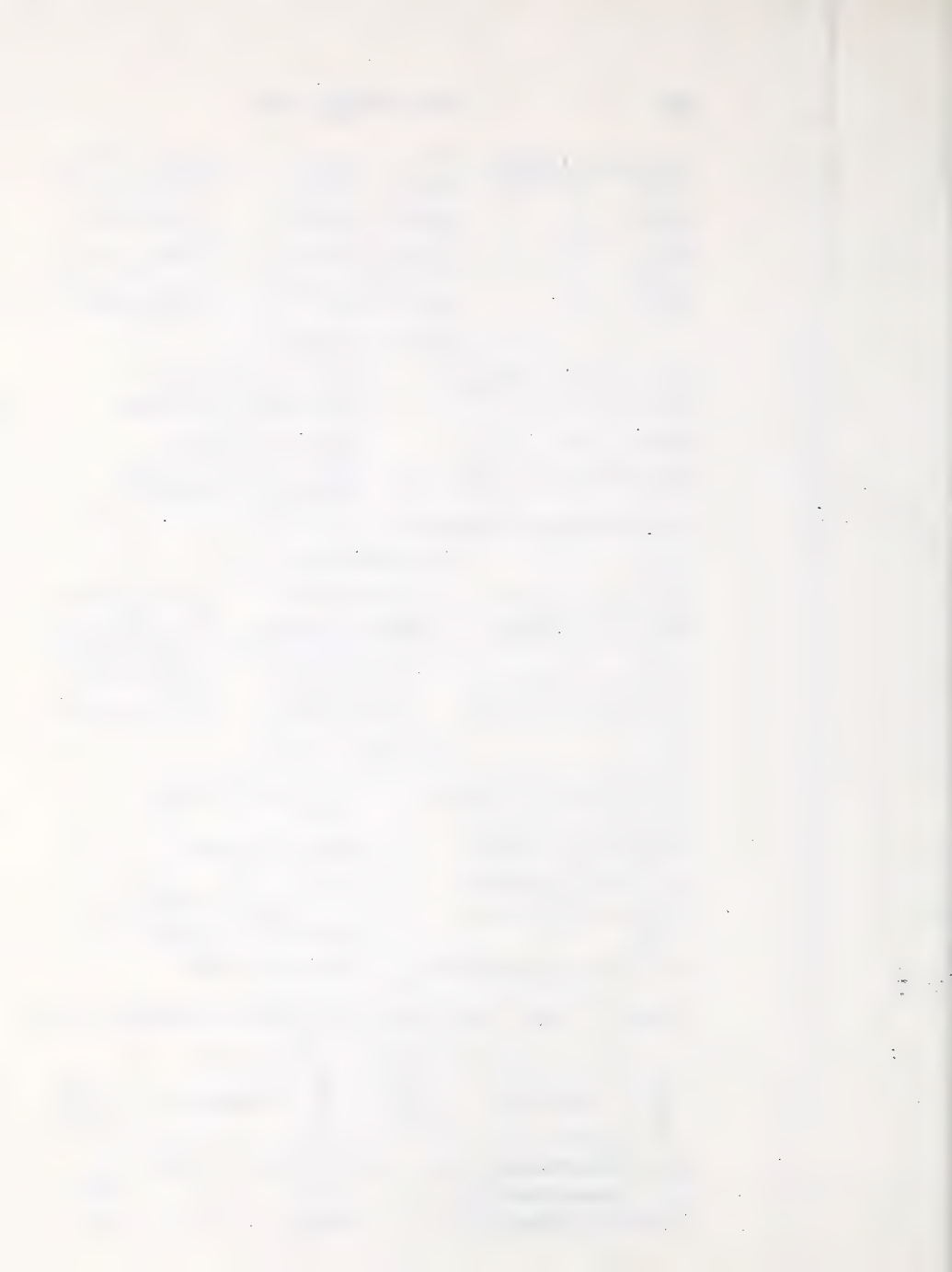
1863	Alonzo Foster.	E. H. Glidden.	E. S. Lennox.
1864	E. H. Glidden.	Edwin S. Lennox.	H. C. Robinson.
1865	"	H. C. Robinson.	Frank Pinkham.
1866	H. C. Robinson.	Frank Pinkham.	E. H. Glidden.
1867	Frank Pinkham.	E. H. Glidden.	H. C. Robinson.

SUPERVISOR.

1868	Henry C. Robinson.	1875	Warren Ames.
1869	J. C. Balfinch.	876	"
1870	D. S. Glidden.	1877	W. L. Hall.
1871	A. W. Glidden.	1878	"
1872	A. W. Glidden.	1879	Henry C. Robinson.
873	"	1880	J. W. Acorn.
1874	Henry C. Robinson.	1881	H. L. Hall.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR IN NEWCASTLE FROM
1780 TO 1808.

YEARS.	GOVERNOR.	VOTES.	PARTY.	YEARS.	GOVERNOR.	VOTES.	PARTY.
1780	John Hancock,	21	el.	1782	John Hancock.	39	
"	James Bowdoin,	2		1783	"	20	
1781	John Hancock,	8		1784	"	12	



1785	No record.		1799	Increase Sumner,	15 F. el.
1786	John Hancock,	6	"	William Heath,	46 R.
"	James Bowdoin,	3	1800	Caleb Strong,	11 F. el.
1787	John Hancock,	7	1800	Elbridge Gerry,	29 R.
"	Nath'l Gorham,	13	"	Moses Gill,	6
"	James Bowdoin,	2	1801	Caleb Strong,	16 F. el.
1788	John Hancock,	21 el.	"	Elbridge Gerry,	33 R.
"	Elbridge Gerry,	50 R.	"	Edward Robbins,	1
"	James Warren,	1	1802	Caleb Strong,	58 F. el.
1789	John Hancock,	43 el.	"	Elbridge Gerry,	23 R.
1790	"	44	"	1803 Caleb Strong,	52 F. el.
1791	"	55	"	Elbridge Gerry,	8 R.
1792	"	44	"	1804 Caleb Strong,	47 F. el.
1793	"	51	"	James Sullivan,	33 R.
"	Samuel Adams,	1	1805	Caleb Strong,	53 F. el.
1794	"	34 R. el.	"	James Sullivan,	59 R.
"	James Sullivan,	4 R.	1806	Caleb Strong,	57 F. el.
1795	Samuel Adams,	34 R. el.	"	James Sullivan,	56 R.
1796	"	53 R. el.	"	Elbridge Gerry,	1 R.
1797	James Sullivan,	39 R.	1807	Caleb Strong,	57 F.
"	Increase Sumner,	4 F. el.	"	James Sullivan,	82 R. el.
1798	"	21 F. el.	"	Levi Lincoln,	1 R.
"	James Sullivan,	23 R.			

Explanations, el. elected, R. Republican, F. Federal.

LICENSED INNOLDERS AND LICENSED RETAILERS TO SELL TEA AND COFFEE

From 1761 to 1784, Bonds £20 with two sureties, and County Tax.

	INNOLDERS.	RETAILERS.	COUNTY TAX.
1761	John Cunningham.	John Cunningham.	£10, 12s.
"	Joseph Jones.	James Brown.	
		Joseph Jones.	
1762	Joseph Jones.	Henry Hodge.	£14.
"	John Cunningham.	Arthur Noble.	
"	James Brown.	John Cunningham.	
		Benj. Woodbridge.	
		Alex. Campbell.	
		James Brown.	

1763	Arthur Noble.	Arthur Noble.	£14.
"	James Campbell.	Benj. Woodbridge.	
1763	John Cunningham.	James Campbell.	
"	Henry Hodge.	David Given.	
"	Henry Little.	Nathaniel Bryant.	
"	Alex. Campbell.	George Barstow.	
1766	George Barstow.	Thomas Birch.	
"		Richard Bowers.	
1767	Nath'l Bryant.	Benjamin Jones.	
1769	Thomas Flynn.		£30, 15s.
1770	Benj. Jones.	Samuel Kelley.	
1771	David Haynes.	Robert Hodge.	£31, 12s.
1773	Prince Barker.	Henry Hodge.	£25, 5s.
	Rob't Hodge.	Samuel Nickels.	
		Samuel Kelley.	
1774	Robert Hodge.		
	William Kennedy.	William Kennedy.	
1776	Thomas Flint.		
1777	Jane Brown.		
1778	Martha Brown.		£12.
	Joseph Glidden.		
1779	Samuel Nickels.		
1782	Hannah Barker.		£29, 12s.
	John Bradstreet.		
1783	Alex. Rogers.		
1784	Job Day.	Ephraim Taylor.	
		John Turnbull.	
		John Rice.	
		Eben'r Clarke.	

SUBSEQUENT INNHOLDERS—1784—1808.

Jonathan Ames, True & Crowell, George French, William Sawyer, Orchard Cook, Enos Clapp, Patrick Linnen, Enoch Dale, Daniel Jones, Seth Curtis, William Waters, Daniel Waters, Josiah Myrick, Samuel Cunningham, John Rundlett, James Erskine, James Carney, Jane Nickels, Benjamin Lincoln.

RETAILERS 1784—1808.

True & Crowell, John Cunningham, Samuel Gatchell, Willim Sawyer, Edward Creamer, Thomas Wickham, Briggs Turner, Hannah Barker, William Nutt, Ezekiel Averill, William Bond, David Kennedy, Jonathan Jones, Jr., David Dodge, Benjamin Carr, William Waters, Jacob Hilton, William McAllister. John Erskine, Eben'r Hall, Daniel Waters, Robert Murray, Kavanagh & Cottrill, John Turnbull, Job Day, James Sinclair, Alex. Little, David Turner, Robert Robinson, James Follansbee, Thomas Bearce, Moses Carlton, David Murray, John Jones, Andrew Peters, Benjamin Lincoln, Eben'r Perkins, Cornelius Turner, Jonathan Jones, Jr., Samuel Laiten.

COUNTY TAX.

1789 £27, 6s. 10d. 1790, £32, 3s. 9d. 1793 £39, 15s. 4d. 1795 £39, 17s. 3d. 1797 £72, 3s. 9d. 1798 £125, 6s. 1799 £112, 13s. 1800 £140, 4s. 6d. 1801 £348 5s. 6d. 1802 £161, 2s. 1d. 1803 £138, 3s. 4d. 1804, £242, 13s. 1805 £115, 6s. 3d. 1806 £166, 2s. 4d.

These names and figures are highly suggestive of the increase of the inhabitants and the growing wealth of the country.

AMOUNT OF TAXES, PROCEEDS OF FISHERY,
PAUPER EXPENSES ETC. IN NEWCASTLE.

Years.	For Schools.	Road Tax.	Preach- ing.	Town Stock.	Years.	For Schools.	Road Tax.	Preach- ing.	Town Stock.
1754	£40	.....	1782	.....	£80	.....	.....
1755	28	.....	1783	.....	100	.....	£150
1757	40	£4	1784	.....	100	.....	40
1758	40	.....	1785	.....	100	.....	40
1760	30	1786	.....	100	.....	30
1761	30	.....	1787	.....	75	.....	30
1762	40	1788	.....	100	.....	.....
1763	50	1789	.....	100	.....	40
1764	30	1790	.....	100	.....	30
1765	£26-1-34	.....	.....	.....	1791	.....	100	.....	30
1766	70	1792	£30	100	.....	40
1767	£30	.....	70	1793	30	100	.....	130
1768	40	.....	.....	150	1794	30	100	.....	80
1769	150	1795	30	100	.....	150
1770	15 fold ten.	100	80	150	1796	£100	£400	.....	£500
1771	300	70	.....	60	1797	200	333.33	£200	400
1772	50	.....	80	1798	100	400	100	400
1773	60	.....	100	1799	333.33	800	100	400
1774	75	.....	40	1800	333.33	600	100	400
1775	60	.....	100	1801	500	600	100	300
1776	60	180	150	1802	500	600	100	500
1777	50	130	90	1803	500	600	100	700
1778	200	300	.....	1804	500	1000	100	200
1779	400	600	950	1805	500	1000	100	600
1780	1500	4800	1000	1806	300	1000	.....	1000
1781	3000	4800	200	1807	600	1000	.....	500

SOLDIERS IN THE LATE WAR.

Great care and pains have been taken to get a correct list of soldiers in the late war for publication in the Town History. For this purpose application was made to the Adjutant General's office at Augusta, but without avail. I then applied to the Town Clerk of Newcastle, but was told that no record of them was kept in that office. My only resource then was, to consult the Records which the Adju-

tant General had caused to be published ; but this required time, labor, particular attention and care. I have copied from these works all the names I have found to be credited to the town of Newcastle ; and if there be any mistakes it must be in the Adjutant General's Reports, and not in the list which I have gathered from them. Here is the list which I have made :

CAPTAINS.

Samuel W. Clark.	Stephen C. Whitehouse.
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LIEUTENANTS.

James C. Dow.	William F. Randlett.
Fred. E. Hussey.	Wilmot Whitehouse.

SERGEANTS.

Theodore Clark.	Samuel W. Place.
Freeman W. Hall,	Daniel D. Perkins.
Hiram Hatch.	Marcus M. L. Hussey.

CORPORALS.

Charles C. Brown.	Simon C. Moody.
Ephraim Clark.	Charles G. Nickols.
Charles H. Haggett.	William B. Perkins.
Geo. W. Houdlette.	Nathaniel B. Waters.
John S. Marsh.	

MUSICIANS.

Frederick Holman.	/	George Hutchings.
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WAGONERS.

Nathaniel Webb.	Albert S. Webb.
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PRIVATEES.

Joseph Averill.	Charles Burke.
James Atkins.	Solomon H. Cargill.
Stinson Averill.	Edwin W. Campbell.
Simon Bonney.	Charles K. Chapman.
Henry Brown.	Alonzo Chapman.
William Brown.	John W. Chapman.

Galen A. Chapman.
James Clark.
Theodore Clark.
Henry Clements.
Benj. A. Colby.
George W. Connell.
John P. Conner.
Benjamin A. Curtis.
Elijah Cunningham.
William Churchill.
Elbridge Cothran.
Ephraim Clark.
Frank A. Dodge.
Frank Dodge.
Jeremiah Duly.
John Duly.
Larkin H. Decker.
John McDermot.
Eben Dodge.
Charles H. Dow.
David Emerson.
Patrick Fawley.
Patrick Frowley.
Alphonso Frost.
John A. Glidden.
Nelson C. Glidden.
Richard Glidden.
George Goodwin.
Charles P. Gove.
Oscar C. Gove.
Willard W. Gove.
Almond Hall.
David L. Hall.
James W. Hall.
Moses W. Hatch.
Ira E. Hopkins.

Willard C. Hopkins.
Orlando Hatch.
Edward R. Hutchings.
Charles W. Johnston.
William Jones.
John Jones, 2d.
Charles E. Jones.
Ephraim L. Jones.
Julius A. Jones.
Enoch B. Jones.
Benjamin F. Jones.
John H. Jones.
Nathaniel C. Jordan.
Warren Keene.
John Kent.
Jesse S. Kinney.
Joseph G. Lash.
Samuel Leighton.
John Lewis.
Hoffman Lewis.
Joseph Libby.
Joseph Linscot.
Thomas Linscot.
James Lynch.
A. R. Leighton.
John F. Malcomb.
William A. Malcomb.
Simon L. Malcomb.
William R. Marsh.
Peter H. Mathews.
Frederick J. Marston.
Peter H. Mathews.
Edwin A. Merrill.
David Moody, Jr.
Charles E. Moore.
Chas. H. McNear.

George McNear.	Alden E. Sherman.
Alonzo McNear.	Samuel Sherman.
Alfred McNear.	James Shortwell.
John McDermot.	William Smith.
George D. Osgood.	William H. Stetson.
John A. Otis.	Eugene Sweeny.
Samuel W. Palmer.	William B. Taylor.
Charles E. Perkins.	Edwin C. Teague.
Gardiner W. Perkins.	William B. Tibbetts.
Thomas R. Perkins.	Elden Townsend.
George Perkins.	Joshua Trask.
Samuel W. Place.	Nathaniel B. Waters.
Edward B. Pool.	Isaac W. Waters.
Willard Reeves.	Wilmot Whitehouse.
William Rankin.	Albion Winslow.
Joseph Samuels.	William H. Wiseman.
Amasa P. Sherman.	

DECEASED SOLDIERS OF NEWCASTLE.

Stinson Averill.

William E. Averill. Died since the war.

H. L. Bray, Chaplain. Died and buried in Sheepsfoot.

Edwin Campbell. Died after leaving service.

B. F. Clarke. Died and buried near Fletcher's Chapel,
Virginia, February 1863.

Theodore Clark. Died and buried in Newcastle.

Larkin Decker. Died in Hospital.

Charles Dow. Died in Regimental Hospital, Virginia.

George S. Fowles.

Willard Gove. Killed at Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

John A. Glidden. Died at Baton Rouge, May 1863.

George A. Hall. Died in New Orleans, June 4, 1864.

Edward H. Gazelle. Shot three times and died at Fortress
Monroe, May 15, 1862.

Freeman W. Hall. Captured at Bull Run. Died.

Joseph Henry. Killed at Chantilly, Virginia.

Ira E. Hopkins. Died March 1865.

Williard C. Hopkins. Died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana,
June 1863.

Fred Hussey, Lieutenant. Mustered out in 1863 for illness
and died.

George Hutchings. Died from wounds at Fair Oaks, Va.

Samuel Jones. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

—— McKinney. Blown up on steamer.

William A. Malcomb. Died at Andersonville.

Simon L. Maleomb. Shot and died at Petersburg.

John L. Malcomb. Died since the war.

William S. Marsh. Died March 29, 1867.

Charles Nickels. Died November 17, 1864.

George D. Osgood. Killed at Bull Run, 1861.

John Otis.

William Perkins. Killed in battle.

Thomas Place. Died May 31, 1875.

Calvin Perkins. Died at City Point, Virginia.

Bartlett Poole. Died since the war.

William B. Tibbetts. Died of wounds received in battle.

Albert S. Webb. Died September 1876.

Stephen C. Whitehouse. Captain. Killed at Gettysburg.
July 1, 1863.

Ira Waltz. Killed.

Charles K. Chapman, died at Alexandria after battle of
Bull Run.

GENEALOGY.

PREFACE TO GENEALOGY.

Any one who has never been engaged in making up a Town Genealogy, cannot have a just idea of the vast amount of labor there is in doing it. Materials have to be collected from the families themselves; and the indefiniteness and want of thought that there is, on the part of many people, in a matter of this kind, makes the business embarrassing, perplexing and oftentimes unsatisfactory. Informants oftentimes hesitate—don't know—must ask some one else, who perhaps are no better informed than themselves—nor do they always agree among themselves. And the inquirer is obliged to feel his way carefully, and proceed with his work as best he can. And after that, the work must be made up with all the care, correctness and diligent patience that there is in preparing an Algebra or an Arithmetic for the public eye. Every date, every name and every child must be reported correctly; else the thousand eyes who are to look upon it, will see the error, if there be any, and be quick to proclaim it. And perhaps the mistake will be just where the informant, and not the transcriber, has been at fault.

That this work is perfect, is not pretended—that the utmost pains have been taken to make it so, need not be asserted. It is quite impossible to make such a work absolutely perfect. The most that can be hoped for, is approximation. And yet, what is here obtained, we think,

may be regarded as reliable, and will prove of immense advantage to those families who are here reported, as well as others.

I have here, in this Genealogy, over four hundred families; some to whom I have applied, have failed to furnish me with the information desired, and a *very few* individuals have requested that the facts of their Genealogy should not appear in my Book. The wishes of such people have been most scrupulously complied with. Some families I have failed to call upon, because time and strength have both failed me. I present my work to the public, asking for it a favorable consideration and a candid judgment: being well persuaded that no other man of this generation will go over this ground after me and publish a Genealogy of the town in opposition to mine.

ABBREVIATIONS.

N. Newcastle; S. Sheepscot; Pown. Pownalborough; Dam. Damariscotta; Nob. Nobleborough; Wal. Walpole; Br. Bristol; Brem. Bremen; Wald. Waldoboro'; Jeff. Jefferson; Whit. Whitefield; Al. Alna; Dres. Dresden; Wis. Wiscasset; Booth. Boothbay; Edg. Edgecomb; West. Westport; Wool. Woolwich; Bruns. Brunswick; Ban. Bangor; Thom. Thomaston; Gard. Gardiner; Port. Portland; Bos. Boston; S. Boston, South Boston; Cam. Cambridge; pt. port; West. Westport.

N. H. New Hampshire; Min. Minnesota; Ill. Illinois; Cal. California; Or. Oregon; I. Ireland.

b. born; m. married; d. died; c. came; ag. aged; yr. year; chil. child. children; ab. about; dau. daughter; grad. graduated; vols. volunteers; el. elected; r. resides; inf. infancy; w. wife; &c.

ADAMS.

John, sea captain ; b. in Booth. Feb. 16, 1804 ; m. Olive Pinkham, Nov. 23, 1826 ; c. to N. in 1833.

John's chil. 1, Warren b. Oct. 1, 1827 ; m. Ellen R. Shattuck, June 1863. 2 Jonathan, b. April 26, 1829. 3, Edwin, b. Sept. 1, 1831, d. Feb. 19, 1833. 4, Sarah Angelina, b. Sept. 8, 1833 ; m. Horatio Dodge, Oct. 9, 1851. 5, Edwin 2d, b. Dec. 10, 1835 ; d. Feb. 13, 1836. 6, Ason, b. July 17, 1837, d. July 20, 1837. 7, John Sewall, b. Aug. 19, 1838 ; member of 127th Regiment N. Y. vols. 8, David S. b. Oct. 15, 1841. 9, Olivia, b. Sept. 15, 1844. 10, Cynthia, b. Jan. 12, 1847.

AUSTIN.

Algernon S. b. in Nob. Feb. 11, 1811. Came to N. when 16 years of age to learn the blacksmith's trade. Afterwards bought the shop and carried on the business. Built the house he occupied in 1849. In 1846 commenced the ship building business. Built the bark Victory where the Congregational church now stands. From 1846 to 1854, built and sold ships to the amount of five hundred and ninety thousand five hundred dollars. 1840 was el. a selectman and assessor, which office he held five years. In 1841 was el. to represent the town in the Legislature. Was re-el. the next year and attended the extra session in 1843. In 1854 was again sent to the Legislature. 1853 was el. a director in the Maine Bank of Dam. Was the first President of the Newcastle Bank established in 1854. Left N. and moved to Westport, Conn. in 1859. Nov. 21, 1833 m. Salome Glidden of Nob. who died at Westport, Conn., March 14, 1863.

Algernon's chil. 1, Algernon Sidney, Jr. b. Feb. 25, 1835, m. Kate Watson of Loda, Ill. 1865. 2, Pauline, b. March 17, 1837 ; m. Capt. Horace N. Osgood of N. June 2, 1856. 3, Salome Glidden, b. July 20, 1839. 4, Sadie, b. Aug. 27, 1841 ; m. B. H. Cheney, M. D. of New Haven, Conn. March 10, 1863. 5, Alden Nelson, b. Aug. 12, 1844 ; m. Emily Dundup of Chicago, Ill. 1869. 6, Sanford Kingsbury, b. Aug. 22, 1847. Entered the University of Chicago at an early age and died in St. Joseph, Miss. Nov. 8, 1871.

Samuel, sea Capt. m. 1st Olive Jones, 2d Lavinia Clark of Nob.

Samuel's chil. Artell, Sea Capt. ; m. Hannah C. Leighton, June 3, 1847. George B. sea Capt. m. Alison Bentley

of Glasgow, Scotland; r. in Nob. Mary, d. ag. 8 yrs. Howard, b. Ap. 1823; lost by shipwreck on the Maryland shore, Mar. 4 1844. Marth A. b. July 13, 1824; m. Col. Joshua Lincoln. Joseph 1st. Clara, b. March 27. Joseph 2d d. ag. about 25.

Third Generation.—Capt. Artell's chil. Mary Wild, b. in Bermuda, June 17, 1851; d. off Cape Horn, June 22, 1852, sent home and buried in N. Mary Wild, 2d, b. Aug. 22, 1853; d. Aug. 28, 1855. Georgia Homans, b. May 26, 1855; d. Sept. 26, 1861. George Herbert, b. July 12, 1861. Florence Leighton, b. Feb. 10, 1864.

Addison, ~~See~~ Capt. b. in Nob. in Oct. 21, 1825; m. 1st, Mary Sproul Fosset of Br. July 24, 1848. Mary S. d. Oct. 11, 1849, m. 2d, Mary Louisa Teauge, Sept. 9, 1851; c. to N. in 1851.

Capt. Addison's chil. 1, Edward Walter, b. July 3, 1852. 2, Mary Francis, b. May 25, 1854. 3, Ellen Augusta, b. Dec. 26, 1856. 4, Clara Eda, b. June 2, 1859; d. at Calcutta, Ap. 8, 1862. 5, Addison Glidden, b. at sea, Lat. 51 deg. S. Long. 35 deg. 30 min. East. off Cape of Good Hope, July 4, 1862. 6, Albert Teague, b. Oct. 23, 1866. 7, Martha Louise, b. July 19, 1870, at sea, Lat. 42 deg. 57 min. North Long. 60 deg. 40 min. West. 8, Alden John, b. June 19, 1872. 9, Clara Edith, b. Mar. 8, 1877, d. Feb. 25, 1880. 10, Pauline, b. Mar. 2, 1880.

AVERILL.

Samuel, b. in Al. Dec. 29, 1775; m. Nancy Hodge of Al. Ap. 14, 1805; c. to N. Nov. 1805.

Samuel's chil. 1, Eliza Jane, b. June 24, 1805; m. Joseph Curtis Ap. 15, 1834. 2, Hartley, b. Aug. 18, 1807; lost at sea July 10, 1833. 3, Austin, b. Oct. 28, 1809; m. Martha Kennedy, Ap. 1, 1852.

Third Generation.—Austin's chil. 1, Samuel Austin, b. May 25, 1853; d. Sept. 3, 1855. 2, Samuel, b. Oct. 26, 1856. 3, Isabella Curtis, b. Ap. 16, 1858.

Samuel, b. in Al. c. to N. when a young man; m. Laura M. Chapman, June 28, 1855.

Samuel's chil. 1, Walter S. b. Nov. 28, 1856. 2, Sanford Kingsbury, b. Sept. 10, 1859; d. Feb. 25, 1865. 3, Lizzie Frances, b. Nov. 1861.

Willard, b. in Jeff. Aug. 24, 1818; m. Widow Rebecca Chapman, Feb. 25, 1848.

Willard's chil. 1, John Spinney, b. Sept. 13, 1849. 2, Sarah Elizabeth, b. Ap. 19, 1850. 3, Mary Isabell, b. Aug. 17, 1851. Miranda Carter, b. May 7, 1858.

BAILEY.

Elias, b. in Wool. Mar. 27, 1796; m. Beza Blinn of Wool. Feb. 1819. Beza, b. Mar. 1, 1798, r. at Wis; c. to N. Feb. 1833.

Elias' chil. Richard, b. Ap. 13, 1821 at Wis.; m. Rebecca G. Bailey of Belmont, Nov. 6, 1846. El. Deacon of Cong. Ch. Feb. 28, 1861. Gould, b. Jan. 29, 1823; m. Ellen Hilton, Feb. 16, 1854. Beza, b. Feb. 4, 1825; d. Oct. 20, 1853. Elias Jr., b. Mar. 13, 1827; d. Jan. 14, 1853. Joseph b. Sept. 23, 1828, Sea Capt. James. Sea Capt. George, b. Mar. 26, 1833. Abba, b. Mar. 4, 1835; m. Daniel Jones of Dam. Everett, b. Jan. 14, 1838; d. Ap. 28, 1860.

Third Generation.—Gould's chil. Ella, b. June, 6, 1855. Elias 2d, b. July 16, 1858.

BAKER.

Elbridge G. c. from Al. to N. in 1833; m. Susan Erskine Feb.—1834; d. Ap. 28, 1844.

Elbridge G's chil. 1, Elbridge G., b. Ap. 22, 1834; m. Mary Jane Choate of Whit. Jan. 4, 1860. 2, Susan, d. in inf.

BALLANTINE.

John, of Scotch descent; c. from Medford, Mass. to N. about 1733.

John's chil. Mary, m. William McLelland. Sarah, m. John Cunningham. Ballantine's widow m. — Hodge.

BARKER.

Capt. Barnabas, b. in Marshfield, Mass; c. to N. when young, and was brought up in the family of the late Joseph Sherman; m. Martha Jane Nickels, dau. of Robert Nickels, Dec. 24, 1822; d. Dec. 15, 1860. Martha Jane d. Sept. 8, 1855.

Barnabas' chil. Robert N., b. Ap. 4, 1828; d. Ap. — 1851 in Cal. Leonisa, b. Ap. 22, 1830; m. George Fowles of Edg. Augustus, b. Dec. 23, 1831; m. Mary A. House of Dam. Feb. 15, 1861. Huldah F., b. Mar. 29, 1834; d. by accident Dec. 15, 1837. Martha J., b. Ap. 12, 1836. Henrietta, b. Mar. 28, 1839; r. in Bos. Mary Nickels, b. Oct. 23, 1841; d. Oct. 6, 1855. Elon Galusha, b. Aug. 16, 1844. Was three years in the U. S. Navy.

Third Generation.—Augustus' chil. Walter Addison, b. Ap. 21, 1862.

Ezekiel Whitman, b. in Port. Mar. 27, 1812; m. Sarah Jane Small of Port. Nov. 1835; c. to N. in 1846.

Ezekiel W.'s chil. George Whitman Small, b. Aug. 18, 1836; d. Aug. 21, 1842. Horace Ormand, b. Sept. 24, 1838; d. Aug. 8, 1842. Frederick Ezekiel, b. June, 29, 1840; d. Sept. 5, 1842. Frederick Eugene, b. Aug. 27, 1842; Member of 2d Heavy Artillery Mass. Vols.

BARSTOW.

Of English origin; c. from West Riding of Yorkshire, where the name still occurs. Four brothers, George, Michael, John and William c. early to this country and settled in Cam. Watertown and Dedham. It is not known how or when Michael and John c. to America; but on the 29th of Sept. 1635, William, ag. 23, and George, ag. 21, embarked for N. E. in the "True-love." Capt. John Gibbs. William was in Dedham in 1635 and signed the petition for the incorporation of that town under the name of "Contentment." He was a Freeman in Scituate, in 1649, and the first settler of whom we have record, on the present territory of Hanover. He was m. to his wife Annie, after he c. to N. E.; maiden name unknown. Mr. B. was a noted man in his day—an extensive landholder—of high respectability, and a worthy and enterprising citizen; d. in H. 1668 leaving 8 children.

William's chil. Eldest William Jr., shipbuilder; d. 1711, ag. 59, leaving 7 children.

Third Generation.—William Jr.'s chil. Eldest, Benjamin, an extensive shipbuilder in Hanover; was m. 3 times; had 21 chil.

Fourth Generation.—Benjamin's chil. Eldest son George, by 2d wife was b. Jan. 11, 1731; m. Asenath Taylor, Jan. 19, 1750; r. for a time in Hanover as shipbuilder; c. to N. in 1765; purchased the old "Alex. Little farm;" built ships on the place

afterwards occupied by Mr. Benj. Robinson; d. about the yr. 1770, leaving 4 sons and 4 dau.

Fifth Generation.—George's chil. Eldest, "Col. George," b. 1753; m. Abigail Whitehouse, 1773; was Col. of Reg. in N. Immediately after Rev. War, commenced shipbuilding and continued in the business till his death; purchased farm owned by Dr. Winslow and still owned by heirs of his son Alex. near Hon. E. Wilder Farley; d. 1808 ag. 55, leaving 10 chil. 5 sons and 5 dau. Abigail his wife d. 1853, ag. 93. Col. B. was a man of great respectability, influence and worth.

Sixth Generation.—Col. George's chil. 1, Abigail, b. 1774; m. William Melcher in 1793; r. in N.; d. in 1865, ag. 91 yrs. Had 12 chil. all of whom d. young. 2, George, b. Sept. 7, 1775; m. Sarah Flint; r. in Nob.; d. 1869 ag. 85. 3, Benjamin, b. Dec. 26, 1777; m. Mar. Glidden in 1808; shipbuilder for a period of 50 yrs.; d. 1850, ag. 73, leaving 7 chil. His wife Mary d. 1846, ag. 57. 4, Martha, b. Mar. 2, 1781; m. Eben Flint; r. in Nob.; d. 1840 leaving 5 chil. "all moved to N. Y." 5, Catharine, b. June 22, 1783; m. Berj. French; r. and d. in Brunswick. 6, Rebecca, b. 1785; d. 1802, ag. 17 yrs. 7, Samuel, b. Mar. 6, 1787; Killed by falling of a tree in 1800. 8, Nathaniel, b. May 6, 1789; d. 1837. 9, Elijah, b. 1793. "Lost at sea; never heard from." 10, Alexander, b. May 5, 1795; m. 1st Elizabeth Daniels of N. Y.; m. 2d Mary Madigan; d. in Cal. 1852; Widow Mary d. 1860; 11, Asenath, b. June 21, 1797; m. Jos. Weeks of Jeff.; d. 1848, leaving 4 chil. 12, Betsey, b. Sept. 18, 1800; m. D. T. Weeks, 1826; r. in Dam; had 4 chil. 3 sons and 1 dau. 1, Capt. Alex. B. b. 1827; m. Myra W. Acorn of N. Y. June 21, 1866. 2, Daniel A. P. b. 1829; d. 1855. 3, Helen E. b. Mar. 21, 1837; m. Capt. John G. Barstow of N. 1861. 4, George H. b. Ap. 15, 1840; r. in Dam.

Seventh Generation.—Benjamin's chil. 1, George, Shipmaster; b. D. c. 1803; m. 1st, Sally Clapp; 2d, Abigail Hitchcock; 3d, Sally Borland. 2, Ene-line, b. 1810; r. in Ill. 3, Sarah Ann, b. 1814; m. Samuel Libby; had 2 sons; r. in Cal. His sons John and Joseph r. in Or. 4, John G. Shipmaster, now engaged in shipbuilding, b. 1819; m. 1st Arletta M. Holmes, 1842; m. 2d Helen E. Weeks of Dam. July 2, 1861. 5, Benjamin P. Shipmaster, b. 1822; m. Clara Little. Drowned in Cal. by upsetting of a boat in 1852; left no chil.; Clara d. in Cal. in 1859; brought to N. and buried. 6, Joseph G. Shipmaster; b. 1824; m. Maria C. Day of Dam.; r. in Dam; has 3 chil: 1, Jennie D. 2, Joseph D. 3, Marcia Alice. 7, Mary E. b. 1827;

m. George H. Kingsbury; has 2 chil. Clara B. and Sarah Alice; r. in Galesburg, Ill. 8, Samuel, d. ag. 4 yrs.

Alexander's chil. 1, Betsey, m. Robert H. andly; r. in Pitts-
ton. 2, John C. r. in Cal. 3, Alexander, d. in his 16th yr.

Eighth Generation.—Capt. George's chil. by 2d wife. 1, Georgie A. m. Charles Tukey; r. in Dam. 2, William. 3, George, both of whom "follow the profession of their father and go to sea." By 3d wife; 1, Anna G. 2, Sandford K. 3, Mary.

Capt. John G.'s chil. By 1st wife 1, Ella A. b. Ap. 18, 1844; m. George H. Weeks, Dec. 25, 1865; r. in Dam.; has a dau. Helen, b. Oct. 19, 1866. 2, John A. b. July 31, 1846. 3, Adela H. b. Jan. 19, 1849; d. Sept. 15, 1849. 4, Ida I. b. May 13, 1850. 5, Frederick S. b. Jan. 2, 1852. 6, Edward H. b. May 19, 1858; d. Oct. 24, 1859. By 2d wife. 7, Bessie, b. June 24, 1862; d. Oct. 18, 1866. 8, Daniel W. b. June 23, 1864; d. Mar. 29, 1865. 9, Frank, b. June 12, 1866.

BORLAND.

Capt John, b. in I. Ap. 1, 1752; m. Sally Campbell, of N.; r. in Nob.; shipbuilder; d. Oct. 11, 1814. Sally Campbell b. Oct. 7, 1757; d. Jan. 7, 1827.

Capt. John's chil. Sally, b. Dec. 5, 1779; m. Capt. — Grant; d. Ap. 15, 1805; John, Jun., sea Capt. and shipbuilder; b. Ap. 15, 1781; m. Nancy Glidden; e. to N. about 1800; d. Ap. 7, 1803. Samuel, b. Ap. 19, 1787; m. Betsey Whittier of Pollist. James, b. Aug. 28, 1788; d. at sea, Mar. 17, 1806. Polly, b. Aug. 27, 1790; m. George Reed, Esq., lawyer; r. in Nob.; d. May 10, 1832. Betsey C., b. Mar. 9, 1796; m. Harry Hazeltine; r. in Nob. and Scarsmont; d. June 22, 1853.

Third Generation.—Capt. John, Jun's chil. 1, James, b. May 1, 1808; sea Capt.; m. Elizabeth N. Jennings of Nob.; Elizabeth N., b. June 13, 1810; r. in N. and New York. 2, George R. b. Ap. 9, 1810; d. in N. Orleans 1824. 3, Ann Maria, b. June 1, 1813; m. Albert Glidden. 4, John Jr. 2d, b. May 28, 1816; Sea Capt.; m. Mary Haines of England, Aug. 10, 1857. 5, Joseph G. b. May 18, 1818, m. Abigail Dana of Wis.; Sea Capt. 6, Sally, b. Aug. 24, 1819; m. Capt. George Barstow of Nob. 7, Mary, b. Ap. 19, 1822; m. Edmund Dana of Wis.; r. in Port. 8, Samuel G. b. Sept. 9, 1824; Sea Capt.; m. Adelaide Metcalf of Dam.

Fourth Generation.—Capt. James' chil. 1, James A. b. May 8, 1833. 2, George R. b. July 22, 1835. 3, Mary C. b. Feb. 25, 1841. 4, Annie G. b. May 2, 1844.

Capt. Joseph G.'s chil. 1, Joseph.

Capt. Samuel G.'s chil. 1, Benj. M. b. Sept. 28, 1858. 2, Samuel, b. Mar. 31, 1866.

BOYD.

Thomas, b. in Edg. May 26, 1814; c. to N. in 1828; m. Eliza T. Gorham of Nob. June 6, 1814. Eliza T. b. in Aug. 26, 1814. Thomas chil. Edward L. b. Ap. 2, 1845. Frederick G. b. Jan. 15, 1847. William M. b. July 3, 1850. Thomas Parkman, b. Jan. 28, 1853.

Boydén Joshua, b. in Mass. in 1827; m. Statira Fitzpatrick, Feb. 1850. Member of Heavy Artillery, Coast defence.

Joshua's chil. Warren, b. Sept. 25, 1853.

BROWN.

Joseph, b. in Edg. Oct. 7, 1803; m. Ruth Tukey of N. Feb. 9, 1826; c. to N. Feb. 2, 1847.

Joseph's chil. Sarah Jane, b. Nov. 1, 1826; m. Chas. Clark, July 18, 1849; r. in Charlestown, Mass. Arletta T. b. Nov. 4, 1828; d. Sept. 11, 1847. Harriet, b. Dec. 27, 1830; m. James Witham of Jeff. Feb. 14, 1855. Betsey S. b. July 10, 1833; m. Edwin Campbell, Nov. 16, 1856. Laura C. b. Dec. 4, 1835; m. David Ames of Richmond, Nov. 29, 1857; d. Mar. 15, 1861. Mary Frances b. June 10, 1838; m. Charles Campbell of Bath, Nov. 29, 1859. James M. b. Sept. 11, 1842; 2d mate of ship Charter Oak of New York.

Elijah, b. in Edg. Mar. 4, 1777; m. Mary Hutchings of E.; c. to N. about 1821; d. Oct. 25, 1827. Mary d. June 6, 1833.

Elijah's chil. Charlotte, b. Ap. 16, 1801; m. Rufus Campbell, Elijah, b. June, 1803; m. Margaret Woolbridge; r. in Washington. Enoch, b. Ap. 27, 1805; m. Sally Reed, Oct. 1828; r. in Vassalboro; d. Nov. 13, 1854. Martha, b. Mar. 4, 1809; m. Capt. Josiah H. Arey of Orleans, Cape Cod. Susan, b. Feb. 24, 1811; m. Capt. Edwin Pinkham. Rosalind, b. Nov. 5, 1813; m. Charles Pinkham. Robert, b. Sept. 25, 1816; m. Marinda A. Wilson of Covington, Ky., in 1842; r. in C.; d. July 19, 1849.

BRYANT.

Nathaniel Sen. c. from the South Shore prior to the Revolution; m. Hannah ———, probably from So. Shore; d. July 9, 1772, ag. 33. His widow who was talented and influential, m. Capt. Prince Barker, who was also from the So. Shore. Barker was lost on a trip from Dan. to Bos. His widow continued to

reside upon the "old Bryant place," and for many years kept a Public House which was much resorted to by travellers and others. House stood near the residence of William Henry Robinson.

Nathaniel Sen's chil. Nathaniel Jun. b. May 2, 1765; m. Betsey Wall, (1795) Hannah Barker, b. Mar. 25, 1768; m. Enos Clapp, Sept. 21, 1788. Patience, b. Sept. 30, 1771; m. William Waters, May 3, 1792. Asenath N. m. Eliphalet Connor of Thom. July 25, 1799.

Nathaniel Jr.'s chil. Rosalinda m. 1st, Capt. Joseph Merrill; 2d, Wm. Greenleaf. Harriet m. Capt. Joseph Smith, U. S. N. Cushing, m. Arletta Myrick. Nathaniel 3d, b. Mar. 27, 1790; m. Sally Glidden Feb. 26, 1820; d. Feb. 16, 1865. Julia, m. Lewis Haines, Pamela.

Nathaniel 3d, chil. 1, Sarah E. b. July 23, 1822; m. Dr. Moses Call, Dec. 1841; d. Aug. 19, 1864. 2, Nathaniel G. b. Ap. 17, 1824; d. Oct. 1824. 3, Harriet S. b. Nov. 20, 1827; m. Capt. Hendrick Wade of Ban. June, 1833. 4, Medora M. b. June 19, 1829. 5, Joseph S. b. Feb. 18, 1831; m. ——— of San Pedro, Cal. May, 1860; d. Ap. 1862. 6, Helen J. b. Mar. 30, 1833; m. Capt. John Madigan, afterwards Lieut. commanding U. S. N. Mar. 1859. 7, Nathaniel 4th, b. Feb. 27, 1835. 8, Winnie, b. Sept. 29, 1840; d. Feb. 29, 1861.

BURNHAM.

Capt. Joseph, b. in Edg. Ap. 8, 1816; r. in Bos. and South Hadley; m. Hannah M. Webb of N. Sept. 17, 1848; d. Nov. 25, 1852.

Capt. Joseph's chil. Lizzie G. b. at South Hadley, Nov. 26, 1849. Josephine, b. in N. Sept. 10, 1851; d. Jan. 11, 1859.

CALL.

Moses, b. in N. H.; c. to N. in 1839, physician; m. 1st Sarah Elizabeth Bryant, Dec. 1, 1841; Sarah d. Aug. 18, 1861. n. 2d, Emma G. Chase of Edg., Jan. — 1866.

Moses' chil. 1, Norman, b. Oct. 23, 1844. 2, Manfred, b. Mar. 6, 1849. b. by 2d wife, Ellen Chase, July 13, 1870.

CAMPBELL.

Capt. James, b. May 22, 1725; m. Sarah Malcomb, Sept. 30, 1753. Sarah b. April 16, 1733.

Capt. James' chil. James, Jun., b. Jan. 20, 1756; m. 1st,

Hannah Cooper; 2d, Prudence Fairfield; r. in Jeff.; d. Mar. 1836. Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1757; m. Capt. John Borland; r. in Nob. Thomas, b. May 16, 1759; m. 1st, Rachel Chase, Sept. 16, 1790; 2d, Widow Rebecca Cunningham of Edg. June 18, 1829. Impressed on board of a British Man-of-War 3½ years; d. Aug. 11, 1840. John, b. Nov. 22, 1760; d. Mar. 11, 1772. Joseph, b. Aug. 30, 1762; m. Jane Reed of Booth; r. in Booth. Michael, b. May 12, 1765; m. 1st, Jane Boyd of Booth; 2d, Widow Simpson. Betsey Emerson; r. in Booth. Daniel, b. Nov. 26, 1766; m. Nancy Simpson. Robert, b. Ap. 4, 1769. William, b. Ap. 26, 1771; d. Jan. 30, 1773. Betsey, b. July 10, 1774; m. David Cook, Mar. 4, 1813; d. Feb. 5, 1863.

Third Generation.—Thomas's chil. Daniel, b. Oct. 16, 1791; d. Oct. 26, 1832. Thomas, Jun., b. Dec. 29, 1792; m. Ellen Punn of Dres; d. May 4, 1833. John, b. Oct. 8, 1794; m. Mary Chapman of Nob; r. in Dam. Betsey, b. Dec. 11, 1797; d. Oct. 1, 1804. Sarah, b. Nov. 28, 1799; m. Capt. Robert Kennedy. Rufus, b. July 17, 1802; m. Charlotte Brown; r. in Michigan. James, 2d, b. May 23, 1803; m. Caroline Trask of Edg., Nov. 22, 1825; r. in Bath. Mary Elizabeth, b. Oct. 25, 1834; m. John F Chapman of Dam., June — 1853.

Daniel's chil. Margaret, m. Samuel Given; r. in Bruns. James, b. June 2, 1802; m. Eunice Chapman. Daniel, b. Aug. 3, 1803; m. Mary C Given of Bruns; d. Jan. 22, 1835. Robert, b. Ap. 4, 1806; m. Chrissa Woodbridge, Oct. 7, 1833. Albert, b. Ap. 4, 1807; m. Agnes Given, Oct. 28, 1835. Thomas, b. ——— d. July — 1834.

Fourth Generation.—James' 2d, chil. Edwin, b. Sept. 18, 1827; m. Betsey S Brown, Nov. 16, 1856. Their daughter, Ella F, b. Aug. 2, 1859; d. June 7, 1863. Charles R, b. Jan. 2, 1829; m. Nov. 19, 1859. James A, b. Sept. 1, 1831; d. July 2, 1833. Thomas G, b. March 19, 1833. Caroline F, b. May 2, 1835; m. Daniel P Haggitt of Edg., Ap. 6, 1856. Sarah Helen, b. Mar. 31, 1837; m. Capt. Benjamin Delano of Wool. Ap. 26, 1866. Alpheus S, b. May 23, 1839; m. Lydia A Chase of Edg., July 16, 1870. Mary E, b. June 4, 1844; d. Feb. 24, 1871. Luella A, b. May 27, 1846; d. Aug. 29, 1879.

Fourth Generation.—James' chil. Mary b. Dec. 18, 1831; m. Emerson Winslow, Nov. 1851; d. Jan. 11, 1858. Willard, b. Sept. 26, 1833; d. July 8, 1848. Edwin Warren, b. Dec. 17, 1834; d. Sept. 5, 1862; a soldier at Baltimore. Adeline, b. Oct. 27, 1836. Isabel, b. Oct. 22, 1838. Roscoe, b. Sept. 22, 1840. Esther, b. June 22, 1842. Daniel, b. Dec. 1, 1844; d. July 23, 1848. Evereth, b. Nov. 23, 1846. Georgia, b. July 18, 1848. Wilford b. Feb. 15, 1850.

Albert's chil. Frances E. b May 15, 1838; m Wilmot W. Woodbridge. Samuel Given, b May 25, 1841. Thomas, twin brother, d Sept. 1842. Charles b Mar. 15, 1848.

Robert's chil. Margaret, b Jan. 18, 1835; m. Joseph Ford of Jeff. Feb. 23, 1856. Benjamin W. b. Dec. 9, 1837. Jane S. b Mar. 21, 1842. Clara A. b. May 1, 1845. Martin, b Sept. 15, 1848.

Daniel's chil. Nancy Jane, b May 21, 1831; m James L. Rogers of Bath; d Jan. 14, 1859. Alfred D. b June 15, 1834; m Harriet Lennox, Nov. 21, 1858. Mary E b Nov. 30, 1836; m James L. Rogers of Bath. Oscar D. b Mar 4, 1839; r in Cal.

Fifth Generation.—Alfred D.'s chil. Helen Lennox, b Ap. 17, 1861. Henrianna, b Aug. 11, 1864.

Thomas Jr. chil. Emeline, b June 24, 1826; m Jerome Kennedy. Antonia, b Mar. 3, 1830; m Sarah Baker of Edg.; r in E. Thomas 3d, b Feb. 12, 1832; m Abby Baker of Edg.; r in E.

CARGILL.

David was of Scotch descent; b. in I; c. to N. ab. 1732 or 1733; m Mary Abernethy June 22, 1722; Capt. of Militia. Also Tappan's surveyor of lands.

O. S. David's chil. 1, John, b Mar. 22, 1723. 2, Col. James, b Oct. 24, 1725; m 1st, Agnes Kennedy, Nov. 10, 1752; m. 2d Widow Margaret Hatch of Pown. Nov. 1785, d June 1812. 3, William, b Oct. 8, 1727. 4, Jane, b July 19, 1731. 5, a son b June 13, 1734; d in inf. 6, David b July 5, 1735. 7, Abernethy, b Ap. 22, 1739.

Third Generation.—N. S. Col. James' chil. 1, David, b Oct. 18, 1753; r in Montville. 2, Mary, b Jan. 12, 1755; m Capt. John Cunningham, Jr. 3, John, b Mar. 26, 1757; d young. 4, William, b July 20, 1758; d young. 5, Jane, b Sept. 21, 1760; d. July 1840. 6, James, Jr., b Sept. 2, 1762; d young. 7, Abernethy, b Nov. 3, 1763; m Rebecca McKown of Pown.; d Oct. 1812. 8, Agnes, b Aug. 6, 1765; m Thomas Cunningham; d Mar. 20, 1839. 9, Henry, b Feb. 12, 1767; m Mary Kennedy, Ap. 15, 1794; d Oct. 4, 1837. 10, Samuel, b 1768; m Mary Simpson. 11, a daughter b 1770. 12, Thomas Melville, m Susan Oliver; r in Wis.; d in W. I. in 1815. 13, a son. 14, a son. 15, a son. Last three d young.

Chil. by 2d wife. 1, John, d young of canker rash. 2, Donald d ag. ab. 30. 3, James, Grad. at Bow. Coll. 1814; d of consumption ab. 10 days after returning home. 4, William, m Betsey Holmes, 1812. 5, a son. 6, a son. 7, a daughter. Last three d young.

Fourth Generation.—Henry's chil. 1, Mary, b Mar. 25, 1796; m John Fullerton of Booth. Jan. 20, 1820. 2, Jane, b Ap. 9, 1797; m Dea. Joseph Decker of Al. June 29, 1832. 3, Joseph, b July 27, 1798; m Clarissa H. Delano of Wool. Oct. 20, 1824; r in Roxbury, Mass. 4, Henry, b Nov. 9, 1799; m Sarah Durham of Belfast; d in Ban. 5, Betsey, b Feb. 18, 1801; m Benj. Plummer, Esq; r in St. Anthony, Minn. 6, Charles, b Ap. 17, 1802; m Catherine Kelley of Booth. Sept. 1842; d Nov. 1856. Catherine, d Ap. 4, 1854. 7, Agnes, b May 10, 1805; d Feb. 13, 1832. 8, Samuel, b Sept. 12, 1807; d June 4, 1831.

Fifth Generation.—Joseph's chil. 1st, Edwin D, b Oct. 26, 1815; m Lizzie Given of Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1852. 2, Oscar D, b June 6, 1827; d Sept. 11, 1828. 3, Oscar D, b May 3, 1829. 4, Amanda M, b Feb. 3, 1831; m Joseph P Paine, physician, June 13, 1855, of Dedham, Mass. 5, Fannie M. b Dec. 3, 1833. 6, Clara A. b Sept 18, 1835; m Capt John A Holmes Feb. 26, 1857; d Dec. 20, 1859. 7, Joseph A, b Aug. 9, 1837. 8, Charles M. b Aug. 9, 1838. 9, Mary E. b Oct. 19, 1840; d July 7, 1842. 10, Henry L, b Ap. 11, 1846.

CARNEY.

Daniel, Sen. b 1765, in Pown; r in Bos. and a merchant there more than 50 yrs.; c. to S. about 1830; m 1st, Sarah Bell of Bos. Mar. 11, 1792; Sarah d Nov. 11, 1812; m 2d, Mary Wheeler of Bos. July 24, 1814; d Mar. 10, 1877. Daniel Sen. d Mar. 11, 1852.

Daniel Sen.'s chil. 1, Mary T. b. Dec. 24, 1792; d Sept. 17, 1838. 2, Benj. B. b Sept. 22, 1794; r in Wool. 3, Susannah; b Dec. 5, 1796. 4, Daniel Jun. b Jan. 17, 1799; Consul at St. Domingo; d Sept. 14, 1838. 5, William, b May 24, 1801; r in Al. and Port. 6, James, b Feb. 14, 1804; Banker; r in Lowell, Mass. 7, Nathaniel B. b July 6, 1805; Commission Merchant in N. Y. 8, Sarah B. b June 21, 1807; r in Lowell. 9, Osgood, b Dec. 28, 1809; engaged in Russian Trade; d in Bos. Aug. 1834. Chil. b 2d wife, 1, Josiah, b July 23, 1815, m 1st Elizabeth Vose; 2d Sarah Hall both of Bos.; r in Charlestown, Mass. 2, Emeline, b Jan. 25, 1817; m Moses Eastman; r in Bos. 3 Ann b May 17, 1818; m Ellbridge Chase, Jan. 21, 1843. Joseph, b Oct. 16, 1819; m Charlotte Bent. of Bos.; r in E. Bos. 5, Sam'l P. b Nov. 18, 1821; d Oct. 29, 1859; m Mary Russel; r in Charlestown, Mass. 6, Henry, b Jan. 13, 1823; Engineer at Point Shirley, Mass.; m Almira Bent of Bos. 7, Franklin L. b Aug. 19, 1824; merchant and shipbuilder and postmaster; m Celia A. Mahoney, Oct. 16, 1856. 8, Eliza W. b Dec. 27, 1826; m Par-

ker Harley; d Jan. 28, 1861. 9, Henrietta, b June 7, 1828; m Stephen Cole of Bos. 10, Adeline, b Jan 24, 1830; d in infancy. 11, Addison, b Dec. 24, 1830; m Helen A. Brown of Al. 12, Edwin, b Mar. 12, 1833; m Jane Yeaton of Al. Ap. 1863; r in Bennington, Vt. 13, John V. b, Nov. 6, 1835; m Susan Abbot of Worcester, Mass.; r in Bennington, Vt.

Third Generation.—Franklin L.'s chil. 1, Franklin Irving, b Sept. 30, 1858. 2, Ira Ardell, b July 31, 1861. 3, Clarence Edgar, b Aug. 16, 1868.

Addison's chil. 1, Norman.

CATLAND.

John, b in 1745, was one of the three male members that was organized into the 1st Cong. Ch. in 1797; m Lydia Winslow, Feb. 12, 1767. Lydia, b in 1749; John was a blacksmith; d Dec. 18, 1818. Lydia d May 9, 1796.

John's chil. Olive, b Feb. 4, 1768; m ——— Clark. Abigail, b Aug. 29, 1770; m Edmund Perkins. John, Jun., b July 27, 1773; r in Jeff. Patience, b Jan. 10, 1776; m Andrew Reed of Booth. Joseph, b Ap. 23, 1778; r in Booth. Capt. Robert, b Oct. 5, 1780; m Esther Catland of Br. Mary, b Ap. 29, 1783; m Asa Averill; r in Pittston. Eunice and Martha, twins, b July 1, 1785. Eunice, m John Lewis of Booth. Martha m George Washington Merrill of Booth. Elizabeth, b Aug. 16, 1788; m Capt. John Southard and r in Richmond.

CHAPMAN.

Hiram, b in Nob., Oct 16, 1808; m Maria Chapman of Nob. Aug. — 1833. Maria, b Jan. 22, 1812; e to N. in 1854. Hiram was the son of a farmer; became a skilful mechanic; was el Col. of a regiment; was a Selectman a number of years; a Justice of the Peace; a Representative to the Legislature nine years; once el President of the Senate; a Judge of Probate three years; served one year as Land Agent; was a member of the 2d Baptist Church in Dam; a consistent christian; an honest man, and an honored citizen; d at Augusta Mar. 15, 1864; buried in Dam.; but rests in Heaven.

Col. Hiram's chil. 1, Walter S. b Mar. 2, 1834; 1st mate of ship Criterion of N York; m Julia Keene of Brem., Feb. — 1862. 2, Laura M, b Feb. 3, 1836; m Samuel Averill of Al. June 28, 1855.

Third Generation.—Walter S.'s chil. Nellie Scott, b Dec. 25, 1862.

Rufus C. b in Nob. May 21, 1822, dentist, e to N. about 1855; m Mary M Lunt of Bowdoinham, Aug. 11, 1850.

Rufus C.'s chil. J Willie, b July 11, 1853. Stephen L, b Mar. 5, 1855. Mary P, b Dec. 27, 1858.

Duncan D, b in Br. Oct. 29, 1825; m Mary Jane Dickinson May 29, 1853, of Wis. Mary Jane, b May 8, 1829; c. to N. 1859.

Duncan D.'s chil. Paulina A, b Dec. 11, 1854. Corabell, b Feb. 3, 1856. Albert D b Jan 14, 1859. Mary Luella, b Mar. 15, 1851. Hattie, b June 17, 1853; d July 7, 1853.

Cyrus, b in Nob. Oct. 1, 1809, c to N. and m Rebecca C Simpson, May 11, 1835; d Oct. 10, 1844.

Cyrus' chil. 1, Warren N, b Aug. 9, 1838. 2, Robert S, b Ap. 2, 1842.

Samuel L's chil. Anna L, b June 20, 1859.

CHASE.

John, c from Hampton Falls and settled in Edg. at the Eddy; m Rachel Gove of Hampton. During the Revolution, he moved to N. and purchased Tappan lot No. 20, which has been in the family name ever since. John d Oct. 5, 1787. Rachel d. July 13, 1808. ag. 75.

John's chil. Enoch, Abigail, Sarah, Rachel, Charles. Capt. of Militia and occupied the homestead; m Hannah Stewart of Al. Charles d 1822. Hannah, d Feb. 21, 1808.

Third Generation.—Charles' chil. James, b in Edg. Aug. 4, 1776; d Dec. 22, 1778. Thomas, b in N. Nov. 13, 1778; Capt. of Militia; m Ann Woodbridge, June 25, 1801. Mary, b Nov. 28, 1780; m Cornelius Turaer; r in Wis.; d Mar 12, 1861. Sarah, b Mar 24, 1783; m Joseph Laiten; r in Al. William, b Feb. 19, 1785; m Alice H. Keene of Wal.; d Mar 14, 1864. Charles, b Ap. 30, 1787; d Ap. 26, 1849. John b July 25, 1789; Sea Capt.; m Sophia Jenny of Baltimore; lost at sea on a voyage to Tampico. Samuel, b Jan. 5, 1792; d Feb. 14, 1794. Hannah, b Feb. 14, 1794. Ebenezer, b Ap. 2, 1796; d Jan 11, 1797. George, b Dec. 11, 1797; d May 14, 1814. Franklin, b June 3, 1800; m Ann McLellan, an English lady; American Consul General r in Tampico, Mexico. Edward, b Mar 15, 1803; d Oct. 9, 1803.

Fourth Generation.—Thomas' chil. Nancy, b Jan. 8, 1804; m Kingsbury Donnell, Sept. 24, 1822; d June 17, 1879. William, Sea Capt. b Oct. 18, 1806; m 1st, Celia Dorry of Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1830, d Feb. 10, 1847; 2d, Sarah Curtis, July 5, 1853. Ellbridge, b Ap. 3, 1811; m Ann Carney, Jan. 21, 1813. John, b May 16, 1820; d Aug. 26, 1823.

William's chil. Ruth Keene, b July 10, 1815; d Ap. 8, 1855. Hannah Stewart, b Oct. 19, 1817; m Capt. Cyrus Pack.



ard. Mary Ann, b Dec. 10, 1819; m George W. Flitner, May 20, 1844; William, b Feb. 14, 1822; m Nancy Jane Murray, Jan. 24, 1856. Harriet Turner, b Feb. 8, 1824; m Samuel K. Given, Ap. 14, 1852. Sarah Ford, b Sept. 10, 1827; m Dexter B. Clifford; r in Edg. Elizabeth Rundlett, b Jan. 7, 1830; m Joseph Y. Wilson, July 1, 1860; r in Augusta; Lucy Maria, b Ap. 8, 1832. Silas, twin brother, d Sept. 26, 1833. Julia Howard, b Mar 1, 1836.

Fifth Generation.—Capt. William's chil. Celia Ann, b. Oct. 16, 1844. William Franklin, b May 23, 1855. Augustus C. b Mar 9, 1857. Fannie D. b Mar 7, 1860; d Nov. 25, 1861.

William's chil. Maria Walton, b Ap. 2, 1862. Moses, Sea Capt. b in Edg. Mar. 10, 1815; m Susan E. Clifford of Edg. Sept. 25, 1845; r in Dam. four years; c to N. in 1863.

Moses' chil. Annie P. b May 18, 1848. Sunie R. b June 12, 1850; Roseoe M. b Mar. 15, 1852.

Isaiah L. b in Harwich, Mass.; c to N. in 1863; m Mary L. Webb, Feb. 22, 1864; member of 58th Reg. Mass. Vols.; d at Alexandria, Va., June 14, 1864.

Isaiah L.'s chil. Freddie, b Oct. 8, 1864.

CLARKE.

Ichabod, Sen., c from Kittery, and settled near Dam. Mills; m Patience Blackstone; had eight sons and two daughters, but born, it is supposed, before they c to N. Their sons, Stevens and Benjamin, went on a hunting excursion Eastward and settled in Trenton, Frenchman's Bay. Ichabod followed the sea; r in Portland. On a return voyage, vessel was wrecked at Port. Harbor and he was drowned "in sight of home."

James—"Uncle Jimmy"—taken from a vessel and kept a prisoner 3 yrs. when his daughter Patience was a babe. Elisha, r in Jeff. on West side of Dam. Pond. William, r at "Head of the Pond." John, r on "East side of the Pond," supposed in Nob.; left 3 dau., but no sons. Ebenezer—youngest child—m Abigail Hall when he was 24 yrs. of age and she was 19. She was cousin to him; and her mother's name was Lydia Blackstone.

The homestead was at the corner of the roads near where Ephraim, Jun., now resides. After he left the Garrison, he built a log house and lived in it for a time. The first framed house that he built, was afterwards moved away and is now the main portion of the house in which Ephraim, Jun., now resides. His house was burnt a few years since, when the family records were entirely consumed. He d Ap. 7, 1830, ag 86. His wife d Ap. 30, 1841, ag 92.

One of the dau m — Rollins; settled where the late Joshua Lincoln r. The other m — Jones; r in Jeff. Joseph Jones of Jeff. and James Jones of Thom. are her grandsons.

Third Generation.—Ebenezer's chil. 1, Samuel, lost in a missing vessel. 2, Benjamin, m Hannah Randall; d Aug. 18, 1858, ag 77. 3, Ebenezer, Jun., d Jan. 5, 1792, ag 3 yrs. 4, Ephraim, m Mary Ford of Jeff.; drowned in Dam Pond, Dec. 8, 1837, ag 53. Henry, b 1787; d May 27, 1854, ag 67. Lydia, m John Leishman of Booth. Nancy, m Dr. John Birdsey of Providence, R. I.; d July 7, 1847, ag 72. Sarah, m Benjamin Lincoln; d Ap. 17, 1847, ag 74. Jane, m Charles Clarke; d June 24, 1858, ag 79.

Fourth Generation.—Samuel's chil. Abigail, m Ivory Lord, of Freedom.

Benjamin's chil. Robert, d Mar. 5, 1832, ag 22. Isaac R, Land Agent; r in Ban. Ephraim L, r in Rockport, Me. Benj. Franklin, m Mary Elizabeth Spaulding, of Palmyra; Member of Co. K. 16 Reg. Me. Vols.; d at Belle Plain, Va. Huldah r in Boston. Abby, m Silvester Sweet of Ban.; r in Ban. Anna Elizabeth, m John Hopkins, Jan. 27, 1853. Sarah, m Marshall Dyer of Ban.

Ephraim's chil. Mary, b May 1, 1821, m Warren S. Jones; d Mar. 25, 1880. Julia A. b July 29, 1822, m George T. Carter, Hardware Merchant, Bos. Caroline L. b Dec. 23, 1824; m Peleg Hussey of Jeff.; d in Greenboro', Md. Dec. 26, 1863. John Leishman, b Dec. 21, 1826; m Arlinda Emeline Palmer of Nob. Ap. 25, 1859. Arlinda, b Jan. 13, 1836. Catharine Augusta, b June 7, 1829; m George L. Murphy of Jeff.; r in Port Huron, Michigan. Lovesta W. b Aug. 22, 1831; m Benjamin F. Jones of Nob.; r in N.; member of Co. I, 31st Regt. Maine Vols. Frank, b Oct. 7, 1835; m 1st, Ruth Ann Linscott of Jeff. who d Feb. 19, 1872. 2d, Lucy Chesley Howard, who was b in Sidney Dec. 28, 1853 and m Jan. 17, 1873. Ephraim, b Feb. 27, 1838; m Sophronia Maria Laler of Brem. Nov. 2, 1853. Corporal of Co. I, 32d Regt. Me., Vols. Honorably discharged at the consolidation of 31st and 32d Maine Regt.

Fifth Generation.—John Leishman's chil. Julia C. b Nov. 29, 1856. Lovesta W. b Nov. 9, 1858. Orlando P. b Aug. 12, 1860; d Aug. 20, 1861. Berthena A. b Nov. 16, 1861. Sarah P. b Ap. 1, 1863. Sophronia, b Aug. 24, 1867. Orlando A, b July 30, 1872. Homer C, b Nov. 25, 1876.

Frank's chil. 1st, Caroline Augusta, b July. 2d, Augusta M, b May 11, 1859; m Everett E Reed, Aug. 1881; r in Lewiston. 3d, a son; d in inf. 4th, Lizzie Thorne, b Jan. 13, 1867. 5th, a dau; d in inf. Chil. by 2d w. 1st, Frank Leonas, b May 19,

1874. 2d, Ida Howard, b Oct. 26, 1876. 3d, Mary Ann, b in Augusta, Dec. 27, 1880.

Ephraim, Jun.'s chil. 1st, Arthur Tomlinson, b Oct. 27, 1864. 2d, Susie C. b June 1, 1868.

James; m Hannah Young; c from Dover, N. H.; built the house and settled where Lydia Clark, his granddaughter now r.

James' chil. 1, Patience; m Thomas Calderwood; d Dec. 25, 1825. 2, James, Jun.; m 1st, Hannah Given; 2d, Patience Jones of Jeff.; r in J. 3, Joseph m Betsey Kennedy of Jeff.; r in J. 4, John, b Jan. 1, 1775; m Mary Calderwood of Br. Sept. 19, 1811. 5, Betsey, m John Jones of Jeff. 6, Susan. 7, Mary, d young. 8, George, m Jane Ames of Jeff.; r in Washington. 9, Major Charles; m Jane Clark; d Feb. 20, 1845.

Third Generation.—John's chil. 1, Joseph, b July 8, 1812; m Roxanna Gove of Edg.; r in E. 2, John, b Nov. 13, 1814; d Nov. 13, 1855. 3, William, b Dec. 20, 1816; m Abigail Coombs of Nob.; r in Virginia. Mary, b June 9, 1819; d young. 5, James, b Oct. 9, 1821. 6, Albert, b June 13, 1824; d in N. York.

Major Charles' chil. 1, Frank drowned ag. 24. 2, Eben, m Martha Jane Tomlinson of Nob.; Oct. 28, 1846. 3, Samuel, d in N. Orleans, ag about 25. 4, Sophia, b Mar. 4, 1811; m Frank Smithwick. 5, Charles, d ag 3 yrs. 6, Lydia. 7, William and Abigail, twins; d young. 9, Ephraim, d ag 2 yrs. 10, Catharine, m Roger Hamley; r in Mass. 11, James, b — m Arletta Simpson; killed by the fall of a limb, in Virginia; Mar. 1849. 12 Sarah, m Arad Hatch, of Bristol. 13, Jane, m William Pierce of Mass. 14, Charles, b May 1824; m Sarah Jane Brown; r in Charlestown, Mass.

Fourth Generation.—Eben's chil. Willis, b June 17, 1849. Charles Augustus, b June 21, 1851.

Leander Clark, son of James Clark, b Jan. 31, 1842; m Sarah Emily Perkins Ap. 11, 1863.

Leander's chil. 1, Samuel W, b Dec. 4, 1864. 2, Theodore I., b May 6, 1869.

CLIFFORD.

Jotham D. b in Edg.; c to N. in 1811; merchant; m 1st w. Lucinda C Holmes July 13, 1846; Lucinda d Dec. 9, 1855; m 2d w. Isabelle Curtis June 20, 1859; Isabelle d June 6, 1865; m 3d w. Sarah W. Flye May 7, 1866; Sarah d Feb. 25, 1867.

Jotham D's chil by 1st w. 1, Emma R, b Feb. 26, 1852. 2, Lucy H, b Jan. 19, 1854. Chil by 2d w. 3, Clara Belle, b July 18, 1860. 4, Mary H, b June 29, 1862. 5, Lizzie Jane, b

Mar. 14, 1865; d July 1, 1865. Chil by 3d w. 1, Everett, b Feb. 25, 1867.

CONVERS.

Hon. John H; b in Durham Dec. 27, 1808; prepared for college at Readfield Seminary; grad. at Bowdoin 1830; studied law with R Belcher, Esq., Wing & Noble, Michigan, and Josiah Mitchell, Freeport. Began practice in Nob.; m Mary A Counce of Belfast, June 6, 1836; c to N. in 1853; was Deputy Collector from 1853 to 1857; appointed Judge of Probate Ap. 1864, and was el in the following Sept. to the same office.

Hon. John H's chil. 1, William H, b Mar. 7, 1837. 2, Frank H, b Feb. 19, 1843.

COOK.

David, b in Eastham, Mass., 1772; c to N.; m Betsey Campbell, Mar. 4, 1813; sea captain; d Feb. 24, 1848.

Capt. David's chil. James, b Ap. 9, 1814; sea captain; m 1st, Elizabeth Kennedy, Dec. 19, 1843; 2d, Pamela D. Mellus of Dan. Mar. 5, 1857; r in Buffalo, N Y.; d Jan. 23, 1862. Sarah Jane, b Jan. 13, 1818; m Nathan Page Ap. 22, 1850.

Third Generation.—Capt. James' chil. 1, Emma, b May 11, 1845. 2, Charles J, b Sept. 17, 1854; m Carrie L. Reed of Winchendon, Mass. 3, Henry M, b Dec. 1, 1857; m Mary L Huey, Dec. 25, 1880; r in Cambridgeport, Mass. 4, Ellie S, b Oct. 11, 1859. 5, Pamela A, b Oct. 1861; d July 11, 1877.

COOPER.

Leonard, c from Rowley, Mass.; settled on the farm and built the house afterwards owned by Thomas Kennedy.

Leonard's chil. Peter, Jedediah, Ezekiel, Moses, Jesse, Susan, Hannah. Peter m 2d w Widow Woodman; Moses m Widow Tarr; Jesse m Hannah Nickels.

Third Generation.—Jesse's chil. Sally, b Aug. 27, 1778; m Samuel Gray of Al.; Fanny, b Mar. 2, 1780; d young. James N, b Mar. 29, 1782; m Sally Little; r in Pittston. Fanny, b Feb. 19, 1784; d young. Jesse, b Feb. 8, 1785; d aged 15. Alexander, b Feb. 16, 1787; m Betsey G Nickels of Br. r in Pittston; d Mar. 11, 1838. Leonard, b Sept. 16, 1789; d young. Ruth, b Sept. 9, 1791; d young. Hannah L, b Sept. 1, 1794; m William Ames. Leonard, b July 4, 1796; m Abigail Weeks of Jeff; d in Montville, Oct. 6, 1863. William, b July 7, 1798; m Francis Wilder; r in Pittston. Gilmore, b June 17, 1800; m, Lucia Lewis of Whit.; r in Searsmont; d in Cal. July 21, 1861.

COTHRAN.

James, b in Edg. Sept. 2, 1817; m Caroline Kennedy, June 6, 1841; c to N. in 1856; d Feb. 13, 1861.

James' chil. Louisa, b June 6, 1842; m Charles Donohue of N. Y. Elbridge, b Oct. 3, 1843. Woodard, b Dec. 19, 1844. Orinda, b Sept. 9, 1846; d Feb. 11, 1848.

CUNNINGHAM.

John, sen; of English descent; c to N. from York about 1733; m Sarah Ballantine; purchased lot No. 8, of James Bowles. Tappan's survey; kept a public house. This property has since been in family name.

John Sen.'s chil. 1, Capt. John Jr. m Mary Cargill; d about 1823. 2, Isaac, Sea Capt.; d at sea; r at Wis. 3, Thomas, m Nancy Cargill, May 6, 1790. 4, Elizabeth, d a. 16. 5, Capt. Alexander, b ab. 1757; m 1st, Mary Payson of Wis.; 2d, Margaret Murray, Nov. 11, 1802; r at Wis. and N.; d Aug. 1840, a. 84. 6, Margaret, m William Kennedy of Jeff. r in J. 7, William, d young. 8, James, d young. 9, Sarah, m Christopher Woodbridge, r at South end of "Woodbridge's Neck." 10, Capt. Samuel, b Jan. 8, 1763; m Jane Simpson, Aug. 1795; r on homestead; d Jan. 8, 1822. Jane d Jan. 18, 1849.

Third Generation.—John Jr.'s chil. John, b Oct. 27, 1779; d 1793. Polly, b Mar. 1, 1781. Nancy, b Oct. 22, 1782. Sarah, b Mar. 6, 1784. Betsey, b Ap. 22, 1786. Jane, b Ap. 4, 1789.

Thomas' chil. Thomas, Jr. b July 1, 1790. Henry, b Oct. 28, 1793. Sophia, b Ap. 4, 1789; m Capt. Robt. Lennox. Mary Jane, b Jan. 16, 1808; m Thomas Wiseman.

Capt. Samuel's chil. 1, Samuel, Jun. b Aug. 7, 1796; d June 6, 1821. 2, Elizabeth, b Aug. 10, 1798; m Capt. Wm. Hopkins, Aug. 20, 1835. 3, Sarah, b May 14, 1800; m Thomas Emmons, Esq., of Georgetown, Sept. 7, 1852. 4, William, b. Jan. 30, 1802; m, Emeline D. Curtis, Dec. 15, 1836; Killed descending "Dark Swamp Hill" with his team, Jan. 26, 1854. 5, Seth, b Jan. 27, 1804; d Oct. 28, 1807. 6, Mary Ann, b Ap. 28, 1805; d Nov. 11, 1807. 7, Jane, b Ap. 30, 1807; d ag. 22. 8, Julia Ann, b Mar. 1, 1809; m Charles Judkins of Readfield, Jan. 29, 1835. 9, John, b. Feb. 5, 1811; m Dec. 29, 1848, Harriet Heald of Georgetown. 10, Harriet, b July 27, 1814; m Nathaniel Austin, Esq. of Dam. Ap. 11, 1853. 11, Willard, b June 10, 1817; m Elizabeth Kelley of Boothbay, Oct. 1850; r in Cal. 12, George, b Ap. 29, 1820; d Oct. 10, 1854.

Capt. Alexander's chil. 1, Clarissa P. b Oct. 29, 1803; m John Murray, Feb. 28, 1824. 2, Mary, b Feb. 4, 1805; m.

David M. Cunningham of Jeff. ; r in White. 3. Emeline, b Sept. 11, 1806 ; r in Bos. 4. Alexander, Jr. b Aug. 19, 1808 ; m Maria Webber of Gard.

Fourth Generation.—Alexander's chil. 1. Adeline, b Aug. 26, 1841 ; m Charles A. Wadsworth, r in Augusta. 2. Duretta, b July 30, 1842 ; m A. P. Gould, r in Augusta. 3. Abby Ann, b Nov. 9, 1850.

Charles, b Ap. 22, 1792 ; m Mary Hutchings of Edg. Feb. 7, 1815 ; r on the island ; d Feb. 14, 1854.

Charles chil. 1. Capt. Alexander, b Mar. 18, 1819 ; m Ann Seavy of Wis. ; r in W. ; d Sept. 29, 1860. 2. Robert, b May 13, 1820 ; lost from ship Canton when going into Bos., Feb. 12, 1842. 3. William, b Dec. 9, 1823 ; d May 13, 1826. 4. Martha, b Mar. 18, 1825 ; m James D Abbott of Beverly, Mass. ; r in B. 5. Enoch, sea capt., b Jan 7, 1829 ; d June 22, 1862. 6. Joseph, b Ap. 2, 1831 ; m Eunice Ellen Sherman Dec. 25, 1860. 7. Hutchings, b Sept. 29, 1833 ; seaman on board U. S. Steamer Niagara. 8. Elijah, b Sept. 20, 1835 ; member of 4th Maine Reg. for 2 years ; honorably discharged. 9. Margaret, b Feb. 14, 1837 ; m 1st, Alexander Campbell ; 2d, William Lynch ; d Mar. 18, 1862. 10. Charles, b Oct. 13, 1842 ; d May 8, 1848.

Third Generation.—Joseph's chil. 1. Alexander, b May 13, 1862. 2. Margaret, b Oct. 15, 1863. 3. Ann Melia, b Dec. 12, 1864.

William, b in Edg. Aug. 19, 1815 ; c to N. about 1842 ; m Charlotte Foster of Br., Mar. 30, 1846.

William's chil. 1. Leander, b Aug. 20, 1847. 2. Mary Elizabeth, b Ap. 27, 1850.

CURTIS.

Seth Curtis, Esq. b in Hanover, Mass. Jan. 6, 1756 ; c to Br. m Lydia Hatch, Feb. 16, 1795 ; c to N. Feb. 1795 ; d Dec. 29, 1834. Lydia, d June 23, 1866.

Seth's chil. 1. Lucinda, b May 1, 1796 ; m Capt. John Holmes. 2. Seth Jr., Sea Capt. ; b Dec. 19, 1797 ; m Mary Dole of Hallowell. Lost at sea in a missing vessel which left Apalachicola for N. Y. July 29, 1838. 3. Joseph Esq. b July 10, 1809 ; m Eliza Jane Averill, Ap. 15, 1834. 4. Abigail S. b Aug. 4, 1803 ; m Dr. Ichabod Irish of Washington, July 30, 1844 ; d Ap. 11, 1861. 5. Reuben, b June 22, 1806 ; d Oct. 22, 1806. 6. Emeline, b Dec. 16, 1812 ; m William Cunningham, Dec. 17, 1836.

Third Generation.—Seth, Jun.'s chil. Two chil, twins, d in inf.

Joseph Esq's chil. 1. Isabelle, b Dec. 25, 1834 ; m Jotham

D. Clifford, June 20, 1859; d June 6, 1865. 2, Winfield Scott, Sea Capt. b Feb. 4, 1839; m Emma C. Holmes, June 6, 1864.

Fourth Generation—Capt. Winfield Scott's chil. 1, Estelle, b June 9, 1865.

Weston A. b in Jeff. May 14, 1835; m Annie E. Emery of Fairfield, Dec. 26, 1861; c to N. in 1863.

Weston A.'s chil. Walter, b Feb. 1863; d in inf.

Stoddard, b in Br. in 1803; m Priscilla Chapman of Nob.; c to N. about 1826; d Nov. 1862.

Stoddard's chil. Jerusha, m Jeremiah Erskine of Al.; r in A. Sally C, d Nov. 23, 1842. Adoniram J. b May 4, 1830; m Susan P. Fowles of West. Dec. 21, 1855. Augustus, m Almira Donnell of Al.; d 1863. Amariah K. m 1, Mary Erskine of Al. Dec. 19, 1863. She d Dec. 7, 1878; m 2, Jennie H. Austin, Jan. 12, 1881. George B, d Oct. 1863. Sally E, d Dec. 22, 1848.

Amariah K.'s chil. 1, John E. b Dec. 26; 1864. 2, Mary Bell, b Ap. 25, 1868. 3, Alton K. Nov. 7, 1878.

Third Generation.—Adoniram J.'s chil. Ella Augusta, b July 17, 1857. George Gilbert, b Dec. 28, 1859. Clara P. b Aug. 17, 1852.

Dea. James Curtis, father of Stoddard, c from Bris. to N. in 1847; d Oct. 1862 ag. 84.

CUSHMAN.

Peter L. b in Brem. Nov. 5, 1827; m July 4, 1858, Vilendia Morton of Br. Vilendia, b Oct. 28, 1841.

Peter L.'s chil. James P. b. July 22, 1859. Mary Jane, b Aug. 2, 1863.

DAVIS.

Capt. Francis, b in St. George Aug. 29, 1796; m 1st. Mary Jane Kelleran, Oct. 4, 1807; m 2d, Asenath H Taylor, Nov. 20, 1841; c to N. in 1841; d July 9, 1848.

Capt. Francis' chil. 1, Mary Frances, b Aug. 27, 1828; m Capt. Timothy Weston of Brem., Dec. 13, 1853; r in Brem. 2, Benjamin Franklin, b Aug. 2, 1830; lost in a missing ship in 1851, on a voyage from Bos. to Cal. 3, Maria Louisa, b Sept. 19, 1832; d young.

DECKER.

Larkin H, b in Wis. Ap. 4, 1819; r in Edg.; c to N. 1847; m Mary Jane Genthner of Nob. May 10, 1847. Member of 21st Reg. Me. vols.; d at New Orleans, June 19, 1863.

Larkin II's chil. 1, Nancy H, b Aug. 5, 1848. 2, William Hartley, b Ap. 10, 1851. 3, Mary C, b May 30, 1854. 4, Arabelle, b Ap. 1859. 5, Gertrude, b Dec. 12, 1861.

DELANO.

Orlando L, b at Wool., Dec. 22, 1809; m Rachel Grover, Oct. 18, 1831. Rachel Grover, b Oct. 18, 1809; c to N. in 1835.

Orlando's chil. 1, Clara, b Nov. 4, 1839.

DODGE.

Col. Paul; c from Ipswich, Mass. 1777; when his oldest son David was 11 years of age; m Sarah Dodge of Ipswich; d Dec. 20, 1820.

Col. Paul's chil. 1, David, m 1st Phebe Tufts; 2d. Jane Huston of Wal.; 3, Abigail Johnston; d Feb. 1845. 2, Lois, m John Perkins; r in Nob. 3, Isaac, m Rachel Ring. 4, Asa m Rhoda Dodge; lost at sea ab 1796. 5, Dea. Washington, b Mar. 8, 1778; m Nancy Perkins, Dec. 13, 1802; d Sept. 29, 1855.

Third Generation.—David's chil. by 1st w.—1, David, Jun., m Jerusha Perkins; r in N. and Jeff. 2, Ezekiel. 3, Josiah, b Mar. 17, 1792; m Margaret Downey, Oct. 13, 1816; Margaret, d Feb. 11, 1862. 4, Hepzibath, m Charles Gray; r in Jeff. 5, Frank, d young of consumption. 6, George, d young of consumption. 7, Abigail, d young of consumption. 8, Lucy, d young of consumption. 9, Lois, d young. 10, Mary Jane, d young.

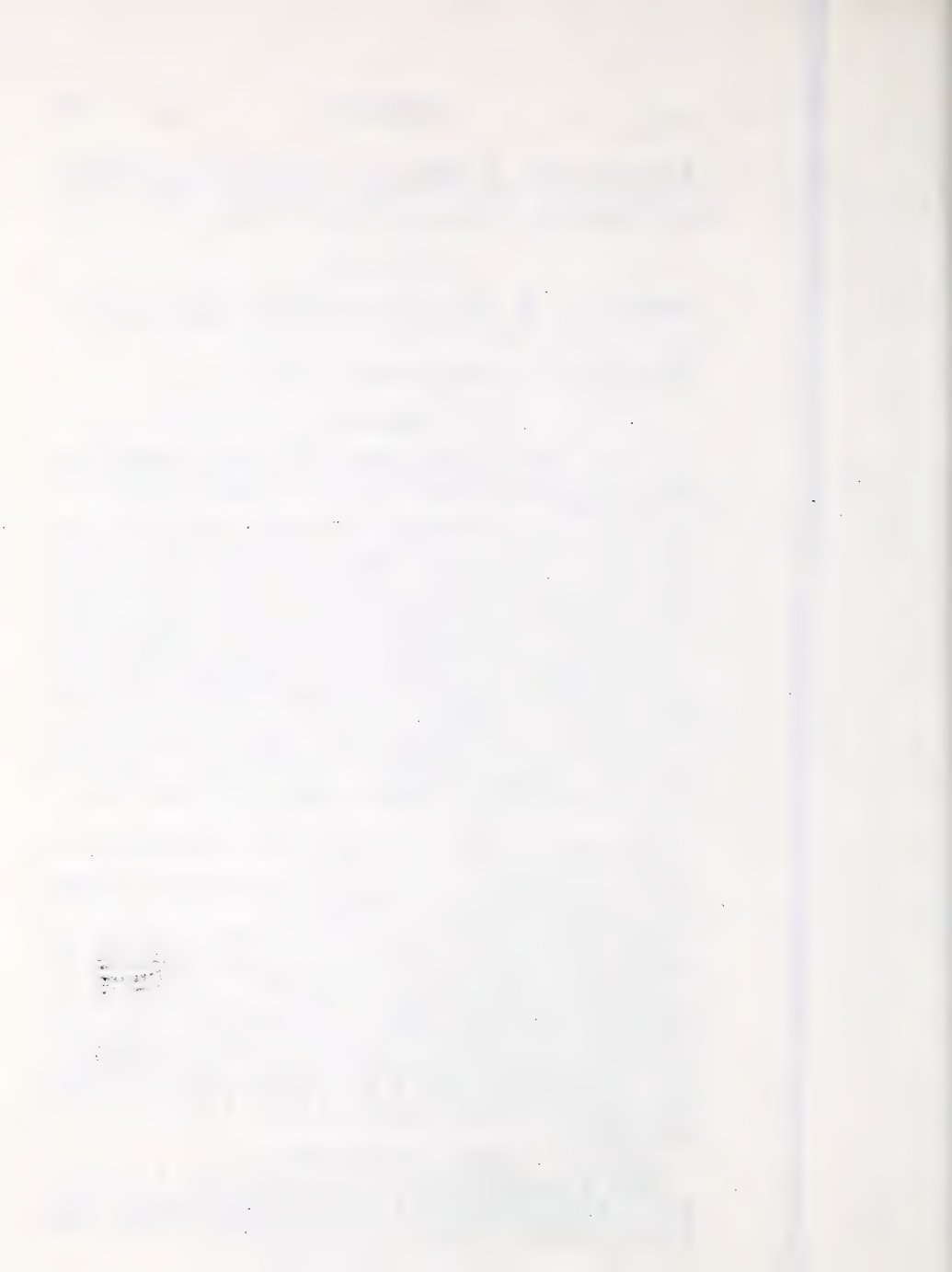
David's chil by 2d w. 1, David, d in inf. 2, Lucy m Jason Dodge. 3, Elizabeth, m Calvin Dodge.

David's chil by 3d w. 1, David, m Helen Preble. 2, Emily Abigail, m Fred Whitehouse; r in E. Bos.

Third Generation.—Isaac's chil. 1, Michael, b 1794. 2, Hannah, b ab 1796. 3, Cyrus, b —; m Rachel Fossett of Br. 4, Sarah, m Col. James Varney of Br. Mills. 5, Asa, b Nov. 9, 1802; grad. at Bow. Coll. 1827; Missionary of A. B. C. F. M., at Beyroot, Asia Minor; m Mary Merrill of Port.; d Jan. 28, 1835. 6, Rachel. 7, William, m Elizabeth Tilton of Br.; r in Bos. 8, Hon. John Calvin, b Nov. 1810; grad. at Bow. Coll. 1834; lawyer; m Lucy Sherman of Edg.; r in Cam., Mass.; office in Bos.

Asa's chil. 1, Almira, m Joshua Webb.

Third Generation.—Dea. Washington's chil. 1, Oliver, b Feb. 7, 1804; m Martha D Wade, of Wool, May 8, 1826; d Oct. 6, 1833. 2, Mary, b Mar 12, 1806; m Capt. Rob-



ert Bickford of Dres., Oct. 6, 1831. 3, Eliza, b Mar. 5, 1808; m Capt. Samuel Wilson, Oct. 6, 1831; r in Edg. 4, Emily, b Nov. 17, 1810; m William Kenniston of Booth.; d Jan. 28, 1835. 5, Richard, b Ap. 12, 1814; m Maria Dodge of Edg., Nov. 29, 1849. 6, Naney, b Aug 23, 1815; d Feb. 21, 1838. 7, Newell A. b June 16, 1820; m Thirza Goud of Dres., Jan. 6, 1846; r in Dres. 8, Caroline Bailey, b Jan. 27, 1824; m Capt. Joshua Blenn of Dres. Dec. 27, 1842; d Aug. 16, 1858. 9, Cordelia G, b May 22, 1825; m William Heath of Jeff., Ap. 16, 1846.

Fourth Generation.—Josiah's chil. Ann, b Sept. 19, 1817. George Freeman b Sept. 25, 1819, d in inf. Charles Atwood, b Dec. 7, 1820; drowned at the age of 14; George Washington, b Nov. 24, 1822; m Sarah Linscot, Dec. 27, 1850, of Jeff. Margaret, b Feb. 10, 1825, d ag. 22. Hezbibeth, b Mar. 7, 1827. m James Kidder; r in Charlestown, Mass. Augustus Ring, b May 31, 1829; m Francena B. W. Chapin; r in Chelsea, Mass. Mary Jane, b Oct. 1, 1831. Sophronia Abigail, b Feb. 25, 1834. Charles Oliver, b Mar. 13, 1836; m Martha Davidson of Edg. Ap. 16, 1863.

Fifth Generation.—George Washington's chil. 1, Margaret A. b May 11, 1851. 2, Addie F. b Ap. 24, 1853. 3, Clara B. b Oct. 20, 1855. 4, Hiram F, b May 15, 1858. 5, Addie E; b Ap. 27, 1861. 6, George F, b Jan 21, 1864.

Hezekiah c from Ipswich; m Mary McKaffery, 1787, who resided in the family of James Little of N.

Hezekiah's chil. 1, James, b Jan 9, 1789; m Mary Little; r in N. and Bruns.; d about 1860. 2, Sally, b Nov. 16, 1791. 3, Alexander, b Ap. 18, 1792; m Susan Cargill of Wis. 4, Fanny, b Nov. 26, 1793; m Charles Seavy. 5, Abraham, b July 30, 1795; d ag 14. 6, Margaret, b Ap 27, 1797; m Zeri Bailey of Wis.; r in Bruns. 7, Hannah, b Dec. 22, 1798; m Charles Seavy; r in Bruns. 8, William, b Ap. 1, 1801; m Jane Ridlon, Mar. 2, 1825. 9, Arthur, b Mar 28, 1803; m Sarah Kingsbury of Wis. 10, Robert, b Sept. 23, 1806; m Louisa Fales of Thomaston. 11, Mary, b Jan. 5, 1809; m Rosewell Wilson of Edg.

William's chil. 1, Francis, b Jan. 3, 1827; m Rosanna Crayness of Philadelphia; r in Cal. 2, James A, b June 7, 1829; d in inf. 3, Sarah K, b June 16, 1832; m Thomas Marsden of Edg. 4, Albert C, b July 16, 1834; r in Cal. 5, James, b Nov. 3, 1829; d in Sumatra, May 2, 1857.

Enoch b in Edg., Jan. 6, 1791; m Eliza Clifford who was b in E. Jan. 17, 1797, the 21st of July 1813; c to N. in 1814; Enoch d Oct 9, 1853.

Enoch's chil. 1, Julia Ann, b Jan. 2, 1815; m Hartley G Williams: d July 19, 1854. 2, Charles, b May 14, 1816; m Sarah W Dodge, of Edg., June 10, 1838. 3, Thomas, b Feb. 4, 1818; d Sept. 6, 1818. 4, Sullivan, b Sept. 11, 1819; m ——— r in Bos. 5, Rachel, b Feb. 3, 1821; m Joseph Reed of Bos. 6, Isaac, b, Sept. 25, 1822; m Arabelle Kenne y, Dec. 31, 1850. 7, Eliza Ana, b Oct 14, 1824; m Benj. F. Russell; r in Bos. and Portsmouth. 8, Enoch, Jun., b Dec. 6, 1826; m Almira Colby of Liberty, May 8, 1856. 9, Alfreda, b Oct. 18, 1828; m Edmund Cheney; r in E. Bos. 10, Susan, b Dec. 30, 1829; m Charles McKenney of Bos. 11, Jane, b Jan. 18, 1830; m Hiram Winthrop of Bos. 12, Winthrop 1st, b Oct. 16, 1831; d Ap. 29, 1832. 13, Winthrop 2d, b Feb. 3, 1833; m Mary Light of Edg., Jan 15, 1860. 14, Spencer, b Sept. 7, 1834; m Lizzie Park of Dorchester, Mass.; r in Bos. 15, Joseph 1st, b Oct. 28, 1836; d Feb. 13, 1837. 16, Joseph 2d, b Nov. 20, 1839; d Ap. 30, 1842.

Third Generation.—Charles' chil. 1, Nellie, b Aug. 11, 1839; 2, Everd Lacy, b Aug. 2, 1841; m Annie Hildreth of Booth., Dec. 1863; r in Bos. 3, Fanny A, b June 22, 1843; r in Bos. 4, Bradford, b Jan. 16, 1846. 5, Emma, b Mar. 29, 1848. 6, Walter, b Jan. 30, 1851. 7, Clara Lillian, b June 22, 1853. 8, Nathaniel, b Mar. 11, 1856. 9, Ada, b Mar. 14, 1859.

Enoch's chil. 1, Manfred C, b Oct. 11, 1856. 2, Norman C, b Mar. 31, 1858. 3, Harland R, b Oct. 15, 1861.

Third Generation.—Winthrop's chil. 1, Sullivan P, b Sept. 3, 1862. 2, Arasted D, b June 23, 1864. 3, Freddy C, b Aug. 9, 1865. 4, Herbert F, b Sept. 30, 1866. 5, Winthrop E, b Nov. 5, 1867. 6, Alonzo H, b Ap. 29, 1869. 7, Minnie M, b Sept. 7, 1870. 8, Hattie H, b June 14, 1872. 9, Aliza R, b March 7, 1874. 10, Lottie R, b Ap. 17, 1876. 11 and 12, Clarence C, and Clarry C, b Aug. 23, 1877. 13, Emmer, b Sept. 27 1880.

Daniel, brother of Enoch, b in Edg. Nov. 25, 1793; m Elizabeth Somes, Dec. 24, 1812; d Mar. 24, 1862; c to N in 1817. Elizabeth, b Mar. 17, 1791.

Daniel's chil. 1, Mary b, June 3, 1813; m Jason Light of Edg. Dec. 7, 1833. 2, Francis, b June 13, 1815; m Adeline Stearns, Nov. 26, 1835. 3, Malinda, b Jan. 16, 1818; m Henry Page of Bos. Mar. 21, 1844. 4, Royal, b Jan. 26, 1820; m Lucy Haggett, Nov. 19, 1843. Lucy, d Mar. 22, 1852. 5, Daniel, b Mar. 16, 1822; m Maria Sherman, Nov. 23, 1845. 6, Elizabeth, b June 26, 1824; m Joseph Emerson of Edg. Nov. 27, 1846. 7, Horatio, b Jan. 16, 1826; m Sarah Angeline Adams, Oct. 9, 1851. 8, Martha S, b Jan. 4, 1829; m Amos

Flye of Edg., Dec. 25, 1849. 9, Eunice, b July 26, 1831; m Ephraim Cushman of Taunton, Mar. 20, 1852. 10, Malvina, b Nov. 7, 1834; m Addison Trask of Edg., Oct. 12, 1854.

Third Generation.—Francis' chil. 1, Rosira P, b Aug. 20, 1836; m Albert Trask of Edg., June 8, 1858. 2, Royal L, b Feb. 14, 1837. 3, Julitta B, b Nov. 14, 1839. 4, Mary E, b Oct. 29, 1841; m Edmund Brigham of Bos., formerly of Templeton, Jan. 10, 1863. Martha A, b Sept. 5, 1861. 5, Lucinda W, b Nov. 17, 1843; m Dunbar D. Averill of Cal., formerly of N. Sept. 1, 1861. Their son Charles F, b June 20, 1862; d Mar. 3, 1865. 6, Nancy G, b Oct. 6, 1845. 7, Bertha A, b Mar. 8, 1848; d Jan. 26, 1850. 8, Frank E, b Mar. 22, 1851. 9, Sanborn W, b May 16, 1853.

Third Generation.—Horatio's chil. 1, Jonathan, b Feb. 12, 1853. 2, Emma C, b Feb. 17, 1855. 3, Daniel O, b Feb. 17, 1857; d Oct. 16, 1858. 4, Orrin, b Sept. 30, 1859; d Sept. 29, 1861. 5, Dora M, b Jan. 9, 1852. 6, Irvin, b May 3, 1865.

Jason, b in Edg. Sept. 16, 1810; c to N. 1849; m Lucy Dodge, Oct. 6, 1840.

Jason's chil. 1, Everett N, b Jan. 6, 1847. 2, Arvilla W, b Ap. 13, 1854. 3, Mary E, b Nov. 7, 1856.

Calvin, b in Edg. Mar. 16, 1825; c to N. ab. 1841; m Elizabeth Dodge, Nov. 1849.

Calvin's chil. 1, Ellen Frances, b June 16, 1851. 2, Howard A, b Aug. 9, 1853. 3, Herbert Huston, b Feb. 27, 1856. 4, Frank Wilder, b Aug. 19, 1859.

Ebenezer, brother to Jason and Calvin, b in Edg. Dec. 23, 1829; c to N. in 1848; m Emeline T. Averill of Al. May 13, 1852. Emeline T, b Oct. 29, 1836.

Ebenezer's chil. Alphratta, b June 2, 1854. Willard, b Sept. 2, 1856. Ferdinand b Aug. 24, 1858. Henry P, b Feb. 24, 1860. Orrin, b Mar. 24, 1861. Woodbury, b Mar. 23, 1863.

Luther Webb, b Mar. 3, 1818, in Edg. m Elizabeth Hagggett of Edg. Feb. 17, 1845; c to N. 1857.

Luther W's chil. 1, Lincoln H, b May 14, 1846. 2, George Everard, b Mar. 10, 1849. 3, Edwin Luther, b Ap. 3, 1852.

DONNELL.

Kingsbury, b in Bath Feb. 18, 1795; c to N. 1819; m Nancy Chase, Sept. 24; 1822.

Kingsbury's chil. 1, William C, b Feb. 26, 1825; Teacher; r in Cal. 2, Mary Ann, b Nov. 3, 1829; m Dwight Harley, July 3, 1856; r in Port. 3, Emeline G, b May 3, 1833.

DUNBAR.

Solomon m Priscilla Glidden.

Solomon's chil. 1, Susannah, b Feb. 28, 1774. 2, Polly, b Sept. 20, 1778. 3, Anne, b Jan. 25, 1781. 4, Nancy m Daniel Seiders.

Edward W, b in Nob., Ap. 16, 1826; m Lucinda P. Burnham, of Edg., Nov. 4, 1852; c to N. in 1863.

Edward W's chil. 1, Edward Everett, b Jan. 13, 1854. 2, Lizzie L, b Nov. 24, 1855. 3, Kendall M, b Sept. 18, 1857. 4, Willie B, b Feb. 25, 1860. 5, Herbert A, b Mar. 22, 1862. 6, Hattie, b Sept. 7, 1864.

ELLIOT.

Andrew, b in New Sharon, N. H. June 29, 1776; m Sarai Melvin of Westford, Mass. Jan. 3, 1801; c to N. Ap. 1, 1805.

Andrew's chil. 1, John, Cong. minister, b at Westford, Oct. 5, 1801; fitted for Coll. at N. Academy; studied Theology with Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy, N. York; m 1st, Mary Ward of N. York; 2d, Widow Arabella Newell of Auburn, Me. Preached at different places in N. Y. and Maine. 2, Sally, b July 5, 1804, at Wis.; m Calvin Perkins July 18, 1830; r in Edg. 3, George W, b Dec. 7, 1807; r in Indiana. 4, Andrew, sea capt; b Ap. 12, 1810; m Jerusha Hussey, Mar. 23, 1835. 5, Asa, b Ap. 19, 1813; d Mar. 29, 1819. 6, Charles, b Sept. 11, 1815; grad. at Bow. Coll. 1842; d Nov. 28, 1843. 7, Harriet N, b Nov. 22, 1818. 8, William, b Ap. 15, 1820; m Mary Bourniman of Wal.; d in Cal. 9, Mary M, b Dec. 14, 1823; m Charles Andrews, 1849; r in Michigan. 10, Alfred W, b Mar. 12, 1828; m Adeline Taylor Sept. 14, 1853.

EMERSON.

David, b May 14, 1777; c from New Hampshire; m Jane Jackson of Wis.; c to N. in 1834. Jane b May 9, 1793.

David chil. 1, Mary, d in inf. 2, Mary 2d, b 1830; d 1859. 3, David, Jun., b Dec. 11, 1833; m Julia Matthews of Booth. May 7, 1857; member of 21 Reg. Me. Vols.

Third Generation.—David Jr.'s chil. 1, William Henry, b Aug. 1, 1860. 2, Mary Emma, b July 1, 1862. 3, Laura Belle, b Feb. 6, 1864.

ERSKINE.

James, b in Al. 1773; c to N. when an infant and was brought up in the family of Ezekiel Laiten; m Susan Wood-

bridge ab 1800; Trader and the builder of 30 or 40 sail of vessels; d Sept. 10, 1845.

James chil. 1, James Jun., b Aug 31, 1803; m 1st, Mary Tomlinson, 1834; 2d, Mary Jane Waters. 2, Hartley, b Sept. 20, 1806; m Susau P Baker June 17, 1834; Capt. of Militia. 3, Susan, b Sept. 9, 1808; m 1st, Elbridge G. Baker, Feb. 1834; 2d William Tukey, Aug. 17, 1845.

Third Generation.—James Jun.'s chil. 1, Elbridge B. b Mar. 20, 1835; d ab 1858. 2, Mary E, b ab 1838; r in Mass. 3, Hannah Augusta, b ab 1843; r in Mass.

Hartley's chil. 1, Albert, b Oct. 5, 1835; d June 25, 1839. 2, Daniel B. b July 19, 1837; m Emma Jane McLane of Al. Nov. 15, 1864. 3, Albert, b Oct. 3, 1841; killed with a horse rake, July 11, 1850. 4, Abby Frances, b Feb. 3, 1843. 6, Mary Atwood, b Dec. 1, 1845. 7, Charles Wesley, b July 11, 1852.

FARLEY.

Major John, son of Gen. Michael, b in Ipswich, Mass., Oct. 1, 1746; m Sarah Dennis of Ipswich ab 1769; Sarah b Sept. 24, 1849; c to N. probably in 1773; d Oct. 20, 1812. Sarah, d Oct. 1, 1828.

Major John's chil. 1, John Jr., b at Ipswich Oct. 7, 1770; d Oct. 31, 1828. 2, Joseph, b at Ipswich, July 3, 1772; m 1st, Sally Jewett, dau. of Jedidiah Jewett of Pittston, 1798. Sally d June 25, 1804; m 2d, Betsey Thomas of Wald. in 1806; removed to Wald. in 1803, having been appointed Collector of the Customs for that District, by Pres. Jefferson; d July 25, 1816. He was a man of decided ability. 3, Elizabeth, b at N. July 7, 1774; m Barzillai Gannett of Gard. in 1797; d Sept. 18, 1845. 4, Ebenezer, b Jan. 14, 1777; m Mary Wilder of New Braintree, Mass. Sept. 17, 1816; d Ap. 27, 1865. Mary Wilder, b at Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1787; d Oct. 26, 1864. 5, Sally, b Feb. 1, 1779; m William Hale of Exeter. N. H., 1800; d Oct. 8, 1813. 6, Susan, b Feb. 13, 1781; d July 13, 1810. 7, Martha, b Ap. 19, 1783; m Robert Brookhouse of Salem, Mass. 1806; d Aug. 1817. 8, Lydia, b Mar. 26, 1785; d Oct. 11, 1807. 9, Eunice, b Feb. 15, 1787; m Rev. David Thurston of Winthrop in 1808; d Ap. 1809. 10, Lucy A. b Jan. 2, 1789; d May 26, 1866. 11, Clarissa, b May 24, 1793; d Dec. 20, 1811. 12, Mary D., b Ap. 19, 1795; m Thomas Little of Nob. 1825; d May 14, 1837.

Third Generation.—Ebenezer's children. 1, Hon. Ephraim Wilder, b Aug. 29, 1817. Member of State Senate 1856; of 33d Congress; Grad. at Bow. Coll. 1836; d Ap. 1880. 2, Martha Brookhouse, b Dec. 20, 1818; d Jan. 2, 1830. 3, Sally,

b Sept. 27, 1820; ; m Charles Cooper of Ban. Aug. 18, 1847; r in Brooklyn, N. Y. 4, Frederick, b Ap. 4, 1824; d Oct. 31, 1841. 5, Capt. Charles, b Feb. 24th, 1829, was master of ship Wm. Singer of Thomaston. He sailed from Hull, England, for New York, Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1863, and the last intelligence of him was, Nov. 16th, 1863, when he was reported as spoken with in Lat. 49.10 Long. 5. The ship was loaded with coal and undoubtedly foundered in one of the terrific westerly gales, which prevailed in Nov. and Dec. 1863 and Jan. 1864. 6, Mary, b Oct. 11, 1830; m Henry Ingalls, Esq., lawyer of Wis. Dec. 17, 1855.

FARNHAM.

Capt. Alexander, b in Booth. May 7, 1805; m Eunice Taylor Sept 18, 1828. Eunice, b Aug. 30, 1806; c to N. in 1828.

Capt. Alexander's chil. Mary T, b June 21, 1829. Alexander, Jun., b Ap. 17, 1831; m Hattie M Webb, Dec. 20, 1860. Elizabeth T, b Ap. 3, 1834; d Ap. 21, 1834. Sarah E, b May 25, 1836; d Jan. 22, 1851. Eunice, b Mar. 24, 1838. Laura, b Jan. 21, 1841. Ephraim T, b June 14, 1843; d Sept. 5, 1861. Frederick, b July 15, 1846; d Mar. 10, 1847.

Third Generation.—Alexander, Jun.'s chil. Jennie, b Mar. 20, 1864.

FITZPATRICK.

James, b in the county of Cavven, I., Mar. 16, 1800; c to N. in 1819; naturalized Sept. 22, 1840; m Statira Waters, July 13, 1821.

James' chil. 1, Catharine, b Feb. 22, 1822; m William Somes of Edg. 2, Statira, b Ap. 10, 1823; m Joshua N. Boyden of Mass. 3, Nathaniel, b Feb. 24, 1825; d Aug. 10, 1854. 4, Julia Ann b June 12, 1827; d Mar. 24, 1849. 5, Aaron, b July 6, 1830; d July 19, 1858. 6, John, b Ap. 4, 1833; m Helen Turner, Jan. 1, 1861, r in Bath. 7, Mary, b Jan. 7, 1835, r in Feltonville, Mass. 8, Hannah, b Aug. 27, 1838; r in Feltonville, Mass. 9, William, b Feb. 27, 1841; r in Stoneham, Mass.

FLAGG.

William, b in Grand Menan, N. Bruns, Feb. 29, 1812; m 1, Matilda C Foster of Grand Menan, Feb. 12, 1837; 2, Lois E Collier of Washington, Me., Dec 5, 1847; c to N. in 1851; d Oct. 16, 1853. Lois E, b Feb. 18, 1824.

William's chil. by 1st w. Capt. Smith E, b May 19, 1838; in the China Trade. Capt. Asa E, b Ap. 6, 1840; in the China

trade. Elliot S. b Oct. 16, 1841; d Aug. 27, 1846; by 2d w. Westman, b Aug. 22, 1848. Artaxerxes, b July 27, 1849; d Sept. 18, 1850. William, Jr., b Jan. 29, 1852. Lizzie, b Dec. 4, 1853.

FLYE.

Daniel, b in Edg. Ap. 27, 1790; m Huldah Barker, Nov. 16, 1813; d Dec. 2, 1862. Huldah, b June 16, 1793.

Daniel's chil. William, b Oct. 25, 1814; m Mary E. Perkins of Topsham. Grad. at Bow. Col. Professor of Mathematics for many years in the U. S. Navy; was Shipmaster in the Merchant service and at the opening of the Rebellion was commissioned as Lieut. in the Navy with a command, Ap, 1865, in Admiral Lee's Mississippi squadron.

Edwin, b Mar. 4, 1817; m Roxanna Hitchcock of Dam. Dec. 3, 1844. Roxanna, b Nov. 8, 1823. Was in the Legislature in 1858. Of the firm of Wm. Hitchcock and Co; was commissioned Paymaster in the U. S. Army with the rank of Major. Henrietta, b July 8, 1819; m Martin F. Hilton of Dan. r in Ashland, Ky.

Edwin's chil. Alfred Edwin, b May 20, 1846; d Feb. 12, 1850. Alice Emma, b Jan. 6, 1851; d Oct. 30, 1852. Nellie May, b Ap. 16, 1856. Addie Nickerson, b Jan. 13, 1860.

FOLLANSBEE.

James, b in Salisbury, Mass., July 10, 1773; c to N. in 1794; mechanic; m Sally Hooper Woodbridge 1801; d Ap. 1, 1850.

James' chil: 1, Elizabeth, b Jan. 6, 1805; m Cyrus Rundlett of Al. 2, William, b Aug. 21, 1810; m Harriett E. Harley, Feb. 5, 1839.

Third Generation—William's chil. 1, Harriett Ann, b Sept. 24, 1841. 2, Roscoe, b Mar. 21, 1843. 3, Rosie H., b Jan. 1, 1845. 4, Matthew H., b Jan. 26, 1849. 5, William Marshall, b June 26, 1850.

FREEMAN.

Antony G., b in Bowdoinham, Mar. 25, 1788; m Rachel Lee of Bruns. Dec. 16, 1813. Rachel, b Ap. 4, 1788; c to N. 1834.

Antony's chil. 1, Julia Ann, b June 7, 1816; m Charles Miller; r in Bris. 2, Emma Jane, b Ap. 4, 1818; m Samuel Ruby of Durham. 3, Sanford W., b Aug. 5, 1820; m Mary Elizabeth Carpenter, July 29, 1856. 4, Jefferson, b Aug. 5, 1822; d at Staten Island, N. Y. Nov. 1845. 5, Edward M., b Sept. 10, 1826; d Jan. 20, 1835.

Third Generation.—Sanford's chil. 1, Emma Jane, b Oct. 5, 1856; d Aug. 5, 1858. 2, Emeline Augusta, b Ap. 5, 1860. 3, Philena Ann, b Oct. 25, 1864.

Henry, b in Bowdoinham, Feb. 1797; m Phillis Stewart.

GENTHNER.

Isaac, b in Nob. Aug. 15, 1823; c to N. in 1850; m Harriet D. Flye of Dam. Aug. 30, 1854. Harriet D. b July 11, 1833.

Isaac's chil. Rufus Flye, b Jan. 27, 1856. Ella, b Ap. 1, 1858. Frank Isaac, b Ap. 26, 1864.

GIVEN.

Formerly Gibbon; of Scotch descent; David c from the north of I. with his wife to N. about 1734; purchased lot No. 6 of Christopher Tappan; wife's christian name was Elizabeth; house stood where Robert Kennedy's garden now is. Family Records burnt with house. Genealogy imperfect.

David's descendants, David Jr. 1, John, m Elizabeth Simpson, 1778. 2, Campbell. 3, Hannah, m James Clark of Br. 1785. 4, Jane, m Joseph Donald, Dec. 13, 1790. 5, Samuel, m Betsey Simpson, 1794. 6, John, m Agnes Perkins, 1795. 7, Elizabeth, m David Kennedy. 8, David 3d, b Sept. 4, 1779; m Mary Marson of Whit. Dec. 1, 1803; d 1863. Mary d 1848. 9, John, d ag. 18. 10, Sarah, m Capt. Charles Packard. 11, Caleb Bryant, b in Plymouth, Mass. in 1768; d 1807; m Elizabeth Barnes in 1795. E. b 1775. Daughter Elizabeth m — Given.

Fourth Generation.—David 3d's chil. 1, John S. b Aug. 19, 1804; m Elizabeth Bryant of Paris, Me., June 10, 1806; r in S. Bos. and Gard; d Ap. 6, 1864. 2, Abigail, b Dec. 29, 1806; m Joel Tapley; r in Gard. 3, Mary Jane, b Ap. 17, 1811; m Capt. Edwin A. Boynton of Al. Mar. 29, 1843; r in Al. and Bath. 4, Joseph Marson, b Dec. 3, 1814; m Lucinda Kimball of Hanover, N. H. 5, Samuel K. b June 25, 1818; m Harriet Turner Chase, Ap. 14, 1852.

Fifth Generation.—John S.'s chil. 1, Mary E. b in Port. June 20, 1829; m Charles W. Freeman of Port. 2, Martha A. b in Port. Feb. 11, 1831; m Henry S. Wakefield of Gard. had two chil. 1, Anna, 2, Horace. 3, George T. b in Bos. July 9, 1833; d Dec. 21, 1845 in Gard. 4, Sarah B. b in Bos. Sept. 6, 1835; d in Gard. May 21, 1850. 5, Laura F. b in Bos. May 18, 1837; m William Little of Bos. who d in 1858. 6, Harriet A. b in Gard. Dec. 19, 1840; d Oct. 22, 1857. 7, Delia, b in Gard. Nov. 29, 1842. 8, Ella L. b in Gard. Ap. 14, 1845; d Nov. 8, 1849. 9, Selwin, b in Gard. May 5, 1847; d Aug. 8, 1848.

Chil. of Edwin A. and Mary Boynton. 1, Addie H. b in Al. May 12, 1844. 2, Mary G. b in Al. Nov. 29, 1845. 3, Isadore H. b in Al. Sept. 29, 1847. 4, Oscar E. b in Al. June 13, 1850. 5, Willis O. b in Bath, May 19, 1854.

Samuel K.'s chil. 1, Alice Mary, b Ap. 20, 1854. 2, Harriet Ruth, b Nov. 26, 1855; d in Thomaston, June 25, 1871. 3, Grace Greenwood, b May 14, 1857.

James, cousin of David Sen.; c from County of Coleraine, I.; took up a tract of land of 160 acres on Dam. river, where Capt. Henry Little afterwards r.

James' descendants. Jessie, third child; m Hannah Clark. Mary m Jacob Seiders of Br. Jane m John Donnell of Br. Eben m Hannah Sproul of Br. Samuel. James Jr.

Jesse's chil. Benjamin b Oct. 25; m Mary Ann Hussey of Jeff. Jan. 28, 1835.

Benjamin's chil. Hannah E., b Sept. 1, 1836; m John McDuffee of Cambridgeport, Mass., Sept. 1, 1860. Mary A. b Sept. 11, 1838. Clara J., b July 25, 1840; m Capt. James H. Rice of Brighton, Mass. Margaret Ella, b Nov. 3, 1841; m Charles Fuller of Kingston, Mass. Roxy C., b Ap. 7, 1844. A son b Oct. 28, 1847; d in inf. Benjamin W., b Aug. 5, 1850. Ida, b Feb. 25, 1852; d Nov. 1852.

GLIDDEN.

Joseph, brother of Tobias and Zebulon was b Dec. 13, 1722: of English descent; c from N. H. to N. in 1750; m Anna Woodman May 17, 1747. Anna b Feb. 9, 1724; d May 1, 1801. Joseph was m to his second wife when 82 yrs. of age and d when upwards of 95. He was a very pious man and a worthy and useful citizen.

Joseph's chil. 1, Mary, b June 22, 1748; d Sept. 26, 1748. 2, Priscilla, b Aug. 19, 1749; m Solomon Dunbar. 3d, Susannah, b Nov. 29, 1751; m David Dennis, Esq.; r in Nob.; d Aug. 19, 1777. 4, John, b Jan. 10, 1754; lost at sea Dec. 6, 1778. 5, Nathaniel, b Feb. 28, 1756; d in inf. 6, Joseph Jun. b Dec. 29, 1757; occupied the homestead on Glidden's Neck; m Mary Waters; d May 1816. Mary, relict of Joseph, d Sept. 26, 1829. A most worthy and valuable woman. 7, Paul, b May 24, 1760; d in inf. 8, Woodman, b July 13, 1762; d Ap. 5, 1765. 9, Anna, b Nov. 16, 1764; d Oct. 12, 1792. 10, Rhoda, b Sept. 29, 1767; d Nov. 19, 1767.

Third Generation.—Joseph Jr.'s chil. 1, Susan, b Mar. 16, 1782; m Timothy Cotter; r in Nob.; d ag 59. Timothy d ag 58. 2, Nancy, b Oct. 9, 1783; m Capt. John Borland; d Mar. 22, 1864. Capt. John, d ag 82. 3, Col. John, b Mar. 24, 1785; m Mary 1

Lovett of St. George, Jan. 27, 1813; d Feb. 19, 1864. Mary, d July 1880 ag 93 yrs. He was a valuable citizen, an eminent ship-builder and an enterprising man. The place is indebted for much of its prosperity and growth to his activity and business talent. 4, Capt. Samuel, b Oct. 17, 1786; m Catharine Cottrill Sept. 4, 1817. He was the last of the name who owned and inhabited the old homestead which he sold a few years before his death to Mr. Metcalf. He d ag 82. Catharine, d Dec. 1, 1872. 5, Mary, b Jan. 9, 1789; m Benj. Barstow; r in Nob.; d ag 59. Benjamin d ag 72 yrs and 8 mos. 6, Jane, b May 17, 1790; m Capt. Simon Handly; d Mar. 28, 1874. Simon, d Mar. 6, 1873, ag 87 yrs 3 mos. 7, Joseph, b June 3, 1791; m 1st Emily Harrington of Nob.; 2d, Mary O. Taylor, Nov. 28, 1836; d Nov. 27, 1855. 8, Priscilla, b Oct. 31, 1793; m Capt. James Robinson; d ag 50. Capt. James, d ag 91 yrs, 4 mos. 9, b Sally, July 28, 1795; m Nath'l Bryant; d Ap. 17, 1881. Mr. Bryant died in 1865. 10, Hannah, b Feb. 15, 1797; m Josiah Myrick; d 1869. Josiah, d ag 52. 11, Abigail, b Oct. 15, 1798; m 1st Capt. Wm. Melcher, 2d Augustus F. Lash, Preceptor of Lincoln Academy; d July 23, 1880. Wm. Melcher, d ag 34. 12, Caroline, b June 16, 1800; m Benjamin Wade; r in Ban. and Cal.; d in 1860. Benj. d ag 75.

Fourth Generation.—Col. John's chil. 1, Albert, b Jan. 5, 1814; m Anna M. Borland. 2, Samuel G, b Jan. 5, 1816; merchant in N. Y.; m Martha Fisher in 1849. 3, Catharine C, b Feb. 27, 1818; m Capt. William T. Glidden of the firm of Glidden & Williams, in 1840; r in Bos. 4, Jane H, b Ap. 17, 1820; m Alpheus T. Palmer of Brewer. 5, John A, b Mar. 17, 1823; m Emma M. Clark of N. O. in 1847; r in Bos., of the firm of Glidden & Williams. 6, Mary A, b Sept. 18, 1825; m Lieut. John Mooney of U. S. Navy; r in Bos. 7, Matthew C, b May 8, 1828; d Mar. 25, 1830. 8, Clara F, b Mar. 25, 1831; m T H Belcher; r in Philadelphia. 9, Caroline A, b Dec. 27, 1833; m Capt. Edward K Mooney; r in Bos. Lost at sea. 10, Charles H, b Oct. 8, 1837; m Mary Turner of Dedham, Mass.; r in Bos. and Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Samuel's chil. Samuel, b Aug. 20, 1832. Lost at sea on a voyage to Cal. near Cape Horn, ag 21.

Joseph 3d's chil. by 1st w. Adeline, b Jan. 5, 1818; d Ap. 24, 1818. 1, Emily H. b Ap. 19, 1819; m 1st Israel Kerney of Jeff. in 1836; 2d, George B. Leighton of Alfred, Me.; resides in Norfolk, Va. 2, Joseph S. b Aug. 16, 1820; m Caroline McCobb of Bath; d at sea, 5 days out from N. Orleans. 3, Edward A. b Mar. 13, 1822; m Elizabeth Borland of Nob; r in Portland. 4, Priscilla G. b Mar. 31, 1824; m Capt. Arthur Child of Frankfort, Me.; d in N. Orleans, Ap. 1842. 5, Elizabeth H. b

Nov. 27, 1825; m Capt. David Ryan of Wool.; d in N. Orleans, Nov. 1, 1854. 6, Mary M. b Ap. 12, 1828; m William F. Joy of Bos.; r in B. 7, William P. H., b Aug. 7, 1830; r in Cleveland, O.; m Jennie Hughes of Brooklyn, N. Y. 8, Francis H. b May 24, 1832; m Winnie K. Waters; r in Cleveland, O. 9, Nettie, b Sept. 18, 1834; m William D. Webb.

Joseph chil. by 2d w. 1, Catharine A. b Ap. 11, 1841; m William P. Porter of Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 26, 1860; r in G. 2, Priscilla C. b Sept. 17, 1843. 3, James P. b May 16, 1846; r in Bos.

Fifth Generation—Chil. of Jane H., and Alpheus T. Palmer. 1, Kate G. m Douglass Campbell, Esq. of Nova Scotia and r there. 2, Caleb. 3, John G.

Chil. of John A and Emma his wife. 1, Josephine G. b Jan. 26, 1848; m Ap. 28, 1874, Morse. 2, Frederick A b May 31, 1850; d Oct. 4, 1850. 3, Kate A, b Mar 27, 1853. 4, Jennie M., b Nov. 23, 1855. 5, William T, b July 10, 1858. 6, George B, b Sept 2, 1860. 7, Annie M, b May 18, 1862; d Dec. 27, 1863. 8, Emma M, b May 17, 1864.

Chil. of Mary A and Lieut Mooney. One son named Frank.

Chil. of Clara F and Thomas K Belcher. One dau Pauline.

Chil. of Charles K 1, May S. 2, Philip T 3, Albert. 4, Carlton and Isaac.

Fifth Generation.—Albert's children. 1, Adeline P, b June 23, 1839; m Horace W Metcalf of Dan. Jan 25, 1860. 2, Albert, Jr, b May 28, 1851.

Samuel's chil. 1, Alice, m Horace D Hufcut, Lawyer, Dover Plains, N. Y. 2, Robert Grinnell, r in Brooklyn. 3, Helen W 4, Henry.

Children of Jane H and Alpheus S Palmer. 1, Kate G; m Douglass Campbell of Nova Scotia. 2, Caleb. 3, John G.

Children of John A. 1, Josephine G b Jan 26, 1848; m Daniel D Morse, Ap. 28, 1848. 2, Fred A, b Mar. 31, 1850; d Oct. 4, 1850. 3, Kate A b Mar 27, 1853. 4, Jennie M, b Nov. 23, 1855. 5, William T b July 10, 1858. 6, George B b Sept 2, 1860. 7, Annie M, b May 18, 1862; d Dec 27, 1863. Emma M, May 17, 1864.

Chil. of Mary A and John Moony. 1, Frank.

Chil. of Clara F and Thomas H Belcher. 1, Pauline.

Chil. of Charles H. 1, Mary S. 2, Philip T. 3, Albert. 4, Carlton. 5, Ivan.

Benjamin's chil. Uxlnice, b July 29, 1775. Charles, b Mar 21, 1778. Ruth, b Oct 24, 1780. Israel, b Feb 9, 1783. David b Mar 17, 1785. Abigail, b Jan 16, 1787. Enoch Averill, b Feb 1789. Ezekiel Averill, b Oct 9, 1791.

Tobias, brother of Joseph, c from N. H. about 1755, and settled on the Dam. river. on the lot next north of that occupied by Abner and Lemuel Perkins. His descendants now have possession of his estate; m Miriam Chapman of Nob; d June 1818 in his 95th year. A man of devoted piety and sterling worth.

Tobias' chil. 1, Lydia, b 1759; m Daniel Webster of Edg. 1820; d 1849. 2, Mary, m Zaccheus Hatch of Jeff: d ag 23. 3, Huldah, b Jan 5, 1764; m John Turnbull. 4, Nathaniel, b 1766; m Martha Wheeler of Edg; r in Nob: d Feb 4, 1857. 5, Hannah, m William Nutt of Whit. 6, Robert, d young. 7, John, m — Hussey; r and d in Ohio. 8, William, b Nov 24, 1774; m 1st, Lydia Hatch of Br; 2d Jane Hussey of Nob; d Mar 23, 1855. Lydia, d Sept 23, 1829. 9, Betsey, m Jacob Hodgdon of Nob; d 1853.

Third Generation.—William's chil. 1, Fanny, b Sept 1, 1805; m Daniel Montgomery of Booth; r in N. 2, William, b Oct 5, 1806; m Susan Sproul of Br Jan 19, 1832; el Dea of 2d Cong Church in 1850. 3, Susan, b Aug 7, 1810. 4, Mary, b Oct 1, 1807; d May 9, 1829. 5, Theodore, b Aug 9, 1809; d Nov 30, 1831. 6, Sarah Jane, b Dec 12, 1810; m Charles Marsh of Bos Nov 26, 1828; r in Medford. 7, Miriam, b May 1, 1812; m William Burroughs of Ipswich, Mass; r in I. 8, James, b Mar 20, 1814; d Ap 3, 1814. 9, John, b July 27, 1815; m Phoebe Flye of Edg Oct 6, 1839. 10, Phoebe, b Aug 14, 1814. 11, Enoch, b Dec 3, 1817; d Dec 8, 1817. 12, Rev Kiah B, b Ap 29, 1819; m Caroline Hitchcock, May 19, 1842; Grad at Ban Theo Sem; Settled Minister in Westmoreland, N H and Enfield, Conn. 13, Lydia Ann, b Dec 18, 1820; m 1st, William Hatch, May 28, 1839; 2d, Phineas Harlow of Illinois Ap 3, 1860. 14, Margaret W, b Mar 20, 1822; m Josiah M Hodgkins of Jeff, May 9, 1844. 15, Edward, K b May 10, 1823; m Lavinia M Flye, May 10, 1846. 16, Lavinia M. b Mar 9, 1823. 17, Elizabeth S, b Aug 2, 1825; d July 9, 1826.

Fourth Generation.—Dea William's chil. 1, Willard S, b Dec 26, 1832; d Aug 3, 1839. 2, Albert, b Feb 2, 1835. 3, Mary Jane, b Mar 15, 1837; d July 21, 1862. 4, Charles W, b Aug 13, 1839; m Virginia Cate of Bos 1864. 5, Susan F, b Oct 30, 1841. 6, Alonzo W, b Aug 20, 1844. 7, Laura Ellen, b Ap 18, 1847. 8, Clara Augusta, b Ap 12, 1849.

Edward II's chil. 1, Walter S, b Ap 7, 1847. 2, Edward Oscar b Aug 6, 1849. 3, Arthur, b Aug 4 1853; d Sept 18, 1853. 4, a son b Jan 27, 1855; d in inf. 5, Sanford b Aug 6, 1856. 6, Alice Maria, b Jan 2, 1859.

John's chil. 1, John Augustin, b Sept 11, 1842; member of Co. H, 21 Reg. Me. Vols.; d at Baton Rouge, July 10, 1863.

2, Frederick Eugene, b Jan 13, 1846. 3, Wheelock Craig, b Ap 18, 1850. 4, Josephine, b Jan 19, 1856.

Zebulon was married in Durham, N. H. by Rev. John Adams Nov 17, 1757, to Temperance Whidden of New Market. His sons John, Joseph and Mark were born in New Durham, (now Alton) where he appears to have lived after his marriage. John who was born in 1760, followed his uncles Joseph and Tobias to N in 1784. He afterwards resided in Wiscasset where he married 1st, Sarah Shovey Mar 31, 1799. Sarah, d in 1814. In 1804 he removed to N where he lived until his death which occurred Dec 8, 1829. He was Postmaster and Town Clerk till his death. He m 2d, Susan Stinson in 1817; she d in 1851, ag 72.

John's chil. 1, George, b Feb 24, 1800; d Oct 14, 1800. 2, William, b Jan 25, 1802; d Aug 11, 1804. 3, John Bridge, b Jan 7, 1804. 4, William Taylor, b Sept 22, 1805. 5, b Ap 16, 1807; d Feb 24, 1864. 6, Temperance, b Aug 13, 1809; d Mar 13, 1879. 7, George, b July 7, 1811. 8, Esther, b Mar 8, 1813; d Mar 20, 1829.

William T, m 1st, Susan Cotter; 2d, Catharine Glidden. Chil by 1st wife. 1, William Henry, b June 1, 1832; d Ap 21, 1856. 2, Frances Cooper, b in Nob. Ap 26, 1834; m William Weymouth, Jan 17, 1854; r in Beaufort, S. C. 3, Susan Cotter, b Feb 13, 1837; m George W. W. Dove of Andover, Mass. Oct 17, 1865; r there. Chil. by 2d wife. 4, Emma Field, m Charles Perkins Gardiner of Bos.; r there. 5, John M, b in Liverpool, Eng. July 4, 1843; m Anna, dau of Hon. Joseph M Warren of Troy, N. Y. 6, Simon Handley, b 1850; d Aug 7, 1852. 7, Mary S, b in Bos.

George Glidden, merchant in New Orleans; m 1st, Mary Eliza Clark of N. O.; m 2d, Ann Eliza (Auld) widow of Sam'l Whitney; had by 1st wife; 1, Mary Eliza who m Doctor Temple of Fredericksburg, Va., and r in Danville, Va. 2, Fannie, who m Capt. Thomas Woodward; r in N. O.

Fifth Generation.—Chil of Frances C and Wm. Weymouth. 1, Susan G, b Jan 29, 1855; d July 31, 1856. 2, Helen S, b Sept 13, 1857, in Alna; m in Augusta, Georgia, May 3, 1880, Geo. T Homer of De Witt, Iowa. 3, William T G, b in De Witt, Oct 2, 1862. 4, George Dove, b Feb 7, 1869; d Sept 1, 1869. 5, Frank C and Frederick C, b Dec 16, 1871.

Chil of Susan C and Geo W W Dove. 1, Marion G, b May 6, 1867. 2, Edith, b Feb 28, 1870. 3, John, b Sept 6, 1871. 4, Percival, b Oct. 6, 1875.

Chil of Emma F and Charles P Gardiner. One dau, Mary Caroline.

John M's chil. 1, Mary Warner, b in Bos. May 10, 1871. 2, Joseph Warren b at Nahant June 18, 1872. 3, Amy Gardiner, b in Bos. Nov 20, 1873. 4, William G, b Dec. 27, 1875. 5, John, b May 22, 1877. 6, Susan Adelaide.

Third Generation.—Thomas Jun's chil. 1, Albert W, b Dec 15, 1820; m Rosanna Hemmenway of Jeff. Nov. 15, 1846. 2, Margaret M, b Ap 18, 1823; m George Robinson of Vermont, Sept. 1846; r in Springfield, Mass.

William's chil. 1, Sarah P, b Jan 15, 1825; m Aaron M Potter Jan 15, 1846. 2, Susan T, b Feb 28, 1826; m Peter Potter of Whitefield, brother of Aaron M; r in W. Adopted child, Abbie Josephine, b Ap 4, 1853.

Fourth Generation.—Albert W's chil. 1, Amanda J, b July 31, 1847. 2, Warren A, b Nov 5, 1849.

Benj F Groton, b in Nob; m Sarah Page.

GRAY.

Thomas, ship carpenter, b in Wis. Ap 19, 1769; m Nancy Kennedy 1794; c to N about 1796; d Ap 22, 1828. Nancy, d Mar 11, 1850.

Thomas' chil. 1, Thomas Jun., b Nov. 30, 1794; m Margaret Moody of Nob.; d Sept 5, 1823. 2, Jane, b Feb 12, 1795; m Charles Harding. 3, Nancy, b Sept. 10, 1797; m Thomas Harriden; r in Al. and Bos. 4, Sarah, b Sept 10, 1799; m Lemuel Lewis of Booth.; r in B. 5, William, b Feb 6, 1802; m Rosanna Tarr of Whit. Nov. 10, 1823. 6, Henry, sea capt., b Oct 29, 1804; m Abbie Chase; r in Hallowell. 7, Ebenezer, b Aug 6, 1806; d May 29, 1828. 8, Hannah, b July 22, 1808; m John Hall; r in Nob. 9, Elizabeth, b Sept 7, 1810; m Henry Barter of Booth. 10, Ann M, b June 12, 1812; m Ira Weeks of Jeff.

HAGGETT.

Ebenezer, b in Edg. Dec 23, 1825; m Eleanor Clark of Booth. Ap 22, 1853; c to N. in Ap 1853.

Ebenezer's chil. George, b Feb. 15, 1854; d in inf. James P, b July 10, 1855. Marcia, b July 13, 1858; d May 29, 1863. Helena, b Mar 27, 1862.

Granville, b in Edg. Nov. 20, 1834; c to N. in 1862; m Ap 17, 1862, Jane F Harley.

HALL.

Samuel came to N. and settled on the farm where Mr. Frank Smithwick now r; m Lydia Blackstone. They were the parents

of ten children. The first four d in infancy. The next two d after grown to manhood. The four youngest lived to old age. Ebenezer inherited the homestead. He sold it to Mr. Frank Smithwick, and moved to Vassalboro where he d. The second, Isaac, lived for a while on what is known as the West Clarke farm. Afterwards moved to the Mills and d there. 3, a daughter : m Mr. Given of Bristol. 4, Abigail, m Ebenezer Clarke ; r in N.

Jesse, b in Nob. Ap 1, 1830 ; m Jane Humphries of Dam. Nov 29, 1855 ; member of 2d Me. Battery ; c to N. in 1865. Jane Humphries b in I. Mar 22, 1836.

Jesse's chil. Ida Florence, b Mar 19, 1856. Joseph Alfred. b July 7, 1858. Everett Stetson, b Jan. 1, 1863.

William, shipbuilder ; m Lucy D Nichols Feb 6, 1840 ; moved to Connecticut ; d May 11, 1860.

William's chil. 1, William N, b Mar 8, 1841. 2, George A, b Dec 10, 1842. 3, Ella, b June 11, 1850 ; d July 29, 1851. 4, Georgianna N, b Sept 24, 1852 ; d Sept 22, 1855. 5, Walter Scott, b Ap 29, 1857 ; d Sept 29, 1857.

Almond G, b in Nob. Oct 6, 1807 ; m Christie Ann Young of New Bruns. June 9. 1831. Christie Ann b Ap 16, 1812.

Almond's chil. John R, b June 29, 1833 ; r in South China. Elijah, b Ap 8, 1836 ; d Oct 25, 1841. Dorothy A, b Ap 1, 1838 ; r in Biddeford. Sarah E, b Ap 15, 1840 ; r in New Jersey. Margaret, b Sept 9, 1840 ; d Sept 16, 1843. Almond, b Oct 7, 1844. Leonard, b Feb 25, 1847 ; d in inf. Adrian D, b Ap 11, 1850. Joseph T, b Oct 5, 1853.

Elbridge, b m Jeff. Oct 21, 1822 ; c to N. in 1846 ; m Mary Elizabeth Whitehouse May 9, 1847.

Elbridge's chil. 1, George Albert, b July 5, 1848. Member of 2d Maine Cavalry ; a fine soldier ; d at N. Orleans June 4, 1864. 2, Stephen, b Sept 27, 1849. 3, Orlando, b July 3, 1851. 4, Ida May, b Aug 7, 1857.

HANDLEY.

Capt. Simon, b in Bos. Dec 7, 1785 ; moved when quite young with his father to St. George ; c to N. in 1806 ; sailed from this place for a number of years ; also engaged in shipbuilding ; m Jane Glidden Nov 30, 1812. Adopted daughter, Nettie G ; m William Webb.

HARLEY.

John, Sen, b in Haverhill, Mass., in 1722 ; m Widow Mary Decoster of Bos. ; c to N. in 1763 ; and r in the Garrison a year

or two, where his fifth son, Ralph, was b. He then moved to where Ralph Harley afterwards r and took up 300 acres of wild land.

John's chil. Ann, m Capt James Sawyer of Cape Ann where she r. John, Jun, b Dec 23, 1752; m Rachel Williamson of Wis.; d Dec 7, 1843. Rachel d Ap 27, 1841. William d at sea. Dudley, d at sea. James, d at sea. Ralph 1, b in Garrison; m Miriam Brooks of Lincolnville; d Dec 16, 1822. Robert, b about 1767; m Hannah Campbell; d Mar 1823; Hannah r in Bos. John divided his farm between his two youngest sons, Ralph and Robert.

Third Generation.—John Jun's chil. John, 3d, b Nov 1782; lost at sea. Matthew, b Aug 22, 1784; m Widow Rosanna Granville, Mar 1814; r in N and Gardiner. Polly d ag 7 years. Rachel, m Arthur Averill, Nov 1815; d Feb 1831. Jane, m Capt Charles Gardiner of Nantucket; d Sept 1820. Marcey, b Ap 21, 1792; r in Southport. Robert 2d, b Mar. 17, 1793; m Sarah Webster of Southport; d Mar 22, 1859. Thomas, b Jan 7, 1795; m Huldah Dodge of Edg. Dec 19, 1831. William, b Oct 7, 1797; m Widow Mary Kelley; r in Bos.; d Oct 1839. Mary, b Dec 29, 1799; m 1, Jonathan Preble; 2d, Capt David Preble; d Mar 16, 1853. Pamela, b Dec 18, 1801; m Joshua Cushman of Wool.; r in Southport.

Ralph 2d's chil. Ralph, Jun, b Ap 1789; m Hannah C Case, dau of a Baptist clergyman of Readfield. Mary, b Oct 1794. Caleb, b Mar 1795; m Mary Hunt of Montville; r in M. and State of Ohio. Clarissa, b Oct 1797; d Nov 11, 1843. Rachel, b Nov 1803; m William Tomlinson. John B, b 1809; d Ap 1852.

Robert's chil. Robert, Jun., b 1802; m Huldah Kimball of Nova Scotia; r in New Bedford, Mass. Hannah B, b Oct 1804; r in Bos. Alice, b 1806; m ——— Robbins; r in Malden, Mass. James, b 1808; followed the sea. Sarah, b about 1810; m ——— Field of Bos. Mary Ann, b about 1812; r in Bos. Philena, b 1818; m John Thayer; r in Bos. Campbell, b about 1820; d on a passage from New Orleans to Bos.

Fourth Generation.—Matthew's chil. Harriet, b May 1815; m William Follansbee. Abby, b Aug 1817; d 1824. Hannah, b 1819; m James Nutt; r in Cam., Mass. Mary Ann, m John Ayer of Al; r in Gard. Dwight F, m Mary Ann Donnell, July 3, 1856; r in Minnesota. Lot M. Parker C, b Sept 15, 1832; m 1st Eliza Carney. 2d, Cordelia Reed; r in Cam., Mass.

Thomas' chil. Emeline G, b Oct 17, 1832; d Dec. 26, 1842. Jane F, b Nov 7, 1834; m Granville Haggett of Edg.

Ralph's chil. Otis B, b Dec. 25, 1818; d Jan 1829. Elizabeth, b Dec 7, 1819; m John Fuller of N. H.; d Feb. 20, 1859.

Amanda, b Nov 9, 1821; m Alvin Stevens of Kennebunk: r in K.; d Oct 24, 1859. Ralph 3d, b Ap 13, 1824; m Julia H Bartlett of Hartford, Conn. Ap 16, 1863. Isaac, b Sept 4, 1826; d Dec 1837. Miriam, b Mar 1829; d Mar 27, 1830. Samuel Cargill, b July 7, 1831; m Hannah Buker of Litchfield; r in Augusta.

HATCH.

Lot, m Nancy M Hall of Nob. Dec 31, 1844. Nancy M b. Ap 5, 1825.

Lot's chil. Orlando, b Oct 26, 1843; seaman in U. S. Navy. Willard A, b Nov 20, 1852.

HEATH.

William, b in Jeff. Jan 18, 1816; c to N. in 1843; m Cordelia G Dodge Ap 16, 1846.

William's chil. Emma Frances, b May 14, 1847. Edward Cutter, b Nov 26, 1848. Richard Dodge, b Feb 20, 1850. Angie Harvena Bachelidor, b Aug 22, 1858. Harvey Angelo, b Jan 5, 1863.

HENRY.

John, b in Jeff. Mar 9, 1789; m Elsey Rice of J. Aug 22, 1822; c to N. in 1849.

John's chil. Adeline, b Oct 27, 1823. Nancy B, b Sept 8, 1825; m Dummer Trask of Jeff. Jane, b Oct 11, 1826; m Isaac Young of Dam. Jan 1849. Harriet, b Sept 4, 1830. Abiel R, b Nov. 22, 1834; Serg. of Co. I., 12th Reg. Mass. Vols. Wounded in the foot, May 11, 1864, near Richmond. Joseph, b Jan 7, 1836 member 4 Reg. Me. Vols; d at Fairfax Sem. Hospital, Nov 9, 1862.

HILTON.

David S, b in Appleton, Mar 17, 1798; m Sally Weeks of Jeff. Nov 26, 1818; c to N in 1849. Sally, b Sept 27, 1802.

David S's chil. Mary, b Ap 17, 1819; m Elijah Sykes; d Ap 9, 1854. Sarah, b May 26, 1820; m Thomas Jennings of Bos. Julia, b Sept 11, 1823; m Dexter Dickinson of Mass. Ann, b Mar 8, 1825; m Capt. Stephen C Whitehouse, Oct 24, 1841. Statira, b Feb 12, 1829; m Stephen Whitehouse, Jr, of Jeff. Ellen, b July 6, 1834; m Gould Bailey. Clara, b Dec 5, 1837; m George Galusha of Mass.

HODGKINS.

Josiah M, b in Jeff. May 4, 1817; c to N in 1841; m Margaret W. Glidden, May 9, 1844.

Josiah M's chil. Iuez E. b Jan 13, 1847. Emma J, b Mar. 27, 1849, William G, b Sept 1, 1854. Lillian M, b June 7, 1859. Elmer A, b Aug 14, 1862.

HOLMES.

Hugh c to N about 1775 and settled on Lot No. 13 Tappan's survey; held several town offices.

Hugh's chil. John, b 1763; m Sarah Dole of Pown. 1789, d Aug 1, 1818. Sarah, b 1766; d Ap 13, 1825. Sarah m Samuel Cunningham. Dec 16, 1790.

Third Generation.—John's chil. Capt. John Jr. b Aug. 17, 1789; a successful shipmaster; m Lucinda Curtis; d Mar 31, 1859. Elizabeth, b Ap 12, 1791. Mary, b Mar 17, 1793. Sarah, b May 17, 1795. Nathaniel, b Nov 5, 1797; d July 25, 1817. Daniel, b Oct. 5, 1802; d Dec 1, 1806.

Fourth Generation.—Capt. John Jr's chil. 1, Seth Curtis, b May 8, 1820; d May 22, 1822. 2, Arlitta M, b Dec 7, 1821; m Capt John G Barstow; d Jan 6, 1860. 3, Capt. Augustus D, b Mar 22, 1824; m Maria Perry of New Orleans. 4, Lucinda C, b May 13, 1827; m Jotham D Clifford; d Dec 9, 1855. 5, Capt John A, b Sept 30, 1830; m Clara A Cargill, Feb 26, 1857. 6, Emma C, b June 12, 1838; m Capt W Scott Curtis.

Fifth Generation.—Capt. Augustus D's chil. Frederic P, b June 25, 1854. Ellen A, b, May 25, 1858. Edith C, b Dec 9, 1861; d Oct 13, 1863. Isabella C, b Mar 31, 1864.

HOPKINS.

William c from I. and settled previous to 1735 on the farm afterwards owned by Washington Houdlette. William Hopkins was taken by the Indians and carried to Canada, where he died. His daughter Jenny married David Soames. Patty, m Samuel Kennedy. Solomon lived and d in N.

Christopher c from Devonshire, England, purchased lands in N, and settled where Daniel Hopkins afterwards r; m 1st, Mary —; 2d, Abigail Newbit in 1778.

Christopher's chil by 2 w. William, m Asenath Taylor, 1778; r at the homestead; the house that he erected in 1795 is still standing over the cellar that had been under the previous house.

He was the first Deacon of the 2d Baptist Ch in Nob, and held that office 30 years, till his death.

Third Generation.—Dea William's chil. James, b Dec 13, 1787; d in Savannah of yellow fever, ag 22. Capt William, b Nov 25, 1789; m 1st, Charlotte Little, June 8, 1820; 2d, Betsey Cunningham, Aug 20, 1835. Martha, b May 10, 1792; r in Bos; d 1870. Asenath, b May 2, 1794; m Joseph Weeks 4th of Jeff; d in Al. Margery, b Mar 28, 1796; m Capt James N Robinson of Bris. John, b May 8, 1798; m Asenath Weeks of Jeff; d in Cal, May 1864. A son, b Ap 14, 1800; d in inf. Daniel, b Mar 23, 1801; m Abigail P. Weeks of Jeff, Nov 1830, d Ap 19, 1875. A son, b Oct 30, 1802; d in inf. Farley, Sea Captain, b Sept 29, 1804; m Frances Georgiana T Lennox, Oct 12, 1843. Sewall, b Jan 2, 1807; d in inf. Jerusha, b Feb 1, 1810; m Isaac Peasley of Whit; r in Bos. James 2d, b Aug 22, 1813; d in inf.

Fourth Generation.—Capt William's chil. Caroline L, b Aug 8, 1821; m William Weeks of Malden, Oct 1849. John 2d, b July 11, 1825; m 1st, Anna Elizabeth Clark, Jan 27, 1853, 2d, Sarah Hatch of Jeff. May 5, 1859. Sarah Jane, b Aug. 8, 1836; m Henry Newhall of Malden, Mass. Ann Elizabeth, b Ap 17, 1838; d Ap 9, 1839. William Farley, b May 1, 1841; r in Bos. Willard C, b Sept 28, 1842; member of Co H, 21st Reg. Me., Vols; d at Baton Rouge, June 23, 1863. Mary F, b Oct 8, 1844; r in Malden.

Fifth Generation.—John 2d's chil. Carrie W, b Jan 27, 1855; d Nov 4, 1855. A son b Oct 11, 1856; d in inf. A son b May 11, 1858; d May 12, 1858. Albert D, b Ap 28, 1860; d May 7, 1860. Ella Jennette, b Ap 1, 1862; d Sept 4, 1863. John Edward, b Mar 24, 1864; d Aug 20, 1864.

Ira E, b Jan 22, 1838. Member 31st Reg. Me. Vols.; m Sarah J Marsh, Jan. 26, 1860.

Ira E's chil. Vesta A, b/Ap 9, 1862.

Fourth Generation.—Daniel's chil. Martha Ann, b Aug. 26, 1831; r in Bos. James S, b Jan. 13, 1834; m Jane Hutchings of Br. 1854; r in Melrose, Mass. Ophelia, b Ap 16, 1835; m Daniel S McLean of Plympton, Mass., Sept., 1859. Franklin W, b Nov 2, 1836; m Arvilla Noyes of Jeff. George A, b Nov 4, 1838. Hannah E, b July 9, 1840; d Oct 17, 1841. Mary R, b June 22, 1843. Daniel W, b Dec 22, 1844.

Capt. Farley's chil. Georgiana Frances, b 1847. Henry Clay, b 1849. Thomas Lennox, b 1854. Mary Eliza, b Nov 8, 1855.

Fifth Generation.—Ophelia's chil. 1, John Sumner, b July 28, 1860. 2, Daniel Southworth, b June 30, 1864.

HOUDLETTE.

Washington, b in Dres, Ap 25, 1804; m Hannah Decker of Whit, Feb 19, 1835; c to N about 1858. Hannah, d Mar 24, 1864.

Washington's chil. 1, George W, b Nov 3, 1837; r in New Jersey. 2, Amanda, b Oct 10, 1839; m Ellbridge Alley of Dres. 3, Mary, b Sept 1841; d young. 4, John, b Aug, 1843. d 1847. 5, Caroline A, b July 23, 1845. 6, Lafayette, b July 18, 1849; d Mar 27, 1854. 7, Amelia T, b May 13, 1856. 8, Fanny, b May 23, 1858.

HUSSEY.

John, Sr, b in Scituate, Mass; m Jane Rollins; c to N early in its settlement; d 1795. Jane, died 1814.

John's chil. Sarah, m Thomas Chapman of Nob; she and her husband both d in one day and were buried in the same grave. Margery, m Joseph Weeks of Jeff. Susan, m Benjamin Barstow. Betsey, m Nathaniel Rollins. John, m Patience Rollins; r in Jeff and Ohio. Martha and Lydia, twins; Martha, m Joseph Chapman of Nob; Lydia, m John Glidden. Job, b Mar 8, 1770; m Sally Barstow. Sally Barstow, b May 4, 1770. Jane, m Isaac Teague of Nob. Mary, m John Teague. Benjamin m Sarah Rigby, Deborah; m John Fowler. Isaac, d ag 2 yrs. Eleanor b June 13, 1787; m Joseph Teague.

Third Generation.—Job's chil. Asenath, b Oct 5, 1792; d in inf. Col. John, lawyer, b Sept 10, 1793; m Martha Weeks of Jeff. Capt. Job, b Aug 9, 1795; m 1st, Marcia Church; 2d, Ruth Huston; r in Dam. Nancy, b July 15, 1797; m Daniel Chapman, Dam. Jane, b Oct 7, 1799; m Enoch Perkins. Sarah, b Sept 8, 1802; m Capt. John Taylor. George, b Jan 29, 1804; m 1, Julia Woodward of Bristol. 2d, Sarah Bryer. Jerusha, b June 15, 1806; m Capt. Andrew Elliott. Jun., Mar 22, 1836. Margery, b Sept 5, 1808; m Willard Clapp; r in Port. Elijah B, b Ap 18, 1811; m Emily Kennedy of Jeff. Mar 20, 1837. Emily, b Feb 9, 1813. Mary, b Dec 5, 1814; m George Kennedy of Jeff.

Fourth Generation.—Col. John's chil. Emily G, b Oct 6, 1820; d Sept 16, 1826. John Augustus, b Dec 5, 1827; m Mary E. Burnham. Killed by collision on board of Steamer Ocean in Boston Harbor. Joseph W, b Mar 13, 1829; r in N Y. Marcus L M, b Ap 30, 1833; m Maria H Winslow of Bath, May 26, 1856; member of 16th Reg Me Vols, 9 mos; discharged on account of disability. Afterwards Capt. of Co I, 32d Reg Me Vols; mustered out Dec. 26, 1864 when the 31st

and 32 Regs were consolidated. Fred E, b Mar 28, 1835; Lieut of Co C, 4th Reg Me Vols; discharged for disability, then enlisted in 11th U S Infantry.

Capt. Job's chil. Alvan, b Nov 6, 1818; m Martha Louise Thurlow of Woburn, Mass, July 1, 1847. Edward B, b Jan 29, 1820; m Mary Blake of Dam. Caroline, b Feb 23, 1823; m Willard Hall of Dam. Feb 28, 1850. Elizabeth T, b Mar 14, 1825; m Capt Joseph A Yates of Br. Uldric Job b Feb 7, 1829; d June 22, 1840. Marcia C, b Dec 8, 1830; m Robert W Huston of Eastport, Dec 31, 1849. Ruth Adelaide, b Mar. 14, 1833; m Staniford Hilton of Brem, July 2, 1854; r in Cal. James E, b Nov 22, 1834; r in Nevada. Mary K, b Dec 19, 1836; m Melvin Hall of Dam, Aug 31, 1854. Uldric Job, 2d b Ap 21, 1840; r in Nevada. Harriet Ann, b Ap 5, 1842; m William B Johnston of Brem, Dec 11, 1864. Antoinette Stinson, b May 27, 1845. Norris Huston, b Ap 12, 1851.

George's chil. Arletta; m Josiah Foy of Kittery of U. S. army. Delia; r in Bos.

Elijah B's chil. Clara M, b June 15, 1839; m Charles Edward Fernald of Port. Ap 2, 1861. Mary E, b Sept 8, 1840. Horace K, b Mar 24, 1842; d Mar 22, 1848. Ella A, b July 25, 1847. Mrs Clara M Fernald's chil. Margie Loise, b July 3, 1864.

Fifth Generation.—John Augustus' chil. Eva.

Marcus L's chil. Willie M, b Jan 4, 1857; d July 30, 1864. Charlie E, b Jan 25, 1858; d July 14, 1864. Joseph Augustine, b Oct 8, 1864.

HUTCHINGS.

Daniel H, b in Edg, Nov. 17, 1804; m, 1st, Mary Ann Teague of Nob, June 12, 1825; 2d, Widow Caroline Cothran, Ap 11, 1863; c to N Ap 13, 1863; Caroline, b Nov 18, 1814.

Daniel H's chil. Daniel F, Sea Captain, b in Br, June 16, 1827; m Lois Stetson of Nob. Caroline C, b Mar 5, 1830; m Edward Wilkinson, Dec 7, 1848. Henry F, b Aug 1, 1833; m Elizabeth Wells of Mass. Capt Hartley D, b July 5, 1835; in the East India Trade. Ann Eliza, b in Wis. Aug 6, 1839; m Waterman Stetson of Damariscove Island. Mary Etta, b Ap 1, 1841; r in New Haven, Conn.

JONES.

Cornelius, c to N. from Exeter, N. H., and settled at Dam Mills early in the history of the township. His wife c from Lynn, Mass. They were interred in the old cemetery on the hill nearly opposite the Catholic church.

Cornelius' chil. 1, Joseph, capt. in Revolutionary war; r in Jeff.; d of apoplexy at Dam. Mills. 2, Jonathan; m Jenny Nutter of N. H.; r in Jeff. 3, Benjamin, r where Mr. Rowe lived; m — Hall. 4, John, b Dec 12, 1740; m Charity Smith of N. H., Dec 1, 1760; d Dec 25, 1822. Charity d Aug 15, 1825.

Third Generation.—John's chil. 1, John, b Aug 13, 1761; d Feb 14, 1765. 2, Nancy, b. Ap 12, 1763; d Sept 12, 1765; 3, Nancy and 4 Charity, twins, b June 1, 1766; d in inf. 5, Charlotte, b Nov 26, 1767; m Elder Samuel Flagg of Bos; a fifer in the Revolution; d July, 1817. 6, John 2d, b July 6, 1769; d Oct 21, 1771. 7, Josiah, b Oct 17, 1772. 8, John 3d, b July 6, 1775; m Widow Mathews of Nob; r in N. 9, Daniel, b May 4, 1778; m Nancy Dinsmore of Dres Mar 25, 1809. 10, Eliphalet and 11 Jerusha, twins, b May 2, 1783. Jerusha d in inf. Eliphalet r in Nob. 12, Timothy, b Oct 21, 1787.

Fourth Generation. Daniel's chil. 1, Charlotte, b Aug 25, 1810; d Nov 18, 1829. 2, Samuel A, b Dec 4, 1812; d Dec 16, 1813. 3, Maria Louisa, b Nov 8, 1815; m James Clark of Jeff. 4, Samuel Allen, b Jan 25, 1817. 5, Warren Shaw, b Feb 27, 1820; m Mary Clark. 6, Margaret, b Sept 7, 1823; d Aug 29, 1848. 7, Eunice, b Aug 26, 1826; d Nov 12, 1850. 8, Charles Edward, b Sept 15, 1829; Member of Co I 14th Maine Reg; d Oct 1863 at N Orleans. 9, Harriet W, b Ap 24, 1833. 10, Sarah Elizabeth, b July 14, 1835; d Dec 9, 1851.

KAVANAGH.

James, Sen., b in the town of New Ross, Wexford Co., I.; c to Bos. in 1781 and soon after landed at N.; m Sarah Jackson of Bos.; owned lands and mills at Dam. Falls; and under the firm of Kavanagh and Cottrill, carried on an extensive business there; d June 3, 1828, ag 72. Sarah his w. d Jan 16, 1813.

James, Sen.'s chil. Hon. Edward, b Ap 27, 1795. Educated at Montreal and Georgetown Colleges. Grad. at St. Mary's, Baltimore, in 1813. He adopted the profession of law and was honored with offices both in town and county. In 1828 he was el. Secretary of the Senate of Maine, then sitting in Port. In 1829, he was a member of the Maine Senate from Lincoln Co. In 1830 he was el. a Representative to Congress, and in 1832 he was returned there by a large majority. In 1835 he was appointed by Pres. Jackson, Charge de Affaires to Portugal, where he continued till 1841. After his return in 1842, he was el. to the State Senate, and re-el. in 1843, of which body he was chosen Pres. During the session of 1843 Gov. Fairfield was el. to the U. S. Senate, and Mr. Kavanagh, by virtue of his office

as Pres. of the State Senate, became acting Governor for the remainder of the year. He was one of the Commissioners from Maine on the settlement of the N. Eastern boundary in 1842: d June 21, 1844. Sally d May 7, 1824, ag 27. John d at Batavia, E. I. Aug 1824, ag 24. Margaret, m James Waters, Esq., of Jeff. Francis M, d Oct 17, 1833 ag 39. James, Jr., m Mary Field of Whit. Winnifred.

James, Jun.'s chil. Edward, b Jan 20, 1836. Mary Ann, b Dec 1, 1839. James, b May 4, 1842; d Dec 29, 1848. Francis, b Nov 15, 1844; d Dec. 18, 1848. John, b Dec 6, 1846; d Jan 9, 1849. James Augustus, b Oct 8, 1848. Winnifred, b Dec 19, 1850. John, 2d, b Ap 25, 1853. Sarah, b June 24, 1855. Francis 2d, b June 13, 1857. Elizabeth, b Aug. 27, 1859.

KENNEDY.

Samuel Kennedy was of Scotch descent, c from I and settled at S about 1731.

Samuel's chil. Jane, b Feb 23, 1751; m — Henry. James, b Sept 17, 1753. William, b July 10, 1755; Sea Capt; drowned in Wis Harbor; Agnes, b Jan 28, 1758; m 1st, — Perkins; 2d David Boynton; r in Alna. Hannah, b Feb 17, 1760; m Dea Joseph Jackson; r in Jeff. Samuel, b Dec 1, 1761; Sea Capt; r in Turk's Island a number of years, acquired property and returned home sick, where he died. Robert, b Oct 6, 1763. David, b Dec 12, 1765; m Elizabeth Simpson; d July 17, 1851.

Third Generation.—David's chil. W Simpson, b Ap, 1796; d of yellow fever ag 19, on a voyage from W I; buried in West. Robert, b Nov 23, 1794; m Sarah Campbell, Dec 24, 1822; d Oct 11, 1874. Elizabeth, b Ap 15, 1797; m Henry Woodbridge; d Ap 3, 1846. Samuel, b July 5, 1799; d Dec 23, 1857. David, b June 21, 1801; James, b 1803; d young. Joseph Jackson, b July 30, 1806; m Susan Chisam of Al Jan 31, 1833; r in Al and Wis. Lewis, b Sept 8, 1808; m Hannah Nickels, Jan 17, 1838; Mary Jane, b Dec 2, 1810; m Charles Ginn of Bos; d Mar 20, 1864. Emeline, b Jan 18, 1813; m Bradford Hatch; r in Bowdoinham. Hannah Jackson, b Dec 27, 1815; m Charles Ginn of E Bos; d Feb 1861.

Fourth Generation.—Robert's chil. Thomas C, b Dec 5, 1825; m 1st Mary Jane Woodbridge, Dec 25, 1857; m 2d Laura A Weeks, Jan 10, 1870. Elizabeth, b Sept 26, 1826; m Capt James Cook, Dec 19, 1843; d Mar 21, 1855. Willard G, b Oct 11, 1828; m Henrietta Delano, Mar 22, 1853; r in Mapleton, Iowa. Arabella, b Mar 20, 1831; m Isaac Dodge, Dec 31, 1851. Sarah, b Jan 6, 1833; d Sept 19, 1836. Caroline C, b Mar 26,



Robert Kennedy

1835; d Feb 19, 1853. Robert, b Mar 31, 1837; d Aug 25, 1840. Sarah Jane, b June 5, 1840.

Joseph's chil. Seth, b June 17, 1835; m Harriet Smith; r in Mass. Frances M, b Nov 14, 1837. Ann Elizabeth, b June 24, 1843.

Lewis chil. Charles Nickels, b Nov 5, 1838. Alonzo Lewis, b Oct 22, 1844. Physician in Bos.

Fifth Generation.—Thomas' chil. Eddie, b 1860; d in inf. Frank, b 1862; d in inf.

Willard's chil. Ella A, b Sept 21, 1854. May W, b Dec 17, 1860. Willard H, b Feb 1862.

James c from I. and settled on the "Great Neck" previous to 1835; m Jane Hodge.

James' chil. Samuel, b Aug 8, 1749; m Martha Hopkins in 1780; Justice of the Peace 21 years, and Deputy Sheriff 14 years; d Oct 4, 1831. James, sea capt.; r at Wis. A daughter drowned near home when about 18 years of age. A second daughter; m Aaron Kelley of Montville.

Third Generation.—Samuel's chil. James, b July 13, 1781; fell from a plank, when wheeling wood on board a vessel and drowned near Shattuck's Mills, ag 26. Jane, b Ap 4, 1783; m 1st, Joel Somes; 2d, William Sherman of Edg. 1812. Martha, b Feb 13, 1785; m Robert Cothran of Edg.; d 1863. Sarah, b Mar 19, 1787; d Sept 31, 1858. Rachel, b Oct 10, 1788; m Jonathan Wilson of Edg. Samuel, b Sept 23, 1790; m Harriet Dodge July, 1814; r in Patricktown Plantation. Eunice, b July 17, 1792; m David Cothran; d 1865. William, b Ap 25, 1794; m 1st, Abigail Clifford of Edg.; 2d, Hannah Hatch of Bristol Jan 23, 1823; d Nov 10, 1835. Henry, b Aug 25, 1796; Justice of the Peace; m Martha Calderwood of Jeff. Mar 17, 1835. Martha d Mar 23, 1859. Nancy, b June 7, 1798; m Samuel Cothran of Patricktown Plantation, in 1817; d Sept 1819.

Fourth Generation.—William's chil. William, Jr, b Aug 24, 1821; m Olive Gray of Booth; r in Bos. Jerome, b Dec 1, 1823; m Emeline Campbell, Dec 31, 1845. Angeline F, b Mar 5, 1825; m Simon C Moody of Unity. Emery R, b Sept 2, 1826; m Eliza Chapman of Dam; r in Bos. Yashti A, b Feb 13, 1828; m Oliver Palmer of Al; r in A. Martha A, b Oct 24, 1829; m Austin Averil. Briggs H, b June 30, 1831; d Mar 2, 1855. Thomas Henry, b Ap 6, 1833. Hannah H, b June 11, 1835; m William B. Perkins of Dam; d Feb 20, 1861.

Esq Henry's chil. Samuel, b June 26, 1836; m Lucinda Merrill of Nob; r in New York. Edward, b Feb 17, 1839; member 137th Reg New York Vol; stationed at Charleston, S. C.

Fifth Generation.—Jerome's chil. Eugene William, b Nov 12, 1847.

Thomas' chil. Esther W, b Dec 1, 1873. Laura L, b Ap 23, 1880.

Dea Thomas, Sr., b about 1743 in North of I in —; c to this country when eight years of age; m Sarah Hodge of Edg 1775; r at Pleasant Cove, Booth; afterward c to N.

Dea Thomas' chil. Anna, b July 24, 1776; m Andrew Nilson of Al. Joseph d at sea. Sarah, d Sept 1861. William, m Asenath Bruce; d in 1853. Betsey, m Edward Robinson of Al; Rosanna, m Christopher Erskine of Jeff. Mary, m Thomas Trask of Jeff. Ruth, m Dummer Trask of Jeff. Martha, m John King of Whit. Susan, m John King of Whit as second wife. Thomas, Jr, b Ap 19, 1782; m Betsey Hodge of Al, Dec 28, 1815; d Feb 15, 1854. Betsey, d Feb 18, 1854. John, killed under an ox-sled near David Simpson's at Gravelly Brook.

Third Generation.—Thomas Jr's chil. 1, Thomas 3d, b Nov 1, 1817; m Volutia Glidden of Fayette, July 6, 1845. 2, Wilmot, b Ap 6, 1820; d 1841.

Fourth Generation.—Abbie E, b Nov 1, 1846; d Feb 18, 1848. Freddie O, b Ap 8, 1848; Edwin S, b Mar 20, 1851. Everett N, b Jan 3, 1853; d Ap 21, 1854. Annie B, b Mar 24, 1856. Georgie W, b July 29, 1858.

LEIGHTON.

John, Sr.

John's chil. Lois, b May 5, 1767; m John Day, 1801. Mary, b Aug 30, 1768. Jonathan, b Dec 8, 1770; m Anne McNear, Mar 31, 1807. John, b Sept 28, 1772. Lemuel, b Aug 11, 1774. William, b Mar 2, 1777.

Ezekiel, m Anna —.

Ezekiel's chil. Samuel, b May 7, 1775. Joseph, b Ap 11, 1781; m Sarah Chase.

Richard, b on Dyer's Neck, where Capt Chase now r; afterwards took up a farm on the upper part of the Neck; m Rebecca Dodge; had four chil; all d in inf except George, who was b Feb 11, 1786. George, m Mary Baker of Edg. Mary, b July 11, 1786.

George's chil. 1, George, Jr, b Nov 9, 1806; m Sarah McAlister of Jeff Nov 6, 1834. Sarah McA, was b Oct 22, 1809; r in Al. 2, Mary, b Sept 9, 1808; m James McDonald; r in Somerville. 3, Luke, b Jan 27, 1810; d Sept 19, 1834. 4, Rebecca, b Dec 20, 1812; m John McDonald; r in Somerville, Mass. 5, Jonathan, b Nov 29, 1814; m Lovina Baker of Sidney; r in Jeff. 6, William, b Nov 29, 1816; m Lucinda Glid-

den of Somerville, Mass. 7, Nathaniel, b Sept 2, 1818; m Widow Sarah Hilton. 8, Samuel, b Nov 15, 1820; m Adeline Hatch. 9, Jane, b Nov 9, 1824; d Oct 25, 1835. 10, Hannah, b Feb 15, 1822; d Mar 22, 1840. 11, Daniel, b Ap 9, 1827; r in Cal. 12, Elizabeth, b Feb 22, 1829; m Asa Melcher; r in Bath.

George Jun.'s chil. 1, George A, b in N. Jan 13, 1836; m Abby Cheney May 9, 1862. Enlisted in the army Dec 1863; d in Louisiana, 1864. 2, Ruth E, b in N. Sept 27, 1837; m Richard W Weymouth; r in Michigan; have one son Frederick. 3, Alexander, b in N. May 26, 1840. 4, Rose, b in N. Ap 1, 1844. 5, Bradford W, b in Al. Mar 26, 1846 where George, Jun., now r. 6, Richard R, b Aug. 17, 1851; d Ap 5, 1857. 7, James C, b Oct. 18, 1853.

Samuel's chil. 1, Eddie, d Dec 25, 1866.

LEWIS.

Defranshaw, sea capt.; b in Booth. Jan. 13, 1836; c to N in 1844; m Mrs. Emily Davis in London, March 28, 1858. Lived 13 yrs in Australia; returned to N. in 1871. Mrs. Emily was b in Salem, Mass., May 12, 1834.

Chil. 1, Moses Spencer, b May 12, 1859; d June 13, 1860. 2, a son. 3, a son; both d in infancy.

LAMPSON.

William, b in Edg. Sept 20, 1823; m Rebecca Cunningham Jan 9, 1846; c to N. in 1846. Rebecca, b Mar 16, 1819.

William's chil. 1, William W, b Mar 19, 1847. 2, Mary F, twin sister, b Mar 19, 1847. 3, Everett Stetson, b Jan 14, 1850. 4, Susan V, b July 18, 1852.

LENNOX.

Patrick, sea capt., of an ancient and honorable family was b in Port Patrick, Scotland, Ap 1750; c to N.; m Margaret, McNear, 1785; d Ap 19, 1831. Margaret d May 17, 1844.

Patrick's chil. 1, Robert, sea capt., b Mar 13, 1786; m Sophia Cunningham, Mar 15, 1821; d Mar 14, 1857. 2, Thomas, sea capt., b Nov 1, 1788; m Mary Erskine, Ap 18, 1820; d Mar 10, 1864. 3, Patrick, sea capt., b May 15, 1794; r at Wis.; m three times; two sons and two daughters survive him; d July 28, 1861.

Capt. Robert's chil. 1, Helen M, b May 25, 1823; m Wm M Boyd, Aug 19, 1852; r in San Francisco. 2, Nancy Jane, b Nov 21, 1824; m Thomas J Fogg, Nov 10, 1851; r in Bos. 3,

Henry b Oct 12, 1826; m Anna Cutts of Marysville, Cal., Ap. 30, 1863; r in San Francisco; d on the Pacific, Sept. 4, 1864. 4, Harriet, b Aug 9, 1829; m Alfred D Campbell, Nov 21, 1858. 5, Robert D, b Sept 19, 1837; r in Marysville, Cal. 6, Charles A, b Dec 28, 1841; r in Cal.

Capt Thomas' chil. 1, Thomas Parkman, Sea Capt; b Dec 10, 1821; m Harriet M Gorham of Nob, Oct 17, 1848; r in Bath; d June 3, 1862. 2, Alexander Erskine, b July 11, 1824; d in Cal, May 31, 1857. 3, Frances Georgiana T, b Ap 29, 1826; m Capt Farley Hopkins, Oct 12, 1843. 4, George Erastus, b May 14, 1828; d in Australia, Mar 14, 1856. 5, Edwin Sewall, b Feb 19, 1830. Grad at Bow Col 1854. Received the Degree of M D 1859; m Sarah Elizabeth Stanfield of Bruns Mar 7, 1855; r in Worcester, Mass. 6, Mary E, b Nov 28, 1832; m Rev Horace L Bray of East Maine Conference and Chaplain in the army, Ap 3, 1860. 7, Lucinda Holmes, b June 23, 1835; d May 18, 1859.

Chil of Mary E and H L Bray. One son. Edwin Lennox, b in N Jan 7, 1863.

LINCOLN.

Benjamin, b in Scituate, Mass, about 1765. c to Br about 1773; m Sarah Clark of N. in 1789 where he r; Mechanic and Trader and held several civil offices; d July 30, 1848.

Benjamin's chil. Benjamin, b Dec 10, 1789; d Jan 7, 1792. Sarah, b Nov 6, 1791; d in inf. Benjamin, b Feb 10, 1793; d Aug 22, 1798. Sophia, b Feb 21, 1795; m 1st Capt Samuel Little; 2d. Hon Amos H Hodgman of Warren, Dec 3, 1826; d Oct 24, 1859. Huldah, b Dec. 5, 1796; m 1st Col Robert Murray; 2d Hon Amos H Hodgman, May 11, 1862. Nathaniel, b Dec 10, 1798; d Jan 9, 1803. Ephraim, b Mar 25, 1801; m Enoch Brown of Vassalboro'; a Merchant; r in Bangor; d 1843. Sarah, b Nov 18, 1802; m Barnard Dillingham; r in Warren. Nancy, b June 15, 1804; m Carlton Jones; r in Nob. Edward, Sea Capt, b Mar 26, 1806; m Roxey Gorham of Nob; d together with wife and child when shipwrecked on the coast of Maryland, Mar 17, 1852. Isaac, b Nov 26, 1807; d Feb 13, 1810. Lydia L, b Oct 13, 1809; d Aug 7, 1835. Joshua, Col of Regiment, b May 2, 1811; m Martha A Austin, Oct 3, 1846; d Ap 29, 1860. B Franklin, b Oct 22, 1813; d Jan 13, 1816. Caroline, b Dec 29, 1817; d Aug 9, 1845.

Col Joshua's chil. Benjamin, b June 30, 1847; member of 31st Reg Me Vols. Sophia H, b Mar 24, 1849. Clara Anna, b May 17, 1851; d Ap 11, 1852. Howard A, b May 20, 1853. Sarah, b July 2, 1855. Edward, b Ap 29, 1858. Mary A, b Nov. 17, 1860.

This paper was inadvertently delayed, but as a matter of necessity and accommodation is here inserted.

KELLEY.*

Capt. Robert was born in Liverpool, Eng., and was brought to Wiscasset by Capt. David Otis between the years 1793 and 1795, and remained with him until he became of age. Then he commanded a vessel for Messrs. Wood & Co. of Wiscasset and sailed from that port until he was lost with all hands on his passage from Wilmington, N. C., to Martinique, in 1818, the year that Daniel D. was born. He married Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of John Holmes of N. about 1809, at which place he resided after his marriage. They had four sons, Robert, named for his father, James, William, and Daniel D. who is a man of business and influence and resides in East Boston. His grandfather, John Holmes, is said to have fought at the battle of Bunker Hill and lost one eye in the engagement. Daniel D. was a member of the first Sunday School that was organized in the new church at that place.

* Communicated by D. D. Kelley.

LITTLE.

Achibald, c from North of I., Scotch descent, and settled at S. as early as 1731 or 2; m ——— Nickels. Had five sons, Capt. James, John, Capt Henry, Capt Alexander and Capt. Samuel, and two daughters; one of whom m a Boyd.

Capt. James lived two yrs in the middle of the town; afterwards took up 500 acres of land on the Dam river, where William Dodge and the Widow Flagg afterward r; m Betsey McGlathery; lived on a part of this tract; d in 1812. Capt. Henry m Rosannah McMullen; r on the other part where Wm. Dodge now does; d soon after Capt James, his brother. John was a soldier and d in the Revolutionary army. Capt. Alexander m Fanny Nickels and r where Elias Bailey now does. Capt. Samuel m 1st, Widow Catharine Dodge, Nov 4; 1805; m 2d, Widow Thankful Otis; r on the farm that Alden White now owns; his house was taken down a few years since. d Jan 8 or 9, 1828, ag 64. Thankful d Sept 28, 1863, ag 96 yrs and 5 mos.

Third Generation.—Capt. James' chil. 1, Capt Henry, b Jan 12, 1774; m Mary Kinsman of Nob.; r a little to the north and east of Dea. R Bailey's. 2, James, Jr., b Ap 15, 1775; m and r in Frankfort. 3, Mary, b Dec 27, 1776; r in Warren; dressmaker. 4, John, b Aug 19, 1779; d by falling from main yard and being drowned off a vessel of which he was mate and his brother Henry master. 5, Hannah, b Jan 26, 1781. 6, Betsey, b Nov 26, 1782. 7, Capt. Samuel, b Mar 11, 1786; m Sophia Lincoln; d at sea. 8, Capt. William, b Nov 15, 1787; m in Baltimore where he died. 9, Nancy, b Aug 26, 1789; m McGlathery of Frankfort. 10, Fanny, b Sept 27, 1791. 11, Alexander, b Mar 29, 1793; knocked overboard by the foreboom, same day out from Wiscasset, bound to the W. I. in schooner ———, with lumber, Richard H Wade, master, and drowned. A handsome and promising young man. His friends mourned his exit.

Capt Henry's chil. 1, Robert, b May 30, 1779. 2, Jane, b Mar 24, 1781; m as 1st w, Capt James Drummond of Br. 3, Rosannah, b Jan 23, 1783; m 1st ——— Eaton; m 2d, ——— Kendall. 4, Sally, b Nov 22, 1784; m James Nickels Cooper, ship-builder; r in Pittston. 5, Polly, b Nov 29, 1786; m James Dodge; r in Bruns and Pittston. 6, Harry, b Ap 13, 1788; d at sea. 7, Archibald, b Nov 23, 1790; d at sea. 8, Thomas, b Jan 10, 1793; m Mary D Farley; r in Nob. 9, Alexander, d in St. Vincent.

Capt Alexander's chil. 1, son killed by the kick of a horse. 2, Charlotte, b May 24, 1796; m Williams Hopkins. June 8, 1820; d Aug 29, 1834. 3, Harriet, b 1798; m Capt James

Drummond of Br as his 2d wife. 4, Caroline, m Col James Erskine of Br.

Capt Samuel's chil. 1, George, d of Typhus fever in 1827, ag 20. 2, Samuel, Jr; m Elizabeth Clark of Dam; d in a vessel coming into Bath, ag 31. 3, Charles, was sick of Typhus fever in 1827, and always remained lame; d in 1837. 4, Catherine, d of Typhus fever in 1827, ag ab 13. 5, James, b 1816; sick of Typhus fever in 1827 and has always continued lame, affecting his walk. 6, John, sick of Typhus fever in 1827; m Roxy Hall of Nob; r in Dam and Cal. 7, Frank, sick of Typhoid fever in 1827, recovered; m Martha Trask of Windsor; moved to Minnesota in 1857; d about four years afterwards.

LYNCH.

Daniel, b in Wis, Mar 1786; c to N about 1825; m Sarah Leman; d Oct 13, 1861. Sarah, d Sept 21, 1856.

Daniel's chil. 1, Abigail; m Daniel H Brown of Bos; r in Port. 2, Daniel, d at the Sandwich Islands. 3, Sarah. 4, Henry. 5, Mary. 6, John, b Nov 7, 1825; m Mary Trask of Bos, formerly of Edg, May 19, 1851. 7, William.

Third Generation.—John's chil. Anna S, b Mar 29, 1852. John D b June 29, 1853; d Feb 28, 1854. Mary Frances, b May 7, 1853. Sarah Ella, b Feb 7, 1857. Edward C, b Aug 10, 1860; d Sept 5, 1861, Ida, b Feb 16, 1863.

MADIGAN.

Walter, b in I. Dec. 21, 1766; m Catharine Cottrill Aug 4, 1793; c to N. in 1805; d Jan 2, 1849. Catharine b Mar 24, 1776; d Aug 1, 1857.

Walter's chil. John, sea capt., b June 24, 1795; m Elizabeth Cottrill May 7, 1820; d July 10, 1862. James, b Oct 16, 1796; lost in a missing ship from Dam. William, b Nov. 2, 1798; mate of ship; d at sea, June 20, 1816. Mary, b Dec 21, 1802; m Capt. Alexander Barstow; d Jan 29, 1861. Anastasia, b June 12, 1804; m William Joyce; r at the West; d Jan. 1865. Matthew, sea capt., b Jan 25, 1806; m Mary ——— of England; d at Callao, May 29, 1854. Edmund, b Sept 23, 1808; sea capt.; lost at sea Dec, 1833. Lydia, b June 12, 1810; d July 4, 1852.

Third Generation.—Capt. John's chil. James Cottrill, b July 22, 1821. Lawyer; m Marianna Whittier of Belfast, Oct. 8, 1846; r in Houlton. Grad. at Georgetown College. John, sea capt.; Lieutenant commanding in U. S. Navy; b Aug 5, 1823; m Helen J Bryant, Mar 1, 1859; was in the Japanese expedition.

in U. S. sloop of war, Saratoga, and in one of the boats that entered the harbor. Matthew Cottrill, b June 22, 1827; d Dec. 4, 1827. Mary Elizabeth, b Ap 1, 1830. Matthew Cottrill, 2d, b July 12, 1832; d May 9, 1852. Edmund, b Sept 4, 1835; member of Cam. Law School; lawyer; r in Presque Isle. Catharine Glidden, b May 9, 1838.

MARSH.

William, b in Nottingham, Eng. Feb 1, 1790; c to N in Sept 1824; m Lucy Y Rines of Al Nov 1, 1832; Lucy, b Dec 1, 1802; d May 1, 1858.

William's chil. William R, b Aug 23, 1832, of 15th Me Reg. James H. b May 9, 1834, U S Navy. Martha A, b Mar 13, 1836; m Alfred McNear, Aug 9, 1862. Sarah J, b Jan 7, 1838; m Ira E Hopkins, Jan 26, 1860. John S, b May, 25 1840; 15th Me Reg Vol. Laura A, b Dec 15, 1842; d Nov 12, 1843. Carrie M, b Oct 25, 1845; m Thomas Blake of Wis, Jan 24, 1864.

All these sons and sons-in-law, six in number, have been in U S Service. The father, too, was in the British service 17 years. One has been wounded, but all, Feb 1864, were living.

MAHONEY.

George G, b in Northport, Jan 8, 1834; c to N in 1863; m Mary Ellen Wilson, Feb 6, 1865.

Dennis, b in West, Ap 8, 1809; m Sarah R Shattuck, May, 1838; c to N, May 1838.

Adopted chil. Celia Adulla; m Franklin L Carney, Esq.

MOODY.

Simon C, b June 21, 1827, in Unity; c to N in 1850; m Frances Angeline Kennedy, Nov 18, 1852. Frances b Mar 5, 1825. Simon d Ap 26, 1879.

Simon C's chil. Mary Ellen, b Nov 3, 1853. Anson P. Morrill, b Dec 28, 1855; d Jan 12, 1871.

MARSON.

George, b in Bos ab 1755; m 1st Mary McGoun of Dresden Me, who d in Whit ag 33; m 2d, — Davis of Whit.

George chil by 1st w. 1, Mary; m David Given. 2, George, d. 3, Joseph, d. 4, Rebecca; m Jacob Jewell. 5, Elizabeth; m Robert Simpson.

MCLEAN.

Daniel S, b in Plympton, Mass., Nov 28, 1824; m Ophelia Hopkins Sept 1, 1859; r in Dam.; d Ap 21, 1863.

Daniel's chil. J Sumner, b in N. July 29, 1860. Daniel Southworth, b in N. June 8, 1863.

MERRILL.

Franklin, b in Nob. Mar 6, 1815; m Jane Boyd of Edg. Ap 15, 1838; c to N in 1838; d Mar 21, 1863. Jane, b Mar 25, 1816.

Franklin's chil. Edwin B, b Feb 21, 1839; d July 8, 1843. Ann Elizabeth, b Feb 12, 1841. Edwin A, b Sept 17, 1843. Charles, b Aug 23, 1849. Joseph F, b Dec 3, 1855. Helen B, b Sept 29, 1860.

McMICHAEL.

John, b in Br, Jan 29, 1819; m Widow Hannah Fitch of Br Ap 1827; c to N 1854.

John's chil. Jane P, b Aug 29, 1827; m Orson A Morse of Washington; r in W. Ephraim K, b Aug 8, 1829; m Clementine Haggett of Edg.

John Jr, b Oct 27, 1831; m 1st, Ebzana D Storer of Washington; 2d Matilda Townsend of Washington; r in Bath. Hiram A, b Feb 7, 1834; m Anna McLaughlin of Rockland; r in Portsmouth, N H. William H, b July 12, 1836; m Christina Daniels of Effingham, N H; r in S Bos. Hannah Augusta, b Aug 26, 1839; m James O Dow, July, 1857; r in Bath; d Dec 4, 1864. Mary P, b Mar 17, 1842.

McNEAR.

Capt. John, Sen., b in 1701; m Mary Shirley of Chester, N. H.; c to S. about 1747; d Nov, 1798. Bought of Wm. Hopkins lot No. 12. Was taken by the Indians twice to Canada.

Capt. John, Sen.'s chil. Capt. John, Jun. m in N. H.; lost at sea soon after, on a passage from Wis. to Bos. James, lost at sea at the same time. Joseph, lost at sea; m Hannah Laiten Mar 2, 1787. Thomas, knocked overboard and lost; seen but not recovered. Anne, m Jonathan Laiten. Sarah, m Saul Seavey of Wis. Nelly, m ——— Erskine; r in Al. Betsey, m ——— Erskine; r in Wis. Jane, m ——— Stevens; r in Wis. Margaret, m Capt. Patrick Lennox, Sen.

Third Generation.—James' chil. Capt John 3d, b Mar 6, 1777; in Dartmoor Prison two years during war 1812; m Betsey Erskine of Br Nov 15, 1801; lost at sea Oct 1, 1829.

James Jr, b 1779; m Lydia Erskine, sister of Betsey; ship-builder; r in Br.

Joseph's chil. Anne, b Nov 28, 1786.

Samuel, b Nov 12, 1793; m Widow Averill of Al; r in Wis; d at sea. Mary, b Ap 22, 1795. Joseph, b Aug 1, 1797; lost at sea.

Fourth Generation.—Capt John 3d's chil. Sarah, b Jan 15, 1803; r in Wis. James 3d, b Sept 26, 1804; Mechanic: d Aug 9, 1857; r in Wis. Capt John 4th, b Aug 22, 1806; m 1st Sarah L Bailey of Woolwich, Jan 24, 1832: who d July 12, 1839; m 2d, Susan B Greenleaf of West, who died July 9, 1846; m 3d, Elneline A Trevett of Wis, July 12, 1852. Baker, b Dec 30, 1808; m Mary Cook of Bos, Mar 28, 1833; r in Brooklyn, N Y. Capt William, b Feb 23, 1811; m Sarah Ann Young of Wis; d of cholera Jan 7, 1859, at New Orleans while Master of ship Element. George, b Feb 18, 1813; d in Bos Mar 26, 1842. Christopher E, b June 25, 1815; r in Charlestown, Mass. Capt Thomas H, b Mar 22, 1818; lost at sea while commanding Brig Amerant on a passage from Hallowell to Philadelphia ab Oct 3, 1841. Robert, b Nov 26, 1820; d June 11, 1836. Elizabeth, b Nov 12, 1822; m Michael F Collins; d in Cleaveland, Ohio, Sept 19, 1854; buried in Wis. Wilson, b July 10, 1824; r in Wis; d Ap 14, 1862. Hiram H, b Dec 12, 1826; r at Puget's Sound; employed by Government to quell Indian disturbances.

Alfred, b May 19, 1841 in Brem; 1st Me Cavalry; m Martha A Marsh, Aug 9, 1862.

Alfred's chil. William A, b Oct 18, 1861.

Fifth Generation.—James 3d's chil. Thomas. William d in Br. ag 15. Robert d in Bos. ag 24. James 4th, in Dan. David d in Bristol. Alexander in the army. Jane. Ruth. Almira. Mary Ann.

McQUIGG.

Daniel m Phebe Chick.

Daniel's chil. Polly m David Cressey. Phebe m Edward Parsons; r in Alna. Robert m Sarah Boynton.

Third Generation.—Robert's chil. John, b Ap 2, 1809. Betsey, b 1811; m Benjamin Frye. Nancy. Caroline m William Robinson; r in Weymouth, Mass. Catharine m Samuel Perkins; r in Al. Almira.

MONTGOMERY.

Daniel, b in Booth. Jan 8 1801; m 1st, Lucinda Totman, Dec

1830; 2d, Fanny Glidden, Feb 5, 1846; c to N. in 1842; d June 2, 1881.

Danie's chil. 1, Mary Eliza, b July 1834; d Sept 2, 1842. 2, Fannie, b July 12, 1837; m Charles K Roberts of Tamworth, N. H. 3, Lucinda T, b Ap 18, 1841.

MORTON.

Capt John, b in Brem, May 27, 1814; m Mary Jane Sidelinger, Nov 25, 1839. Mary, b Mar 16, 1818.

Capt John's chil. 1, Daniel H, b Sept 18, 1840; mate of Brig Ocean Belle. 2, Vilendia, b Oct 28, 1841; m Peter Cushman, July 4, 1858. 3, Almira, b Sept 8, 1844. 4, Matilda, b Mar 5, 1847. 5, Peter Alonzo, b May 18, 1851. 6, Mary Jane, b Jan 19, 1853; d Nov 20, 1862. 7, Ida, b Sept 18, 1855. 8, John Henry, b Feb 28, 1859; d Dec 5, 1859.

MURRAY.

David, Scotch descent; c from Londonderry, N H, about 1764; m Elizabeth McLelland about 1766.

David's chil. Mary, b May 1767; m John Cunningham, 1786; d in 1860; r at Dam Mills and Jeff. Margaret, b Oct, 1768; m Capt Alexander Cunningham of Wis; d 1813. William, b 1770; d in inf. William 2d, b 1771. Killed by the wheel of a cart passing over his neck when 5 years of age, his father driving the team. The boy was asleep in the road. Robert and John, twins; Robert, m Rebecca Coburn of Pittston; was lost in a hurricane at sea, Dec 29, 1800. John, Sea Capt, d at sea from the effects of a fall. Elizabeth, m Samuel Follansbee of Salisbury, Mass, where she r and d. James, Sea Capt, lost at sea in a hurricane Dec 29, 1800. David, Sea Capt; d at sea of consumption. Sarah, b May 1782; m Dea John Kennedy of Jeff; r there. Samuel, 1784; d 1859.

After David Murray had lost six sons, he adopted his oldest grandson, Robert Cunningham of Jeff as his son, who took the name of Robert Murray. He was Col of a Regiment, and m 1st, Widow Rebecca Murray, Dec 25, 1807; 2d, Huldah Lincoln, Nov 1848. Robert, d May 6, 1859, aged 72. Rebecca, d Oct 27, 1846.

Third Generation.—Robert 1's chil. Oliver, sea capt, b Ap 1, 1791; m Lucretia Shermondiae of Alexandria, Va.; d in Igaogary, S. A. Jan 13, 1826. Eliza, b Feb 11, 1796; m Isaac W Page, Capt. of Militia, of Wilmington, N. H. John, b June 30, 1798; m Clarissa P Cunningham Feb 22, 1824; d Aug

17, 1870. Clarissa d Oct 17, 1878. Mary C, b Ap 30, 1801.

Robert 2d's chil. Rebecca, b Aug 25, 1808; m 1st, William Vanner; 2d, John Perkins; d Oct 17, 1862. Robert, Jun., sea capt, b Nov 4, 1810; m 1st w, Nancy Jane Rundlett of Al; 2d w, Widow Maria Reynolds, N. Y.; r in Brooklyn, N. Y. David, b Sept 1813; d in inf. Helen, b 1829.

Fourth Generation.—John's chil. Margaret, b Jan 13, 1825; d May 1, 1860. Ann Maria, b Jan 25, 1827; m Abraham Hall Oct, 1850; r in California. Oliver, b Oct 1, 1829; r in Cuba; d Sept 13, 1878. Clara, b Sept 4, 1832; d Aug 15, 1854. Lavinia, b Mar 29, 1835. Alexander, b Sept 25, 1837; m Maria Rafter; r in Mass. Robert, b Mar 17, 1840; m Harriett Jackson; r in Cal. John H, b Nov 14, 1843; d June 11, 1860.

MYRICK.

Dr Josiah, b in Eastham, Mass, Sept 20, 1768; m Mary Clark of Brewster, Sept 24, 1789; c to N and settled one quarter of a mile to the west of Dam Bridge about 1794; d Ap 9, 1828. Mary, d Sept 18, 1849.

Dr Josiah's chil. Mary P; d young. Lot, Physician; m Elizabeth C Dole of Al, Mar 1832; r in Augusta. Josiah, b Aug 11, 1795; m Hannah Glidden, Feb 4, 1822; engaged in shipbuilding, and was a man of extensive and prosperous business; d Sept 16, 1847. Arletta; m Cushing Bryant, Sept 25, 1821; d Dec 18, 1861. Julia Ann; m Augustus F Lash, Mar 1830.

Third Generation.—Josiah's chil. Mary P, b Mar 17, 1823; d Ap 19, 1828. James H, b Dec 27, 1824; m Mary Merrill of New Bedford, Mass, May 23, 1854; r in Boston. Arletta B, b June 2, 1829; Mary H, b June 14, 1831; d Aug 15, 1833. Josiah, b Feb 17, 1833; m/M Louise Rae of Oregon, May 1, 1858; r in Port, Oregon. H Lizzie, b Nov 28, 1838; m Edward Webb, Jan 20, 1859.

NELSON.

Jacob, b in West. Oct 25, 1814; m Antoinette Clough Nelson of Al Nov 29, 1837; c to N. in 1859; d Dec 6, 1877.

Jacob's chil. 1, Laura Allen, b July 9, 1838. 2, Jane Clark, b Ap 29, 1840. 3, Enos Merrill, b Ap 3, 1842. 4, Willie, b Feb 6, 1845; d in inf. 5, Edward Harris, b Jan 18, 1848; d Mar 31, 1851. 6, Paul Parson, b May 23, 1852. 7, Charlie and 8, Hattie, twins, b Mar 5, 1855. Charlie d in inf. Hattie d Mar 1, 1858. 9, Freddie, b Aug 26, 1858.

NICKELS.

Capt. Alexander c from Bos. and settled in middle of the town; m Hannah ——— who d Ap 3, 1767, ag 67; built the house and kept tavern where Joseph Cargill, Esq., afterwards resided; d Feb 1, 1758, ag 67.

Capt. Alexander's chil. Capt. Alexander, Capt. James, Samuel, Esq., John Hill. Thomas and one daughter, Jane.

Samuel, Esq., d Nov. 16, 1802, ag 64. Jane, his w, d Sept 17, 1813, ag 71.

Capt James, c from Bos; m Ruth Thompson of Bos. Ruth, b Sept 13, 1728.

Capt James' chil. James, Jr, b July 1, 1749; m Polly Nickels; r in Bos; d May 19, ag 57. William Nickels, b July 14, 1751; m Polly Nickels of Bos. John, b Oct 1, 1752; d Aug 31, 17— . Ruth, b May 6, 1754; m Henry Fossett of Bris. Hannah, b Aug 22, 1755; m Jesse Cooper, Nov 8, 1777; d Ap 30, 1818. Jane, b Feb 19, 1757; m Alexander G Robinson; r in Bris. John 2d, b July 30, 1758; settled where Charles Pinkham afterwards r. Frances, b Ap 4, 1760; m Capt Alexander Little. Thomas T, b Dec 28, 1762. Killed by the Indians. Margaret, b June 21, 1765; m Winslow Ames; r in Lewiston. Alexander, b Jan 4, 1767; m Mary Hunt.

Third Generation.—Samuel, Esq.'s chil. 1. Hannah, b Ap 2 1762. 2. Alexander, b Oct 17, 1763; m Mary Hunt of Pown. July 9, 1790; killed blasting stone Oct 14, 1790. 3. William, b Jan 12, 1766; m Jane McCobb of Bath, 1796; r in Wis. 4. Samuel, Jun., b Mar 12, 1769. 5. Robert, b Jan 31, 1775; m Laonisa Cushman of Wool; d Sept 29, 1807, ag 31. Charles, Esq., b July 12, 1778; m Lucy Delano of Wool, Dec 10, 1805; built and r in two-story house opposite Town House; ship-builder and farmer; d Dec 22, 1822. Lucy d Feb 15, 1841, ag 58. 7. Thomas, b Sept 12, 1780; m Jane Hodge of Wis.; r in Wis. and N. Y.

Fourth Generation.—Robert's chil. Lucy Ann d 1807. Jane, m Capt. Barnabas Barker. Samuel m Betsey Williams of Edg.

Charles Esq's chil. 1, Charles Jr, b Feb 13, 1808; d July 8, 1809. 2, Wilmot, b Aug 3, 1809; d Mar 21, 1833. 3, Capt Charles, b Jan 8, 1811; m 1st, Philena W Rundlett of Al Feb 8, 1838; Philena d June 16, 1851; m 2d Almira Rundlett of Al Feb 26, 1852; came near losing his life by secession fury ab 1845; was obliged to leave his vessel at N O, and though innocent, to flee home by the way of the Mississippi. A man of integrity and sterling worth; d Dec 2, 1852. 4, Hannah, b July 1, 1812; m Lewis Kennedy, Jan 17, 1838. 5, Edwin, b June

18, 1814; m Angeline Kennedy; drowned at Sheepscot Falls, a beautiful, pleasant morning ab 11 A M, Sept 28, 1848, buried the next Sabbath. Sons of Temperance of which he was a member, present. 6, Hartley, b Ap 7, 1817; m Susan Brooks of West. May 15, 1853; d Jan 29, 1864. 7, Lucy D, b June 21, 1818; m William Hall, Feb 6, 1840. 8, Marietta A, b Jan 8, 1821; d Sept 20, 1822. 9, Caroline, b Jan 12, 1823; teacher; d Mar 20, 1852.

Capt Charles' chil. 1, Amanda Philena, b Oct 27, 1839; d Sept 18, 1852. 2, Charles Granville, b Oct 1, 1840; member of Co G, Fifth Maine Regiment; was in the first Bull Run battle; d at Washington, D C, of diphtheria, Nov 17, 1861. 3, Edward Payson, b Oct 6, 1845; d Feb 26, 1863, which is the final account of this family.

NORWOOD.

Joseph, b in Gloucester, Mass, Ap 25, 1790; m Clara Norwood, June 1, 1812, moved to Bris ab 1820; c to N in 1857.

Joseph's chil. 1, Joseph Jr, b July 30, 1813; d Ap 1, 1848. 2, Clara, b Jan 28, 1815; d Oct 18, 1840. 3, Zaccheus, b Sept 15, 1817; m Helen E Hanly of Br Sept 16, 1864. 4, Helen, b Nov 12, 1834.

OSGOOD.

Horace, b June 7, 1797, in Lancaster, Mass.; c to N. in 1823 m Elizabeth Erskine, July 8, 1823; d Mar 28, 1864.

Horace's chil. 1, Horace N, b Mar 13, 1825; sea capt. in India Trade; m Pauline Austin June 2, 1856. 2, Mary Elizabeth, b Oct 18, 1827. 3, James Erskine, b May 2, 1833; m Lucy M Chase Sept 13, 1870. 4, Arletta Homes, b Jan 8, 1835; m Edward Rodman June 9, 1857; r in N. York. 5, Thomas L, b July 3, 1836; d Oct 16, 1849. 7, Anna F, b Mar 13, 1841;

Third Generation.—Horace N's chil. 1, Horace A, b July 3, 1859; d in East Indies Mar 25, 1861. 2, Pauline, b Sept 10, 1862. 3, Horace E, b Oct 1, 1867.

OTIS.

Amos, b in Scituate, Mass. June 25, 1765; c to N. and m Thankful Taylor; d Ap 10, 1809. Thankful, b Ap 17, 1771; d Sept 28, 1863.

Amos' chil. 1, Isaac, b May 8, 1791; d young. 2, Mary, b Mar 31, 1793; m Thomas Weeks of Jeff. 3, William, b Dec 12, 1794; m Sarah Perkins Dec 26, 1822. 4, Amos Jr., b Sept. 14, 1798; belonged to the navy; d in Chelsea Hospital, Mass.

5, Ruth, b Dec 2, 1796; d Sept 6, 1827. 6, Hannah, b Aug 18, 1800; d Dec 10, 1825. 7, Fanny, b Ap 23, 1803; m Philip C Beckler Dec, 1822. 8, Susan, b Mar 8, 1805; m Percy Hitchcock of Dam. Oct 1842. 9, Job, b Ap 20, 1807; d Oct 20, 1825. 10, Cynthia, b Feb 10, 1809; m Edmund Perkins Jun., Feb 13, 1836.

Third Generation.—William's chil. 1, Charlotte P, b Ap 1, 1824; m Robert B Perkins, Ap 23, 1846. 2, Sewall Jr., b Aug 13, 1827; d Oct 2, 1854. Samuel A, b June 7, 1829; r in Bos. Mary W, b Mar 27, 1831; m Aurelius Dunlap of Bos. Sept 20, 1858; d Jan 16, 1862. William E, b Ap 19, 1833. Charles P, b Ap 5, 1836; d July 8, 1842. John A, b Ap 19, 1832; member of Co. II, 21 Reg. Me. Vols; d at Baton Rouge May 24, 1863. Joseph Franklin, b Aug 19, 1841. Sarah F, b Nov 5, 1844.

Etta Florence, dau of Aurelius and Mary W Dunlap, b July 3, 1861.

William E, m Nellie Sherman of Edg. Their son, William E, d July 9, 1863, ag 6 yrs and 3 months.

PACKARD.

Reuben, b in Bridgewater, Mass, Feb 22, 1776; m Jerusha Holbrook, Mar 1796; c to N ab 1832; d Oct 23, 1847. Jerusha, d Dec 5, 1832.

Reuben's chil. Betsey, b Oct 15, 1796; d Dec 15, 1855. David, Lient in the militia, b May 10, 1798; d Jan 1844. Sarah, b Nov 5, 1799. Jerusha, b Ap 10, 1801; m Henry M Pease; r in Appleton; d 1854. Nancy, b Jan 13, 1803; m Alexander Jamison; r in Appleton. Abner, Sea Capt, b May 26, 1804; m Elizabeth Flint of Nob; r in Dam; d at N Orleans, June 31, 1854. Joanna, b Mar 14, 1807; m Walter Butler of Thomaston; d June, 1852. Cyrus, b Mar 18, 1809; m 1st Nancy Winslow, Aug 14, 1838. 2d, Hannah S Chase, Oct 7, 1852; Sea Capt; d July 1, 1854, in New Orleans. Lydia M, b July 17, 1811; m Josiah Page; d Feb 21, 1865. John, b Dec 11, 1814; Grad at Bow Col; d Sept 1, 1847. Nehemiah, b July 4, 1818; r in Cal.

Third Generation.—Capt Cyrus' chil. Mary H, b Aug 16, 1842. John H, b May 13, 1845; d Aug 23, 1845. Jennette A b June 30, 1847. Thomas Hayward, b Dec 2, 1848. N Lincoln, b Aug 7, 1850. Julia Chase, b May 30, 1854.

PAGE.

Robert, b in Edg. 1776; m Nancy Dodge of Edg; c to N in 1804; d Jan 29, 1857.

Robert's chil. John, b July 9, 1803; m Abby L Sheldon; Sept 14, 1836. Josiah. Mahala; m John Hagggett of Edg r, in E. Nathan, b May 26, 1817; m Sarah Jane Cook, Ap 22, 1850.

Third Generation.—John's chil. Sarah Anna; m Benj F Groton of Nob, Sept 20, 1858.

Josiah's chil. Nancy.

Nathan's chil. James C, b Aug 18, 1851. Charles Dennis, b Oct 8, 1858.

PERKINS.

Lemuel, brother to Abner, c from Somersworth, N H, and settled on the spot where Joseph Perkins, his grandson, afterwards r. There had been an opening and he succeeded on Winslow.

Lemuel's chil. Lemuel Jr, William, Nathan, Nathaniel, Sea Captains. Captains of Privateers in the Revolutionary war. Daniel. Edmund, b 1768; m Abigail Catland ab 1798; d Jan 20, 1843. Seven sons and four daughters.

Third Generation.—Edmund's chil. Clarissa, b May 27, 1800; m James Cox. Sarah, b Oct 2, 1801; m William Otis, Dec 26, 1822. Charlotte, b Sept 12, 1803; d July 7, 1821. Harriet, b Ap 11, 1805. Lucinda, b Oct 19, 1806; m Thomas Perkins. Edmund Jr, b Dec 16, 1808; m Cynthia Otis, Feb 18, 1836. Joseph. b Mar 28, 1811; m 1st, Lydia Wallace of Montville; 2d, Rebecca P Weeks of Jeff, Jan 27, 1853. Chas, b June 26, 1813; d Feb 28, 1840.

Fourth Generation.—Edmund Jr's chil. Clara Augusta, b Aug 10, 1837; d May 25, 1842. Charles Edmund, b Nov 8, 1842; member of Co H, 21st Reg Me Vols. Frederick William, b Aug 24, 1844. Augustus Gordon, b June 20, 1846.

Abner, b in Somersworth, N. H. Ap 7, 1786; m Mary Chick; c to N. and settled where Daniel D. now resides; drowned in 1803. Mary d Mar 1812.

Abner's chil. Mary, b Feb 13, 1760; m Winthrop Dodge of Edg.; r in E.; d Jan 1, 1825. Abner Jun., b May 7, 1762; m Abigail Sloman of Wool. Ebenezer, b July 29, 1764; m Mercy Crooker of Edg. Enoch, b Sept 7, 1766; m Molly Bates of Br. 1790; d Feb 12, 1815. John, b June 1, 1769; Capt. of Militia; m Lois Dodge; r in Nob.; d Oct, 1818. Daniel, b July 13, 1771; m 1st, Sarah Whipple; 2d, Fanny Blunt; d Ap 26, 1838. Sarah, d July 8, 1821. Fanny, d June 24, 1869. Eunice, b July 20, 1773; m Lemuel Swett; r in N. and Whit. Sarah, b Aug 15, 1777; m Phillips Hatch of Br.; r in B.

Nancy, b Mar 5, 1783; m Dea. Washington Dodge Dec 13 1802.

Third Generation.—Abner Jr's chil. Sally. Henry. David. Warren. Lydia. Polly. Nancy. William. Lucy; m Carpenter Bearce of Br. Lott. George, b Oct 1812; m Julia Witham of Jeff, June 1845. Harriet.

Ebenezer's chil. Polly, b Dec 11, 1789; m Moses Davis of Edg. Ebenezer, b Dec 2, 1791; m Burnham of Edg. Eunice, b Feb 22, 1793; m Capt John Tilton of Bris. Jerusha, b Feb 12, 1795. Lucy, b Feb 9, 1797; m Daniel Haggett of Edg. Abiel, b Mar 4, 1799. Mercy, b Sept 25; 1800; m Amos Haggett.

Enoch's chil. Daniel 2d, b Sept 21, 1791; m 1st, Susan Robinson, Dec 23, 1817; Susan d Sept 3, 1853; m 2d w, Jane Robinson, Mar 28, 1855. Sally, b Jan 19, 1793; d in Charlestown, Mass. John, b May, 1794; m 1st Mary Hatch of Nob. 2d, Mary Clark of Jeff. 3d, Rebecca Murray; d Aug 1853; Nancy, b Sept 1795; d young. Enoch, b Jan 1797; m Jane. Hussey, Jan, 1811; r in Nob and Aroostook County. William, b May, 1798; d in inf. Charles, b Sept 1799; accidentally killed ag 14. James, b in 1801; m Hannah Hasey of Bris; r at Pemaquid. Sullivan, b May, 1802; m Harriet Pratt of Windsor; r in W. Margaret, b Sept, 1803; m Francis S Tibbetts. Mary Ann, b 1805; m William R Lovejoy of Bos; r in E Bos. Lucinda, b May 1806; m Washington Bean of Washington; r in W and Charlestown, Mass. Jeremiah, b 1807; d ag 21.

Daniel's chil. Fanny, b Aug 30, 1796; m John Hodgkins; r in Jeff. Dea. Asa, b Mar 25, 1798; m Mary Church of Br; r in Thom.; d Feb 12, 1875. Mary d 1864. Mary, b Feb 15, 1809; m Joseph Ross of Jeff.; r in J; d Ap 24, 1872. Eliza, b May 17, 1802; m David Hall of Nob.; d Nov 5, 1875. Francis, b Nov 26, 1805; lost at sea in a hurricane, Nov 7, 1826. Thomas, b Nov 26, 1805; m Lucinda Perkins Dec 12, 1833; Lucinda d 1866. Gardiner, b Oct 10, 1807; m Caroline L Thompson of Bris. Oct 13, 1831; d Aug 4, 1877. Caroline d June 19, 1868. Jane B, b July 30, 1809; m Thomas Hall of Nob. Julia A, b Aug 10, 1811; m Jonathan Bryant of Nob.; r in Bath. Albert, b June 17, 1814; d Nov, 1833. Phebe, b Ap 21, 1816; d June 24, 1816. By 2d w. Robert B, b Aug 5, 1823 m Charlotte Otis. Daniel D, b July 7, 1825; m Antoinette C Haggett of Edg. Oct 4, 1846.

Fourth Generation.—George's chil. Emily Jane, b 1818. Mary Elizabeth, b Aug 1851. Georgie, b Dec 1854. James F, b June 1856.

Thomas' chil. Daniel W, b Aug 30, 1835. Frank E, b Ap 30, 1837; r in Australia. Thomas R, b Jan 1, 1842; member of 4th Me Reg three years; re-enlisted in the 19th Reg Me Vols; m Lucy A Hodges of Gard. Charles S, b June 13, 1843; d Feb 17, 1845. Mary H, b Feb 1, 1846.

Gardiner's chil. Catharine F, b Mar 20, 1836. Gardiner W, b Mar 8, 1842; r in Bos. Harlan R, b Aug 30, 1846. Harlan's chil. Roy, b Feb 2, 1877.

Robert B's chil. Ella Charlotte, b Aug 3, 1847.

Daniel D's chil. Kaler, b Aug 19, 1847. Brainard, b Feb 28, 1849. Amos H, b Sept 9, 1850. Effie Annette, b Ap 13, 1853. Fanny Caroline, b July 3, 1855. Ward, b Dec 30, 1858. Mercy H, b Feb 13, 1861. Abe, b July 18, 1864.

Daniel 2d's chil. Caroline, b Nov 29, 1818; d Dec 6, 1819. Robert R, b Oct 7, 1821; m Susan P Flagg of Bos; r in N and Port. Jotham Sewall, b Dec 26, 1824; m Mary Wright.

Fifth Generation.—Robert R's chil. Elbert G, b May 9, 1846. Member of 61st Reg Mass Vols. Caroline R, b Jan, 1851.

Jotham S's chil. Clarence, b July 26, 1853; d in inf. Mary Eudora, b Jan 2, 1856.

William B, b in Dam.; c to N. 1852; m Hannah H Kennedy Oct 6, 1252; member 4th Reg, Co. E, Me. Vols.; killed in the battle of the Wilderness by a shell, May 25, 1864.

William's chil. Winfield Scott, b July 16, 1854. Rosabella, b Sept 14, 1857.

PINKHAM.

David, b in Booth. Mar 29, 1779; sea capt; m Sarah Brier Nov 23, 1803; c to N. Mar 1833; d July 4, 1839. Sarah d Dec 2, 1850.

David's chil. Olive, b Ap 20, 1805; m Capt John Adams of Booth Nov 23, 1826. Warren, Sea Capt, b May 22, 1807; r in Edg; m Hannah Chase of Edg. Lost at sea, Oct 1851. George W, Sea Capt, b Jan 3, 1809; m Lydia Shepard of Jeff, Oct 1837; r in Edg; d May 11, 1848. Charles, b June 19, 1811; m Rosalind Brown, Nov 2, 1840; d May 27, 1876. Edwin, Sea Capt, b Sept 29, 1813; m Susan F Brown, Sept 1, 1839. Rosalind d Feb 1880.

Third Generation.—Charles' chil. Frank, b June 20, 1842. Emily Alice, b May 28, 1847. Cora Addie, b Nov 29, 1849. Charles Edward, b Sept 26, 1852; d Oct 13, 1854.

Edwin's chil. Augustus E, b June 23, 1842. Charles V, b Dec 22, 1846. Elisha, b in Wal July 21, 1829; c to N in 1847; m Emily K Dodge of Edg, Ap 14, 1846.

Elisha's chil. Mary Elizabeth, b Oct 24, 1857. Sarah Emily, b Aug 12, 1860.

POTTER.

Aaron M, b in Whit May 4, 1816; m Sarah P Gray, Jan 15, 1846; c to N in 1850.

Aaron M's chil. Georgianna E, b Sept 8, 1847; d Dec 3, 1850. A daughter, b Aug 3, 1849; d in inf. William H, b Oct 9, 1851; d Sept 10, 1852. Georgia Ada, b July 16, 1854. Chas Alvin, b Aug 3, 1856; d Aug 4, 1856. Susan Jane, b Jan 30, 1858. Eudora R, b Mar 5, 1860. Frank Leland, b Feb 9, 1862.

PREBLE.

James, b in Litchfield, Sept 3, 1807; m Phebe V Shattuck of West, Oct 7, 1832; r in Booth; c to S in 1840.

James' chil. David S, b Nov 12, 1833; m Lizzie B Thomas of Manchester, June 1, 1862; Sarah T, b May 25, 1837. James M, b July 31, 1839; d Mar 21, 1841. Julia M, adopted daughter, b Aug 26, 1846.

Third Generation.—David S's chil. Thomas D Worrall, b Nov 6, 1863; d in inf.

ROBINSON.

Archibald, c from I, settled upon the banks of the Dam for a few years and then went westward.

Robert, b in Bridgewater, Mass, Dec 28, 1751, new style; c to N in 1767 and settled where E D Robinson afterwards resided; m Jane Webb of Wool in 1777 or 8; d Mar 2, 1845; Jane his w d Aug 3, 1843.

Robert's chil. Ruth, b Feb 2, 1779; m Robert Robinson of Jeff; d Aug 16, 1864. Archibald, b Oct 2, 1780; d in inf. James, Capt of Militia, b Dec 19, 1782; m 1st Martha Stetson, Dec 26, 1816, who d July 6, 1828; m 2d Priscilla Glidden, Feb 24, 1830, who d Aug 24, 1843; m 3d, Mrs Abigail Boyd of Edg, Mar 18, 1845. Luther, b Nov 26, 1784; d Jan 2, 1787. Ebenezer Delano, Esq, b June 8, 1787; m Martha D Webb, Dec 12, 1815; d Jan 1, 1867. He was a man of integrity, uprightness, talents and sterling worth. Held many town and other public offices, was a warm friend of education, represented the town in the Legislature, exerted a wide and healthy influence and died in a "good old age," after having served God and his generation with ability and acceptance.

Jane, b Nov 24, 1789; m Daniel Perkins, Mar 28, 1855; 2d w. Susan, b Jan 19, 1792; m Daniel Perkins, Dec 23, 1817; 1st w d Sept 3, 1853.

Ebenezer D Esq's chil. Ansel, b Sept 30, 1816; m Emeline M Lewis of Ky, Dec 3, 1846. Susan, b Ap 12, 1818; d Mar 20, 1819. Lucy W, b Mar 9, 1820; m Wm Foster of Bath, Dec 3, 1850; r in B. Caroline, b Ap 21, 1822; m Capt Elbridge G Webber, Sept 11, 1862; r in Washington. Albert S, b Dec 16, 1823; d Mar 10, 1825. Luther, b Dec 15, 1825; m Sarah B Stetson of Booth, Feb 14, 1856. Theresa, b Sept 5, 1828. Frederick A, b May 9, 1830; d Oct 8, 1851. Henry C, b Dec 21, 1831; Grad at Bow Col 1860; Teacher; m Jennie A Stewart of Br, Oct 17, 1865; Clergyman; r in Phippsburg. Martha Jane, b Oct 2, 1833; m Capt Wm Newhall Jr, of Washington, Oct 4, 1864; d at Savannah, Ga, Mar 7, 1867; interred at N. Sophia H, b Jan 26, 1838; d Dec 30, 1858.

Fifth Generation.—Abner's chil. Martha S, b May 27, 1857.

James Nickels, Sea Capt, b in Br. Ap 24, 1791; m Margery Hopkins of N. Feb 13, 1817; c to N in 1818; d June 3, 1863.

James N's chil. Mary C, b Nov 29, 1818; m Royal Wright, Nov 6, 1845. William H, b Feb 10, 1820; d in Baltimore, Feb 1, 1841. Jane N, b July 8, 1823; m James Burchsted of Bos; Feb 8, 1846; r in Dorchester. James N, b Sept 21, 1825; m Isabella Jenkins of Australia; r in A. Daniel H, b Feb 8, 1828; m Angie McNear of Dam, Mar 4, 1855; d July 15, 1859.

Third Generation.—Daniel H's chil. Royal Wright, b Dec 17, 1855. Daniel Webster, b Nov 10, 1857.

ROWE.

Thomas, b in I, Jan 1, 1796; c to N in 1818; mechanic and farmer; m Charlotte Turnbull, May 8, 1820; d Sept 8, 1852.

Thomas' chil. William T, b Feb 17, 1822; r in Cal. Alexander, b Oct 8, 1823. Thomas, Jr, b Oct 30, 1826; d Mar 24, 1827. Robert T, b Sept 14, 1828; m Laura Knight of Richmond, 1858; r in R. Thomas, Jr, 2d, b Dec 17, 1830; d Mar 31, 1833. Richard W, b Ap 30, 1832; d Sept 24, 1832. Elizabeth W, b May 8, 1833; m John Melrose of Canada, Sept 1854; r in Richmond. John T, b June 26, 1834; m Flora Costellow of Richmond Dec, 1864. Charlotte T, b Dec 31, 1838. James E, b May 26, 1840.

RUNDLET.

William F, b in Pittston, Oct 24, 1834; m Octavia M Nash of East Pittston, Nov 6, 1850. Octavia, b Jan 1, 1835; c to N in 1851.

Russell, Elizabeth, b in Portsmouth, N H, Dec 15, 1795.

Benjamin, b June 17, 1822 at Portsmouth; m in Bos. Ap 17, 1845. Benjamin F, b in Bos. Jan 17, 1846. Charles Edward, b in Bos, May 25, 1848. Walter Scott, b in Chelsea, Aug 25, 1857; d at Portsmouth, Oct 17, 1860, ag 3 yrs 1 mo, 22 days.

SEIDERS.

Daniel, b in Wald; m Nancy Dunbar, Ap 3, 1802, c to N, about 1800; d Oct ab 1834.

Daniel's chil. 1, Charles A, b Oct 29, 1803; m Clarissa Cox; of Gard; r in Farmingdale. 2, George, b Dec 24, 1804; d Jan 2, 1806. 3, Wilmot, b June 28, 1806; m 1st Elizabeth Teague, 2d, Matilda Henrietta Cotton of Wolfboro' N H; Sea Capt; both himself and wife were lost in a missing vessel. 4, Louisa, b Feb 13, 1808; m Nathaniel Snow of Nob. 5, Emeline, b Sept 5, 1809; m Major General Henry P Cotton of Wolfboro', N H July 2, 18—. 6, Daniel, b June 30, 1811; m Nancy Cressey of Edg; r on Rodisfords Island. 7, Nancy, b Dec 5, 1812; m Marias Sproul of Br. 8, Maria, b Mar 26, 1814. 9, Priscilla D, b June 27, 1817; m Benj F Campbell; r in Bos.

SHATTUCK.

David, b in West, Feb 9, 1806; m Mercy Greenleaf of West, Ap 30, 1835. Mercy, b Dec 22, 1811; c to N May 7, 1835.

David's chil. 1, Wilmot G, b Ap 24, 1836. 2, Ruth Ellen, b Sept 8, 1837; m Capt Warren Adams, June 29, 1863. 3, David A, b Sept 24, 1842. 4, Charles E, b Feb 28, 1845. 5, Mary F, b Aug 20, 1846; m Capt Amos Jewett.

Thomas, David's brother, b in West, May 18, 1813; m Jerusha Knight of West, Mar 7, 1839. Jerusha, b Ap 15, 1815; c to N in 1864.

Thomas' chil. 1, Ruth, b Oct 14, 1839. 2, Betsey K, b July 17, 1841. 3, Sarah B, b Mar 7, 1843. 4, Henry R, b July 9, 1846. 5, David, b May 14, 1848. 6, James P, b Ap 6, 1851; d Mar 12, 1854. 7, Ella, b Sept 9, 1853. 8, Jennie Judson, b Jan 10, 1859; 9, a daughter, b Ap 5, 1861; d in inf.

Wilmot, m Ann Eliza Hatch, Nov 27, 1865. Wilmot's chil. 1, Marcia Ann, b June 13; 1866. 2, George Wilmot, b Nov 7, 1870. 3, Maggie May, b Jan 2, 1876. 4, Joseph B, b May 18, 1877. 5, Clara Bell, b Oct 9, 1878.

David, m Jennie Burchsted, Nov 19, 1873; r in Maynard, Mass. chil. 1, Freddie B, b Jan 18, 1878. 2, Mary Wright, b Feb 23, 1880.

Charles, m Julia C Packard, Dec 18, 1876. Julia, d Ap 11, 1880. Chil. Ward Lincoln, b Dec 3, 1879.

Capt Jewett's sons. 1, Harry Lain, b July 11, 1869. 2, Frank, b Aug 10, 1871.

Warren Adam's chil. 1, Charles F, b May 7, 1866. 2, Bertie, b Sept 18, 1872, d Oct 20, 1874. 3, Bell Dodge Adams, b Sept 18, 1873.

SHERMAN.

Aaron, Sr, b in Booth, July 10, 1772; m Polly Tarbell, of Dedham, Mass, May 10, 1796. Polly, b June 29, 1777; c to N in 1799; d Sept 4, 1845.

Aaron Sr's chil. Eleazer, b May 28, 1797; m Azubah Hodge of Edg; r in Patricktown Plantation. Aaron, Jr, b Mar 27, 1799; m Maria Patterson, Nov, 1820; r on the homestead.

Third Generation.—Aaron Jr's chil. Albion A, b Nov 5, 1821; m Phebe French of Sullivan; r in S. Josiah P, b July 25, 1823; Teacher at Pottsville, Penn; m Melvina Foster of Litchfield. Maria P, b Nov 11, 1826; m Daniel Dodge; r in Booth. Mary A, b July 12, 1826; d Ap 27, 1842. Adeline S, b Sept 11, 1833; m William Hutchinson of Bos, Dec 17, 1851. Sophronia P, b Mar 5, 1831; m David Morgan of Bos, Nov 23, 1851; r in Middle Granville, N Y. Charlotte b, Sept 11, 1833; r in Bos. Lorenda E, b Dec 11, 1834; r in Bos. Edward F, b Oct 10, 1836. Alden E, b May 2, 1839; member of 21st Reg Maine Vols.

Samuel K, b in Edg Sept 8, 1808; c to N when about one year old, and lived with his Grandfather, Samuel Kennedy, Esq; m Elizabeth Poole of Edgcomb, June 3, 1839. Member of 16th Reg, Co K, Me Vols; now of the Ambulance Corps. Elizabeth Poole, b Sept 19, 1817.

Samuel K's chil. Sarah E, b Oct 16, 1840; m George Poole of Gloucester, Mass, Oct, 1858; r in G. Martha J, b Oct 24, 1841; m Joseph C Paine of Charlestown, Mass, May 16, 1863. Eunice H, twin sister of Martha J, m Joseph Cunningham, Dec 25, 1860. Nancy O, b Ap 4, 1844. Amasa P, b Oct 19, 1847; Member of 20th Reg, Maine Vols. David L, b Nov 30, 1849. John Augustus, b Jan 14, 1850. Atwood E, b June 4, 1852. Samuel O, b Jan 5, 1854. Virginia Isadore, b Dec 12, 1856. Lovinia W, b Feb 28, 1859.

Sherman, Silas D, b Nov 21, 1832; m Julia E Somes, Nov 18, 1853. Julia E, b June 30, 1835. Baptized Nov 5, 1865.

Silas D's chil. 1, Artis T, b Dec 4, 1854. 2, Willie O, b Jan 21, 1857. 3, Elizabeth M, b Ap 26, 1860; d May 28, 1860. 4, Emily S, b Sept 13, 1861; d Ap 9, 1865.

SHELDON.

Capt Ephraim c from New Jersey to Gloucester, Mass; m Abigail Pool of G, dau of Dea Isaac Pool.

Their chil; 2 sons, 5 daus. William the eldest, m Sarah Webb of N Yarmouth, dau of Dea Nathaniel Webb. William's chil. Luther, d in inf. Jane, d in 1830 ag 30. Bartlett, b 1800; m Lucy Wade of Wis ab 1821; d July 1853; Nancy, m Benj Dodge and r in Edg; Nathan W, m 1st, Susan Thomas of Augusta; 2d, Ann Douglass of Port; settled as minister in Brownville; since preached in various places; now r in Gray. Abbie L, m John Page in 1836.

Fourth Generation.—Bartlett's chil. One d inf. Caroline, d 1852, ag 19. William, Capt of Gunboat. Charles, r in Australia. Edward, r in England. Joseph, in U S army. Bradford, in U. S. army. Oscar, Capt of ship in E India trade. Henry, mate of an English ship. Lucy, m Daniel Crane, r in Bos. Parker, mate of ship.

Abbie L, had one child, Sarah Anna. She m Benj F Groton, Sept 20, 1858. Nathan W's chil. One d in inf. Mary Goodale, m Royal Trask in 1830; r in Gray. Sarah Jane Abbie m John Arnold, in 1830; r in Bath. Walter, d in N York in 1864, ag 30.

SHORTWELL.

Capt James, c from Wis; m Widow Thomas Campbell, Jan 1, 1832.

Capt James' chil. Richard E, b May 18, 1835; m Sarah E Shedd of Bos, Jan 27, 1864. Downey A, b Feb 18, 1837; d Sept, 1860. Ellen A, b Nov 25, 1839; m Thomas A Allen of Wis; r in W. Helen F, b Nov 5, 1841; m Capt Bradford Merry. James A, b June 4, 1844; member of 19th Reg Co G, Me Vols. Wounded in a charge near Spotsylvania C H, Va. May 13, 1864. Stephen Weeks, b Mar 31, 1845. Algernon Austin, b Dec 9, 1847. Amanda B, b June 8, 1849.

SIMPSON.

Robert 2d's chil. David and Miles C, twins, b Nov 7, 1813. David m Mary Ann Myers of Dresden, Oct 28, 1841. Miles C, d inf. Rufus, b Nov 20, 1815; d in inf. Josiah M, b Nov 20, 1816. Rebecca C, b Dec 7, 1818; m 1st, Cyrus Chapman of Nob. 2d, Willard Averill. Franklin, b Sept 27, 1820; d in inf. Mary Ann, b Oct 6, 1821; m Emory Boynton of Jeff. Eliza Jane, b Sept 26, 1823; m George Whitney of Royalston.

Mass, Ap 20, 1842. Miranda M, b Jan 7, 1826; m Arnold C Whitecomb; r in Jeff and Bos. Arlitta B, b Sept 18, 1828; m 1st, James Clark; 2d, James J Golden of Lewiston; r in L. Robert Sewall, b Sept 24, 1830; m Joanna Houdlette of Dresden, Sept 17, 1857; r in Richmond.

David's chil. Miles C, b Nov 25, 1842. Caroline M, b Oct 14, 1844. Charles, b Nov 19, 1847.

SOMES.

David, c from Cape Ann. His father was killed when he was a small boy in an action at Cape Breton; c to N when a young man; r at Sheepscoot 7 or 8 years; m Jenny Hopkins; four chil were born at Sheepscoot, and four after he moved to the Southwest part of the town. He bought 200 acres of Peter Patterson, and took up one hundred acres of wild land. He never was disturbed in his possession. He built a Grist Mill on the small stream to the North of his house over which the road passes.

David's chil. William, b May 5, 1770; m Martha Cothran, Nov 1798. David, b Feb 1772; m Nabby Trask. Nancy, m 1st, William Dodge; 2d, Ezekiel Stearns. Polly, m John Cothran. Jenny, m Moses Wilson. Sally, m Robert Anderson. Betsey, m Daniel Dodge. Patty, Joel, m Jenny Kennedy; drowned shortly after marriage. Solomon, m Hannah Davidson. Peggy, m James Davidson.

Third Generation.—William's chil. Mary, b June 9, 1799; d Aug 1801. Sarah, b June 1, 1800; m John Babcock in 1818. William, b May 21, 1802; d Dec 1861. Hartley, b Aug 4, 1808; m Alvira Powers of Jeff; d Aug 28, 1835. Emeline, b Jan 11, 1811; m John Blake; r in West Roxbury, Mass: James, b Ap 26, 1813; m Caroline Soule; r in E Bos. Seth, b July 4, 1819; d Mar 22, 1849. Daniel, b Dec 10, 1820. Hannah, b Mar 29, 1812; d Oct 10, 1817.

Fourth Generation.—Hartley's chil. Charles, b May 14, 1832; m Elizabeth Curtis of Farmingdale; r in Gard. Henrietta, b 1834; d young.

SPEED.

James, was an early settler on the Dam river; house stood a little to the North of Alden White's house; had two wives and several children by first w; last w survived him several yrs; several of the family lie interred in the field on the opposite side of the road which Mr Speed owned, and down towards the river. At the present time there are none of the name in town.

STEWART.

Charles, b in Philadelphia in 1782; c to N ab 1806; m Philis Gibson, Ap 17, 1812; d May 7, 1840; had one child that d young.

STEARNS.

Ezekiel, b May 25, 1774; m Nancy Somes of Edg, June 23, 1795; d Ap 22, 1848. Nancy, b June 25, 1774; d July 28, 1866.

Ezekiel's chil. 1, William, b Mar 28, 1799; d Sept 3, 1818. 2, Ezekiel, Jr, b Dec 29, 1800; m Jane Ulmer of Thom., July 4, 1826. Jane d Mar 10, 1832. 3, Jane, b Feb 27, 1803; m John Downey, June 26, 1823; d Sept 30, 1843. 4, Moses, b July 19, 1805; m Julia Barny of Taunton. Mass, May 5, 1833. 5, Lucinda, b May 16, 1807; m 1st Stephen Winchester of Bos, Nov 25, 1835; m 2d, Rev Dexter Potter of Bos, Nov 3, 1863. Stephen, d Oct 22, 1855. 6, Adeline, b Mar 8, 1809; m Francis Dodge, Nov 26, 1835. 7, Stinson, b June 25, 1811. 8, Matilda, b Sept 27, 1813; d Oct 17, 1818. 9, George W, b Nov 16, 1818; m Mahala Bullock of Taunton, Oct 6, 1839.

STETSON.

Capt Joseph, b in Br, Feb 15, 1808; c to N in 1829; m Margaret Stevens of Brem, Sept 6, 1831.

Capt Joseph's chil. John G, b Feb 28, 1833. Grad at Bow Col 1854; Lawyer; residence and office in Bos; m Delia H Libby of Port, Jan 26, 1865.

TAYLOR.

John, Sr, c from Plymouth Colony, probably Scituate, as early as 1635; took up lands at Dam, lower falls, next North of Walter Phillips; r here till 1678 when he was driven off by savage ferocity and his house was burned; m Sarah ———; took the Freeman's oath in Bos, 1830; d in Mass.

John, Sr's chil. One son, Isaac, who, after he was driven from Dam, became, one informant says, a merchant in Bos and another says in Pembroke, and several daughters. One married a Simmons; another, a Woodbridge, part of whose descendants now r in N; and a third lived single till upwards of 90 yrs of age. A fourth m Thomas Gent of Sheepscot.

Third Generation.—Isaac's chil. Had several sons, Jacob, Joseph, Benjamin and Alizeus, and one dau. Asenath, who m George Barstow of Hanover, Mass, Jan 10, 1750 and moved to

N in 1765. Joseph, b Nov 20, 1737; m Thankful Clarke of Providence, R I; r first in Scituate; d Jan 5, 1818. Thankful, b July 22, 1738; d Mar 1820. Joseph c to N in 1767 and soon built the house, on what is now "Academy Hill," known afterwards as the "Glidden house" which was burnt about the year 1860. Parting with this to Joseph Glidden, Sr, he moved back and built him a house a little to the South of where Capt John Taylor, his grandson, afterwards lived.

Joseph and Thankful r with their son John in Jeff during the last years of their life. Their remains now lie interred in the cemetery on Trask's Hill near the Baptist Church in Jeff.

Fourth Generation.—Joseph's chil. 1, Capt. Ephraim, b Aug 22, 1758; entered Revolutionary Army at the age of 16; served as a soldier three years; was privateering and in public service till taken prisoner where he was held 15 months; was in Bunker Hill battle; was at West Point at the execution of Major Andre; was in a Mass. Reg. commanded by Col. Francis of Beverly and near that officer when killed: and was in France at the close of the war. Also served with the troops assigned to Gen. Lafayette. He was a man of indomitable courage and perseverance, and his devotion to the cause of his country was unsurpassed, and ceased only when the last battle of life had been fought; m Deborah Otis of Scituate, Mass., ab 1797; d Aug 24, 1847. 2, Ruth, b Feb 3, 1764; m Thomas Weeks of Jeff; d Feb 3, 1857; Thomas d Jan. 11, 1846. 3, Isaac, d in inf. 4, Asemath, b July 12, 1766; m Dea. William Hopkins Jan 4, 1787; d Oct 1848. 5, John 2d, b Feb 10, 1769; m Susannah Peasley of Jeff. Jan 23, 1800; d Sept 29, 1830; r in Jeff; buried by side of parents. 6, Thankful, b Ap 17, 1771; m 1st, Amos Otis of Scituate, Feb 3, 1791; m 2d, Capt. Samuel Little 1819; d Sept 28, 1863. 7, Hannah, b June 1, 1773; m Dea. John Kennedy, of Jeff. 1797; d Ap 4, 1823. 8, Martha, b June 25, 1776; m Dea. Daniel Weeks of Jeff; d Nov 10, 1858. Daniel d Oct 7, 1854. 9, Jerusha, b Nov. 11, 1779; m George Acorn of Wis. Ap 10, 1805; d Aug 21, 1862. 10, George, b May 9, 1780; d in Roxbury 1860.

Fifth Generation.—Capt Ephraim's chil. 1, Ephraim, Jr, b Jan 8, 1798, d at sea on a voyage from the W I to N Y, Jan 25, 1825. 2, Betsey, b Feb 14, 1799; d Mar 8, 1825. 3, Capt John, b Oct 30, 1800; m Sally Hussey, Ap 1827; Sally, d May 7, 1875. 4, Ignatius Otis, b July 5, 1802. Sea Capt; lost at sea in a gale, Dec 10, 1831. 5, Sally, b Jan 30, 1804; m Capt John Cox of Dan; d Dec 22, 1843. 6, Eunice, b Aug 30, 1806; m Capt Alexander Farnham of Booth; r in N. 7, Asemath II, b Ap 14, 1808; m Capt Francis Davis. 8, Mary O, b Aug 7, 1811; m Col Joseph Glidden.

Chil of Ruth and Thomas Weeks. 1, Ephraim, b Nov 30, 1786; m Abigail Peaslee of Jeff; d Jan 1867. 2, David, b Dec 31, 1788; d Aug 31, 1838. 3, Thomas, b Ap 5, 1791; m Mary Otis; d Mar 1881. 4, Hon Joseph, Jr, b Mar 7, 1793; m Jane Jackson of Jeff, Dec 8, 1819; Jane d Nov 22, 1866. 5, Benjamin, b Jan 27, 1795; m Jane Weeks of Jeff. 6, Thankful, b Sept 8, 1797; m Joseph Weeks 4th of Jeff; d Oct 20, 1834. 7, John T, b May 29, 1799; m Aurelia Allen of Jeff, Feb 10, 1836. 8, Abigail, b Ap 26, 1801; m Leonard Cooper of Whit, Nov 1823. Leonard, d in Montville. 9, George, b Oct 15, 1803; m Caroline Haskell of Jeff, Feb 9, 1837. 10, Washington, b Nov 10, 1805; m Louisa Allen of Jeff, Oct 1, 1833.

Chil of Asenath and Dea. Wm. Hopkins. 1, James, b Dec 13, 1787; d 1809. 2, William, b Nov 25, 1789; m 1st, Charlotte Little July 8, 1820; m 2d, Betsey E Cunningham Aug 20, 1835. 3, Martha, b May 10, 1792. 4, Asenath, b May 2, 1794; m Joseph Weeks 4th of Jeff. 5, Margery, b Mar 28, 1796; m James N Robinson of N. 6, John, b Mar 8, 1798; m Asenath Weeks of Jeff. Sept 1827; d in Cal. 7, Daniel, b Mar 23, 1801; m Abigail P Weeks of Jeff. Nov 11, 1830. 8, Farley, b Sept 1804; m Georgianna T Lennox. 9, Sewall, b 1807; d in inf. 10, Jerusha, b Jan 1810; m Isaac Peaslee of Whit. 11, James 2d, b Aug 22, 1813; d young.

John 2d's chil. 1, John, Jun. b Feb 9, 1807. 2, Rebecca P b Nov 13, 1812; m Col. Hiram W Partridge. Oct 23, 1836. 3, George B. b Nov 27, 1814; d Jan 22, 1837. 4, Ephraim 2d, b June 21, 1817; m 1st, Zilpah Clark Oct 22, 1844; m 2d, Cordelia Clark, May 29, 1860, sisters; m 3d, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Herbert of Bristol, formerly of N. 5, Joseph J, b Aug 3, 1819; m Emeline 1 son of Jeff. Jan 7, 1842; c to N 1854. Deputy Collector of Customs for port of Dam. from 1861 to 1866; d Jan 23, 1873. 6, Abigail F, b Aug 16, 1821; m Capt. James Farnham of Booth. Aug 7, 1845; d June 28, 1858 in Cuba.

Chil of Thankful and Amos Otis. 1, Isaac, d in inf. 2, Mary, b 1792; m Thomas Weeks of Jeff. 3, William, b 1794; m Sarah Perkins, Dec 1822; r in N. 4, Ruth W. 5, Amos, d at sea. 6, Hannah, b 1800. 7, Fanny, b 1802; m Philip Beckler. 8, Susan, b Mar 1805; m Percy Hiscock of Dam; d 1842. Percy d ab 1865. 9, Job, b Ap 1807; d at sea. 10, Cynthia, b Feb 10, 1809; m Edmund Perkins, Feb 18, 1836.

Hannah and Dea. John Kennedy's chil. 1, Dr. Daniel K. b July 11, 1798; m 1827 Elizabeth A Reed of Booth. 2, Elizabeth, b May 15, 1802. 3, William J, b Oct 19, 1804; m Eliza Hall of N. Nov 18, 1831. 4, John Jun, b Ap 8, 1807; d Mar 10, 1808. 5, Serena, b Sept 3, 1809; m Leonard McCobb

of Booth. Feb 19, 1837. 6, Otis A, b Dec 23, 1811; m Margaret McCobb of Booth. 1835. 7, Sewall, b Dec 20, 1813; d Jan 7, 1814.

Martha and Daniel Weeks' chil. 1, Hon Thaddeus, b Feb 10, 1799; m 1st Mary Turner, Feb 2, 1830; m 2d, Esther Huston of Br, Nov 21, 1833. Thaddeus' chil. Esther Huston. Mary Turner, d in inf. Frank. Amanda. Laura. Charles. Fred. 2, Daniel T, b Dec 20, 1800; m Betsey Barstow, June 6, 1826. Daniel T's chil. Alex B, m Myra W Acorn, 1866. Daniel A P, d 1855. Helen E, m Capt John G Barstow. George H, m Ella A Barstow. 3, Freeman, b Jan 4, 1803; m Mary J Wallace of Montville, Dec 4, 1845; d May, 1847. 4, Asenath, b Feb 3, 1805; m Capt John Hopkins, Sept 1827; d Aug 13, 1831. John d in Cal. 5, Horace, b June 20, 1807; m 1st Louisa Turner, Nov 1835; 2d, Caroline Woodbury of New York 1840; d Dec 13, 1852. Horace's chil, Julia; m Edwin Cooper of Montville. Rhoda A. 6, Ruth, b Jan 1, 1811; m Dr E A Brainard, May 1831; d Ap 10, 1842. 7, Myrick L, b Feb 7, 1813; m Harriet Wallace of Montville, Feb 5, 1846. Myrick L's chil. Luana, d in inf. Charles Freeman. Chester M. Annabel, d in inf. Cora. Hattie. Carrie M. 8, Barzena E, b Oct 28, 1814; m Alden Jackson of Jeff, Oct, 1836; d Aug 3, 1837. 9, Martha J, b Dec 25, 1821; m William M Rust of Washington, Oct 1845; has 3 chil. One of them lost at sea.

Jerusha and George Acorn's chil. 1, Dr. John T, b Oct 2, 1806; attended Medical Lectures at Bow. Coll.; m Clara C Rundlet of Al.; r in N. 2, William H, b Dec 23, 1808; m Elizabeth Erskine of Wis.; d in Cal. in 1852. Had 3 chil; one m Alex B Weeks of Dam. 3, Arlitta M, b Oct 7, 1810; m James W Davis of Bos.; had six chil. 4, Mary W; r in Roxbury. 5, Elizabeth, m John Gilbert of Roxbury; d 1858; had two chil. 6, Nancy, m Alvin Flanders of Washington Territory; d. 7, Almira W, m Ezra M. Kingsley of N. Y. City; had 3 chil. 2 living. 8, Susan B, m Jeremiah A Dennett of Roxbury; have 3 chil.

Sixth Generation.—Capt John's chil. 1, Ephriam H, b Sept 7, 1828; m Hannah Jane Higgins. 2, Adeline, b June 17, 1831; m Alfred Elliot, Sept, 1852. 3, Nancy Jane, b May 8, 1833; m Edwin E Drake of Port. 4, Sarah Frances, b May 7, 1835; m Charles Higley of Bos. 5, John Otis, b Dec 5, 1837.

Sally G, and John Cox's chil. 1, Otis. 2, William Wallace. Eunice and Alexander Farnham's chil. 1, Mary. 2, Alexander, Jr; m Hattie Webb. 3, Elizabeth. 4, James. 5, Sarah. 6, Eunice. 7, Laura. 8, Ephraim. 9, Frederick.

Mary and Joseph Glidden's chil. 1, Catharine, m William

Porter, Georgetown, S C. 2, Priscilla, m Walter Porter of Georgetown, S C. 3, James P.

Chil of Ephraim and Abigail Weeks. 1, Sewall, d in inf. 2, Edward, m Ruth Chisam of Al. 3, Susan T, m Stinson Weeks of Jeff. 4, Jerusha. 5, Sewall, m Arletta B Hall of Jeff; d May 14, 1867. 6, Rebecca, m Joseph Perkins of N. 7, Abigail, m Carlton Hoyt of Augusta. 8, Ephraim, m Clara A Smith of Bos. 9, Thomas, m Ellen Clary of Jeff.

Thomas Jr's and Mary Week's chil. 1, Samnel P. 2, Mary O. 3, Ruth T, m — Shurtleff. 4, Thomas. 5, Otis T, m Ellen Weeks of Jeff.

Joseph Jr, and Jane Weeks' chil. 1, Margaret J, m Dr Briggs T Carter of Jeff. 2, Leander, m Mary Jane Ross of Jeff. 3, Rachel M, m Wm J Bond of Jeff. 4, Angella. 5, Ruth A, m Edward G Meserve of Jeff.

Benjamin and Jane Weeks' chil. 1, Abiel, d young. 2, William, m Lucy Shepard of Jeff. 3, Elbridge S, m Mary J Pillsbury of Jeff. 4, Hannah J, m Joseph Chaney of Whit. 5, Winthrop, m Abby Sproul of Jeff. 6, Ruth Ann, m John Dutton of Jeff. 7, Thomas T, m Emeline Wallace of Montville. 8, Benjamin C. 9, Abiel N.

Thankful and Joseph Weeks 4th's chil. 1, Ruth, m 1st John Boynton of Al; m 2d, Joseph Hilton of Al. 2, John Farley, m — Williams of Australia. 3, Rachel, m Robert L Kincaid of Whit. 4, Enoch, m Ruth Ann Flagg of Nob. 5, Adeline. 6, George W, m — Cuyler of Al. 7, Thankful.

John T, and Aurelia Weeks' chil. 1, Sarah E, m Benj Ladd of Jeff. 2, Emma A. 3, Isa A.

Abigail and Leonard Cooper's chil. 1, Thomas, m Ursula Stevens of Montville. 2, Hannah, m Daniel Stevens of Montville. 3, Leonard, m — Keating of Searsmont. 4, Edward, m Julia Weeks of Whit. 5, Marcellus, m Olive Haford of Belfast. 6, Freeman, m Sarah Gunn. 7, Laura m William Cooper of Montville. 8, Alexander.

George and Caroline Weeks' chil. 1, Roswell. 2, George E. 3, Susan F. 4, Leslie. 5, Theodore. 6, Minerva. 7, Lida.

Washington and Louisa Weeks' chil. 1, Anna L. 2, Clara A. 3, Elizabeth C, m John F Hilton of Dam, Jan 1, 1862. 4, Sarah A. 5, Dana B.

William and Charlotte Hopkins' chil. 1, Caroline L, m William Weeks of Malden, Mass. 2, John, m 1st Lizzie Clark of N; m 2d, Sarah Hatch of Jeff. William and Betsey's chil. 3, Sarah Jane, m Henry A Newhall of Malden, Mass; d 1867. 4, Ann Elizabeth d in inf. 5, Wm Farley. 6, Willard C; d in the Army in 1863. 7, Mary Frances.

Margery and James N Robinson's chil. 1, Mary C, m Royal Wright, 1845. 2, William H, b Feb 10, 1821; d Feb 1, 1841. 3, Jane N, m James Burchstead of Bos, Feb 8, 1846. 4, James N, Jr, m Isabella Jenkins of Glasgow, Scotland. 5, Daniel H, b Feb 8, 1827; m Angie McNear of Dam; d July 15, 1859.

Asenath and Joseph Weeks 4th, chil. 1, Asenath.

Daniel and Abigail P Hopkins' chil. 1, Martha Ann. 2, James H, m Jane Hutchings of Dam. 3, Ophelia, m Daniel S McLean. 4, Franklia m Arvilla Noyes. 5, George A. 6, Hannah E. 7, Mary R. 8, Daniel.

Farley and Georgianna Hopkins' chil. 1, Georgie F. 2, Henry Clay. 3, Thomas L. 4, Mary E.

Jerusha and Isaac Peaslee's chil. 1, William. 2, Asenath m John Caldwell of Bos.

Rebecca P and Col. Hiram Partridge's chil. 1, Franklin m Almada Hall, of Jeff. 2, Edward, d in inf.

Ephraim 2d's chil. 1, Henry C, b June 20, 1847; d Sept 10, 1850. 2, Delia M, b May 8, 1861.

Joseph J's chil. 1, William Bond, b May 5, 1843 in Jeff.; member of 21st Reg. Me. Vols. 1862; Co. G; discharged on account of disability after 5 months' service. 2, Clara, b in Jeff. Jan 6, 1845. 3, Emma, b in Jeff. Mar 21, 1850. 4, Charles Sumner, b Mar 3, 1855 in N.

William and Sarah Otis' chil. 1, Charlotte, m R R Perkins. 2, Sewall, Jr. 3, Samuel A. 4, Mary W, m Aurelius Dunlap of Bos. 5, William E, m Nellie Sherman of Edg. 6, John A, d in the army. 7, Joseph Franklin. 8, Sarah F. 9, Charles P, d.

Fanny and Phillip Beckler's chil. 1, Amos O, m Betsey H Austin. 2, Charles M, m Malvina Loring. 3, Cynthia O, d. 4, Albion P, m 1st, Sarah G Norris; 2d. — Greenwood. 5, Daniel W, m Julia Judkins. 6, George W, m Esther Fuller. 7, O, Otis. 8, Frank M.

Cynthia and Edmund Perkin's chil. 1, Clara A, d. 2, Charles E. 3, Frederick W. 4, Augustus G.

Dr Daniel K and Elizabeth Kennedy's chil. 1, Mary Elizabeth, b July, 1828; m Capt Wilson McNear of Wis in 1856. Mary E, has 3 chil. 2, Alonzo K, b July 1830; d 1831. 3, Amanda, b Aug, 1832; d in 1832. 4, Emily Ann, b Jan 1835; m Capt E B Carr of Wis, 1854. Capt Carr was a member of 4th Reg Me Vols 3 years, several times in battle and wounded. Honorably discharged. 5, Hannah M, b Jan 1837; m Joshua Young, Jr, 1865 of Wis. 6, Samuel L, b Jan 1810; d 1842. 7, Isabella, b 1841; d in 1841. 8, Caroline, b Aug. 1812. 9, O L F, b Dec 1844; d 1845. 10, John, b 1846; d in 1846.

11, Ellen F, b Mar 1, 1849; d in 1857. 12, Henry A, b Sept 1852.

William J Kennedy's chil. 1, Sarah M, b May 27, 1833; m C Davis of Jeff. Oct 6, 1857. Sarah M has 3 chil. 2, Alonzo D, b Jan 31, 1835; m Ann Kennedy Oct 17, 1862. Has one child.

Serena and Leonard McCobb's chil. 1, Orra E, b Jan 4, 1838; m Capt. Samuel Dodge of Booth. Nov 19, 1857. Capt. Samuel d in Cuba July 29, 1858. 2, William O, b Mar 27, 1840; 3, Weston K, b Aug 15, 1842; d in inf. 4, Cyrus D, twin brother, d in inf. 5, Joseph L, b Dec 6, 1843. 6, Charles H, b Feb 6, 1852.

Otis A Kennedy's chil. 1, Clara E, b Mar 2, 1836. 2, John M, b June 24, 1838; member of 20th Reg. Me. Vols., from Aug 6, 1862 to Ap 18, 1865; promoted to sergeant 1864; wounded by a ball in the hip at the battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863, which still remains; wounded again in the battle of the Wilderness May 1864; lost his leg at the battle of Petersburg July 10, 1864; discharged Ap 18, 1865. 3, Arthur C, b Mar 9, 1841. 4, Clarence E, b July 9, 1844.

TIBBETS.

Francis S, b in Br Ap 4, 1804; c to N in 1819; r for a time in Wis; m Margaret C Perkins, Dec 29, 1824.

Francis S's chil. Francis P, b Jan 6, 1827; m Amanda Brown of Edg; r in Bath. Mary Ann, b Aug 23, 1828; m 1st. Amos Chapman of Nob; 2d, Samuel L Woodbury of Chelsea, Mass; r in C. Margaret, b Feb 22, 1830; d May 8, 1830. Charles P, b Feb 8, 1831; m Sarah McFarland of Br; r in B. Susan P, b Oct 6, 1832; d Sept 8, 1833. Sarah D, b June 16, 1834; m 1st. Ellis Young of Wis. 2d, Samuel Foy of Wis; r in Bath. William Bates, b Aug 7, 1836; 1st Sergt of 1st Maine Cavalry, Co K. Samuel B, b Aug 10, 1838; three years in U S service on board of U. S ship Constellation; r in Bos. Robert Murray, b Nov 10, 1840; r in Mass. Hannah C, b Nov 5, 1842; m Jonathan B Severance of New Hampshire.

TEAGUE.

Joseph, b Nov 13, 1780; m Eleanor Hussey, Oct, 1807; d Dec 1851.

Joseph's chil. Mary Jane, b Dec 23, 1806; m Alexander Day of Nob. Alexander, b July 16, 1809; m Louisa M Thompson of Nob, Feb 12, 1834. Joseph, Jr, b July 23, 1812; m Jerusha Thurston of Nob. Clarissa, b Nov, 1818; m Tileston Clapp of Nob. Martha, b Ap 13, 1824 or 5; d ag 18 mos. Sewall,

b Feb 18, 1828; d July 13, 1862; m Ann Taylor of Black Rock, Conn.

Third Generation.—Alexander's chil. Mary L, b Nov 1, 1834; m Capt Addison Austin, Sept 9, 1851. Margaret S, b Nov 19, 1837; d Ap 3, 1845. Ellen A, b Sept 4, 1840. Clara, b Mar 4, 1842. Alexander, Jr, b July 25, 1852.

TOMLINSON.

Paul, c from Br in 1819; m Hannah Waters; d Dec 1855; Hannah d Nov 27, 1861.

Paul's chil. William W, b May 1812; m Rachel Harley; d Aug 7, 1849. Mary, b Sept, 1814; m James Erskine; d 1844. Hannah, b Mar 1817; m Seth Chisam; r in Alna; d 1848. Paul, b Sept 6, 1819; m 1st, Sophia Woodbridge 1847; 2d, Widow Eunice R Hall of Nob, Mar 20, 1860. Sewall P, b Feb 10, 1822; m Sarah Stone of Dresden. Nathaniel J, b Nov, 1825. Edwin A, b July 25, 1829, of Heavy Artillery, Coast Defence, Mass.

Third Generation.—William W's chil. Brooks H, b Sept 13, 1839.

Paul's chil. Frederick W, b May 20, 1849. Sewall H, b Nov 3, 1850. Nancy Jane, b Jan 24, 1853. Nathaniel, b Nov 3, 1855. Alden P, b Feb 16, 1861; d Aug 25, 1864. Oscar C, b Sept 20, 1862.

Widow Eunice R Hall's chil. Medora B, b Jan 19, 1855.

Sewall P's chil. James S, b Aug 4, 1854. Percy L, b Sept 30, 1856. Charles, b Aug 22, 1858. George, b Feb 7, 1862.

Calvin, b in Al, May 6, 1813; c to N ab 1821; m Mary Ann Bryer of Booth, Oct 25, 1846.

Calvin's chil. Mary Frances, b Ap 17, 1848; d June 15, 1849. Clara C, b Feb 17, 1853. Charles Ellsworth, b Nov 19, 1854. James Henry, b Sept 29, 1857.

TRASK.

Albert D, b in Edg. Mar 17, 1829; M Rosira P Dodge Jan 10, 1857; r in Roxbury, Mass.; c to N in 1860.

Albert D's chil. 1 Winship E, b Jan 10, 1859. 2, Elmer Erving, b June 14, 1861. 3, George Otis, b Mar 30, 1863. 4, Effie L, b Nov 10, 1865.

TUKEY.

William, b in Port. Jan 14, 1777; c to N. when a small boy, and served an apprenticeship of 7 yrs, as mechanic, with the late Benj. Lincoln, Esq.; m Jane Simpson, Jan 24, 1798. Jane,

b Aug 9, 1777; d Aug 16, 1843. William d Sept 29, 1850.

William's chil. 1, Arletta, b June 9, 1799; m Samuel Tibbetts of Br. Dec 18, 1821; d in Windsor June 6, 1860. 2, Ruth, b Sept 10, 1800; m Joseph, Brown of Edg. Feb 9, 1825; r in N. 3, Benjamin, b July 5, 1802; m Jane W Fossett of Br. Oct 6, 1829; r in Fairfield. 4, Nancy Jane, b Dec 7, 1804; m Jacob Ayer of Jeff. Nov 5, 1828; d May 27, 1832. 5, William b Aug 26, 1805; m 1st, Eleanor Plummer of Alna Oct 1836; 2d, Widow Susan Baker Aug 1845. Susan d Oct 13, 1864. 6, James S, b Ap 12, 1807; m Betsey Vanner, of Nob. Ap 1832; r in Dam. 7, George W, b Nov 29, 1808; m Eliza A Hitecock of Dam. Nov 27, 1838. 8, Robert Kellum, b Oct 13, 1810; m Sally Chisam of Al. Feb 9, 1837; r in N. and Dam. 9, Harriett, b Aug 31, 1812; m Cornelius Purington of Bath June 9, 1841; r in Bath. 10, Mary Jane, b July 4 1814; d Oct 27, 1814. 11, Franklin, b July 24, 1818; m 1, Sarah Ann Hill of Bath, Dec 17, 1843; 2d, Nancy Baker of Booth. Oct 1856.

William Jun's chil. 1, Vandelia N, b Mar 20, 1840. 2, Mary Lennox, b Mar 13, 1842.

George W's chil. 1, G Augustus, b Nov 26, 1841; d Mar 11, 1852. 2, F Eugene, b Oct 10, 1843. 3, Freddie R, b June 18, 1851; d Mar 22, 1852. 4, Lillie H, b June 14, 1858; d Feb 18, 1859. 5, Hathorne G, b Nov 5, 1859; d Oct 10, 1860.

R. Kellum's chil. 1, Charles Edward, b Mar 11, 1838. 2, Paulina, b Jan 11, 1841; d June 20, 1856. 3, Susan Jane, b Nov 23, 1844. 4, Lizzie F, b Dec 21, 1855.

TURNBULL.

John, b in Scotland, Jan 29, 1759; c to N and m Huldah Glidden; house stood directly between the Newcastle house and the Brick Block; kept the ferry across the Dam river, previous to the building of the Bridge. Huldah, b Jan 5, 1764.

John's chil. 1, Mary, b Jan 31, 1785; m 1st, Simon Dodge, 2d, John Gibbs of Scotland; d in Cambridgeport, Mass. 2, Margaret, b July 17, 1786; m Richard Wilkinson; d Dec 19, 1848. 3, John, b Sept 15, 1787; d at sea. 4, Eleanor, b Ap 7, 1789; m John Plummer; r in Nob. 5, Elizabeth, b Sept 19, 1790; m Daniel Flint of Nob; r in Nob. 6, James, b Mar 26, 1793; r in New Brunswick. 7, William, b Mar 4, 1795; m Mary Chapman of Nob. 8, Robert, b Dec 4, 1797; d at Port au Prince, W. I. 9, Charlotte, b June 9, 1799; m Thomas Rowe. 10, Lydia, b Oct 25, 1801; m Benjamin Chapman; r in Windsor.

Third Generation.—William's chil. 1, John, b Dec 1, 1823; d Sept 14, 1825. 2, William W, b Ap 15, 1826; m Cordelia

Merry of Edg, 1860; r in E. 3, Benj Willard, b June 9, 1828; d May 24, 1832. 4, Mary C, b July 19, 1833. 5, Benjamin Chapman, b Ap 6, 1836; d Ap 10, 1842. 6, Everline, b Sept 21, 1838; d Ap 5, 1842. 7, Elizabeth A, b Nov 20, 1841. 8, Harriet B, b July 14, 1844. 9, Robert, b Aug 16, 1846; d Nov 18, 1847. 10, Winfield Scott, b May 19, 1848.

WATERS.

V. R. Bridgewater say

Samuel, c from Eng.; m 1st, Mary Kennedy of Bridgewater, Mass.; 2d, Margaret McLelland; 3d, Ruth Averill of Jeff.

Samuel's chil. 1, Mary, m Joseph Glidden. 2, Samuel, r in Palermo. 3, Nabby, m Major Moses Carlton of Wis. 4, William, b Mar 31, 1764; m Patience Bryant May 3, 1792; a man of extensive business; a claimant of French spoiliations; d Aug 1837. 5, Daniel, Major, b Mar 8, 1768; m Mary Weeks of Jeff. Feb 4, 1790; a Justice of the Peace and surveyor of lumber; a man of intelligence, uprightness and influence; d Aug 18, 1856. 6, Mary, b Ap 4, 1768; d July 18, 1864. 7, Jane, m 1st, James Clark of Al.; 2d, Benj. Ayers of Al. 8, Nancy, d young.

Third Generation.—William's chil. 1, Hannah, b Jan 1794; m Paul Tomlinson Mar 1812; d Dec 1862. 2, Nathaniel, d at sea ag 21; was buried in the ocean. 3, Statira, b Sept 2, 1798; m James Fitzpatrick of I. July 13, 1821. 4, Betsey, b Mar 1800; d Sept 21, 1820. 5, Daniel, seaman; an inmate of Sailors' Home, Staten Island, N. Y. 6, Edwin, m Susan Tarr, Dec 10, 1837; d May 27, 1860. 7, Mary Jane, m James Erskine. 8, Orrin, b Mar 12, 1814.

Daniel's chil. 1, Jane, b Nov 19, 1790; m Milton Goodenow, a lawyer of Nob.; d Mar 12, 1812. 2, George G, b Ap 4, 1792; 1st mate of ship; washed overboard, Feb 21, 1812. 3, James S, b Oct 4, 1793; m Margaret Kavanaugh; r in Jeff.; d Mar 11, 1841. 4, Mary, b Dec 22, 1795; m James Sawyer of Saco; r in Dorchester, Mass. 5, Samuel, b Ap 12, 1798; m Hannah Shibles of Knox Feb 28, 1820; merchant; d Ap 21, 1845. 6, Daniel Jun, b June 10, 1800; d Feb 26, 1801. 7, Abigail, b Sept 9, 1802; d Aug 15, 1804. 8, Clarissa, b Sept 8, 1805; m Henry Carlton of Wis.; d Mar 21, 1828. 9, William 2d, b Mar 27, 1807; d Sept 22, 1808. 10, Daniel Jun., 2d, b Mar 26, 1808; d in Cincinnati Sept 3, 1830.

Fourth Generation.—Samuel's chil. 1, Mary Catharine, b Aug 18, 1826; m William T Cotton of N. H. Nov 8, 1863; r in Woboro, N. H. 2, Martha S, b Mar 29, 1830; d Feb 23, 1831. 3, Clara C, b Mar 4, 1836.

Edwin's chil. Joseph, b Sept 15, 1838; m Mary Elizabeth

Pool Sept 18, 1862. Nathaniel B, b Feb 16, 1840; member of 4th Reg. Me. Vols.; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; 107 days a prisoner; served three years and was honorably discharged. Isaac T, b Sept 27, 1842; member of 4th Me. Reg.; served three years and honorably discharged. Clara J, b Feb 21, 1845; m William Webber; r in Richmond. Edwin, b May 1, 1847. Susannah, b Mar 20, 1849. Statira, b Feb 22, 1851. William, b Oct 3, 1853. Isadore, b July 19, 1856; d Aug 16, 1855. Alexander, b Ap 5, 1858; d Oct 29, 1858. Frank, b Feb 10, 1860.

WEBB.

Originally from Scotland, c from Scituate and settled in Wool. Killed by the fall of a tree ab 1763.

— Webb's chil. Nathaniel entered Washington's army at the ag of 19; continued in it 7 yrs; c to N subsequent to Revolution; m Widow Lydia Tukey of Cape Elizabeth; d Dec 25, 1832. Susan. Ruth. Jane, m Robert Robinson; d Aug 3, 1843. Dea Luther; m Martha Cushman of Wool, Oct 7, 1790; d Dec 5, 1845. An excellent citizen and a pious man. Martha, b in Kingston, Mass; c to W when 13 yrs of age.

Third Generation.—Dea Luther's chil. 1, Joshua, b July 31, 1791; m Almira Dodge, Mar 22, 1819; Teacher and farmer; d Mar 1821. 2, Martha Delano, b Aug 10, 1793; m Ebenezer D Robinson, Dec 12, 1815; d Mar 9, 1857. 3, Sophia, b Ap 22, 1796; m Capt Solomon Hutchins, Nov 3, 1816. 4, Luther, Jr, b Jan 10, 1798; m Eliza Wadsworth Montgomery, of Booth. ~~Nov 10, 1832.~~ Eliza W, b Ap 12, 1804. 5, Dea Robert Cushman, b Ap 27, 1800; m Sally Trouant of Brem, Oct 21, 1823; el Dea of Cong Ch in Wal, Dec 9, 1836; member of Me Senate 1857; appointed Justice of Peace 1857; Trial Justice 1865. Tanner and boot Manufacturer. 6, Lucy, b Aug 21, 1802; d in inf. 7, Dea Lewis, b Jan 13, 1804; m Hannah Rundlett of Al Nov 2, 1830; d Aug, 1851. 8, James, b June 10, 1807; d in inf. 9, Nathan, b May 15, 1810; m 1st Eliza Rundlett of Al. Nov 13, 1834; m 2d, Martha Evans of Norway; d in Port, 1866. 10, Elbridge, b Aug 13, 1812; d Dec 30, 1829. 11, Edward, b Nov 15, 1814; Grad at Bow Col 1838; Preceptor of Academy in Ky 7 yrs; Lawyer; r in St Paul, Min; Pres of a large Ins Company; m Abigail Jane Baldwin of Washington county Ky.

Fourth Generation.—Joshua's chil. Almira, b 1821; m Rev Francis Tenney of Mass.

Luther Jr's chil. 1, Alfred Wadsworth, b Sept 5, 1824; m in Cal in 1860; d in Cal Oct 29, 1866. 2, Joshua, b Nov 21,

1826. 3, Amanda Malvina, b July 25, 1828; m Capt Henry J Benson of Ohio, U S Coast Service, July 11, 1866. 4, Ira Knight, b July 20, 1830. 5, Elbridge, b Aug 27, 1833; m in Cal. 1865. 6, Sophronia, b June 23, 1836; m Frank F Preble of Maine, U S Vols, now Teacher in E Bos. Oct 10, 1859. 7, Fred Lewis, b Mar 9, 1840; r in Dam and Bos. 8, Martha Elizabeth, b Mar 26, 1842. 9, Sarah Wadsworth, b Ap 24, 1844.

Dea Robert's chil. 1, Sarah Elizabeth, b Aug 9, 1824; d Mar 3, 1844. 2, Melinda Mitchell, b June 17, 1826; d June 3, 1845. 3, Caroline Augusta, b Ap 18, 1828; d Jan 12, 1865. 4, Avery Tronant, b Feb 14, 1830; m 1st Rebecca Frances Hovey of Lowell, Mass, who d June 22, 1861; m 2d Eveline Tolman of Camden, June 1865. 5, Martha Cushman, b June 12, 1832; m Rev Henry Martin Vaill of Stafford, Conn. June 4, 1861; d Dec 21, 1868. 6, Susan Farley, b June 2, 1834; m I Palmer Starrett, Esq. of Warren, Nov 11, 1858; r in W. 7, Mary Ann, b July 25, 1836; d Aug 30, 1850. 8, a child d in inf.

Third Generation.—Lewis' chil. Charles L, b Aug 29, 1831; m Mary H Evans of Norway, Nov 22, 1855. Edward, b Feb 28, 1833; m H Lizzie Myrick. Almira Rundlett, b Sept 3, 1835; d Sept 1854. Hannah Carlton, b Aug 15, 1837.

Fourth Generation.—Charles L's chil. Lizzie H, b Feb 22, 1857. Arthur Evans, b Feb 4, 1862; d Feb 9, 1864.

Third Generation.—Nathaniel's chil. 1, Sally, b June 8, 1783. 2, Jane, b 1785; m Samuel PKendall of Hope; d 1829. 3, Joanna, b 1787; m Robert Richards of Hope; d 1814. 4, Ebenezer, b June 10, 1789; m Sophia S Lancaster Mar 29, 1816. 5, Sophia S, b Mar 23, 1795. 6, Lydia. 7, Ruth, m 1st, Eben Greenlaw; 2d, William Hastings; r in Br. 8, John, d in inf. 9 and 10, Nathaniel Jun and George W, twins, b July 5, 1799. Nathaniel m Margaret Erskine of Br. George m Charlotte Webb of Bath.

Fourth Generation.—Ebenezer's chil. 1, Aaron, b Mar 21, 1817; d in inf. 2, Mary, b Jan 1, 1819; d in inf. 3, Edwin B, b Jan 19, 1820; graduated at Bow. College 1846 and at Bangor Theol. Sem 1850; settled as pastor of Cong. Church in Augusta and Shawmut St. Church in Bos. Mass.; m Elizabeth T Tappan of Augusta Oct 19, 1852. 4, Benj. Franklin, b Sept 19, 1821; m Mary G. Melcher July 17, 1848; r in Cal. 5, Nathaniel L, b Oct 7, 1823. 6, Albert S, b Sept 7, 1825; d May 17, 1829. 7, Roxy S Webb, b Feb 3, 1828. 8, Albert D, b July 24, 1830; d Jan 13, 1834. 9, Sophia A, b Dec 16, 1831. 10, Eben Stamford, b Nov 1, 1834; m Mary M Hunt of Milford, Mass. Jan 14, 1864.

Nathaniel Jr's chil. Albert S. George W. Mathew C. Jane G, d 1850. Mary L, m Isaiah Chase of Harwich, Mass. John, ag 24. Nathaniel 3d. Addie.

William R, b in Bath Nov 12, 1785; m Sarah McCobb of Bath, Sept 8, 1825; d Aug 22, 1864; Sarah, d July 8, 1861.

William R's chil. Mary Ann Elizabeth, b Nov 7, 1826; m Gardiner N Feyler of Wal, Dec 11, 1845. Hannah McCobb, b Oct 8, 1828; m Capt Joseph Burnham of Bos. Sept 17, 1848. William D, b Ap 17, 1830; m Nettie G Hanley, Jan 2, 1855. George H, b Jan 8, 1832; m in Liverpool, Eng. Thomas M, b Jan 1, 1834. Delia M, b Jan 27, 1835; m Orrin S Pond of Foxboro' Mass, Aug 25, 1857; Joseph G, b Jan 21, 1837; d Sept 1852. Harriet M, b June 7, 1831; m Alexander Farnham, Dec 20, 1860.

Third Generation.—William D's chil. Simon H, b June 8, 1858. Walter G, b Feb 14, 1861.

WILKINSON.

Richard, b in London, Eng, Sept 2, 1782; Sea Capt; c to N when a boy; m Margaret Turnbull; d Dec 25, 1831.

Richard's chil. Elizabeth, b Mar 14, 1806; m Robert Rowe of Ireland; d June 30, 1832. Margaret, b Mar 10, 1808; m Capt David Farnham, Dec 10, 1838; r in Dam. Sophia Ann, b June 30, 1812; d Dec 7, 1812. John, b Nov 26, 1813; d Dec 22, 1813. Sophia Ann 2d, b July 29, 1815; d Jan 2, 1817. James, b Aug 25, 1818; d Sept 5, 1818. Richard, b Aug 22, 1820; d Dec 7, 1840, by drowning. William, b Ap 5, 1822; m 1st, Clementine Brown; 2d Jessie Robinson; r in Bos. Harriet, b July 5, 1825; d Aug 7, 1825. Edward, b Nov 9, 1826; m Caroline Hutchings of Dam, Dec 7, 1818. John, b May 22, 1830; d young.

Third Generation.—Edward's chil. Charles E, b Sept 1849. Eugene, b Jan 27, 1851. Annie.

WHITE.

Alden Bradford, b in Wis Aug 4, 1812; c to N in 1840; m Eliza Gould Carlton, of Wis, Jan 21, 1840. Eliza G, b Nov 4, 1820.

Alden B's chil. Mary Eliza, b May 14, 1842. Bradford Alden, b Feb 3, 1844. William Carlton, b May 23, 1847; d May 16, 1849. Ellen Augusta, b Sept 19, 1850; d Aug 17, 1851. Alfred Call, b Ap 13, 1855; m Clara B Dodge, Dec 25, 1878. Helen Gould, b Oct 26, 1857; m Harlan R Perkins Feb 2, 1880.

Third Generation.—1, Mary Eliza; m Albert Glidden of N, Nov 6, 1867. Her chil. Mary W, b May 14, 1875; r in Dam. 2, Bradford Alden, m Sarah G Haines, Oct 20, 1869. His chil. Ethel Haines, b Nov 2, 1872. 8, Alfred Call's chil. Maggie T, b June 1, 1872.

Nathaniel, b in Wis, Mar 25, 1817; m Mary White of Wis, May 25, 1849; c to N 1849.

Nathaniel's chil. Susan Emma, b Mar 20, 1851. John Gardiner, b Jan 11, 1855.

WILLIAMS.

Hartley G, b in Edg. Dec 15, 1815; m 1st Julia Ann Dodge. 2d, Widow Mary Hitchcock of Dam, Oct 10, 1857. Mary, b in Philadelphia, Dec 22, 1825. Hartley G, c to N.

WHITEHOUSE.

Capt Stephen C, b in Jeff, Aug 21, 1819; m Ann Hilton of Jeff, Oct 24, 1841; c to N in 1836. Capt of Co K, 16th Reg, Me Vols. Killed instantly at the battle of Gettysburg. He got up company E Fourth Maine, was chosen Capt and was in the first Bull Run battle. Ill health caused him to resign, but he afterwards re-enlisted and fell bravely fighting.

Capt Stephen's chil. Wilnot, b Ap 27, 1843. Was in his father's Co E, Fourth Me, six months. Discharged, but re-enlisted in the 11th U S Infantry and continued till wounded, 25 months. Commissioned Lieut of 32d Me Reg, six months: was in thirteen battles and ill health compelled him to resign. George C, b Sept 30, 1845. Ann, b Jan 24, 1851; d in inf.

WOODBIDGE.

Benjamin, Sr, Esq, c from Newbury ab 1753; settled on Southern point of "town Necke;" m Susannah Tappan of Newbury. Susannah, d Thursday afternoon, June 6, 1771.

Benjamin Sen, Esq's chil. 1, Benjamin, Jr, b 1737; m Ann Hodge of Edg, Thursday, Sept 2, 1773 by Rev Thomas Moor of Pown; d Sept 17, 1817. 2, Mary, b 1738; m James Ayers of Al where she r. 3, Paul, b Dec 3, 1740; Sea Capt; d at sea. 4, Sarah, b Feb 19, 1744. 5, Dorothy, b Mar 27, 1746. 6, Thomas, b Jan 16, 1747; was in the Revolutionary Army; returning from the war m Lydia Ayers of Newbury, Mass; his house built in 1776, is still standing and occupied, 1867, by his son Thomas Jr. 7, Susan, b 1749. 8, Capt Christopher, b Ap 13, 1751; in Washington's Army; when discharged, he received

2800 silver dollars; m Sarah Cunningham. 9, Elizabeth, b Dec 28, 1753. Enjoyed ill-health, and when reading the scriptures, her reason left her, and she continued so 11 years. On the return of it she opened to the place where she left off and the intervening time seemed a blank. She was a devoted christian, and her faculties continued bright ever after.

Third Generation.—Benjamin's Jr's chil. 1, Susannah Tappan, b May 28, 1774. Baptized by Rev John Murray of Booth, Aug 16, 1774; m James Erskine; d Mar 18, 1863. 2, Mary, b Dec 16, 1775. Baptized May 20, 1776, by Rev John Murray of Booth; m Joseph Plummer of Al; d May 18, 1843. 3, Sarah Hooper, b Sept 27, 1777. Baptized by Rev Mr Whiting, June 7, 1778; m James Follansbee, 1801; d June 8, 1847. 4, Anna, b Sept 18, 1779; m Capt Thomas Chase, June 25, 1801; d Jan 28, 1860. 5, Elizabeth, b Ap 27, 1782. Baptized at Topsham by Rev Mr Urquhart, May 7, 1784; m Capt Wm Clifford of Edg; d Mar 1864. 6, Benjamin 3d, b Sept 7, 1784. Baptized Oct 25, 1784 by Rev Mr McLean of Br; m Nancy Simpson; d Jan 26, 1854. 7, Jane, b Oct 17, 1787; m Jotham Donnell; r in Al. 8, Hodge, b Jan 16, 1790; m Elizabeth Simpson of Bruins, Feb 17, 1818; Elizabeth, b Ap 20, 1793. 9, Ruth, b Ap 17, 1792; m Capt John Clifford of Edg. 10, Henry, b Mar 18, 1795; m Elizabeth Kennedy, Sept 15, 1819; d Oct 1, 1842.

Third Generation.—Thomas' chil. 1, Sarah, m Ebenezer Carlton of Bradford, Mass. 2, Elizabeth, m Benj. Tobey of Al. 3, William, m Anna Tobey of Whit. 4, Lydia, m William Banks of Hartford. 5, Thomas Jun, b May 11, 1791; m Sophronia Dammun of Al Mar 5, 1817. 6 and 7, James A and Mary, twins, b July 10, 1795. James A, m 1st, Elizabeth Shaw of Hallowell Jan 4, 1821; m 2d, Mrs. Frances L Albee May 21 1844. Elizabeth b Mar 27, 1798; d June 1842. Frances L b Mar 8, 1807. Mary, m Edward Palmer of Whit.; r in W.

Fourth Generation. Thomas Jun's chil. Harrison B, b June 12, 1818; m Elvina Hussey of Wald. Hartley E, b May 22, 1820; m Margaret Cumery of Bos. Nov 1845. Rebecca, b Oct 24, 1824; m Wm B Howe of Roxbury, Mass.; r in Salem, N. Y. Franklin, b May 14, 1826; d in N. Y. May 23, 1857. Lydia Ann, b Feb 28, 1829; d Nov 11, 1847 in Roxbury, Mass. Ellen, b Oct 20, 1831; m Emery A Glidden, May 7, 1854. Luther S, b Ap 24, 1834; m Adda Hastings; r in Salem, N. Y. Ruth E, b Jan 11, 1837; m John E. Hilton, of Brem. May 7, 1854. Abiel A, b July 20, 1840; m Georgia Peasley of Al. Mar 1, 1864.

James A's chil. 1, Mary Shaw, b in N. Dec 24, 1823. 2,

Ann Elizabeth, b in Hallowell, Mar 30, 1826; m E L Norcross Dec 3, 1846. 3, Susan E. b in H. Mar 7, 1830; m Harvey Tobey 1855. 4, Martha Maria, b in H. Feb 20, 1832; d June 1846. 5, James Franklin, b Sept 13, 1838; d Feb 10, 1839. 6, George S, b in Augusta Feb 18, 1844. Adopted by James A as son July 1844.

Benj 3d's chil. Clarissa, b Ap 19, 1813; m Robert Campbell Oct. 7, 1833. Sophia, b Dec 2, 1814; m Paul Tomlinson; d Sept 1856. Eliza Jane, b Aug 25, 1817; m John Vanner Jan 21, 1844. Benj 4, b May 17, 1822; m Emeline Woodman of Al. July 30, 1855. Larkin II and Nancy, twins, b June 29, 1823. Larkin, m Cordelia Chisam of Al. Nancy d in inf.

Hodge's chil. Martha Ann, b July 22, 1820; m Joseph Plummer. of Al. Dec 2, 1849; r in A. Sarah Jane, b Nov 6, 1821; m Samuel L Chapman of Nob. Feb 12, 1846; r in N. and Dam. Mary Elizabeth, b July 31, 1823; m Charles S. Clapp of Nob. Ap 9, 1844; r in Dam. John S. b May 5, 1827; d Nov 17, 1827. Wilmot W, b Jan 20, 1830; m Fannie E Campbell Dec 19, 1859. Fanny d May 26, 1866. James P, b July 17, 1832; d Oct 23, 1860.

Henry's chil. Susan Erskine, b Aug 3, 1820; m 1st Samuel Plummer of Al; 2d John Baker of Wis. David Kennedy, b Oct 15, 1821; m Abby Donnell Morse of Bath; r in Cal. Eliza Ann, b Ap 19, 1823; m Franklin Plaistridge of Cornish, N H. Emily, b Dec 13, 1824; m Harlow Morse; r in Minn. Freeman Henry, b Aug 19, 1826; m Helen M Weymouth of Al, Oct 24, 1855. Mary Jane, b Jan 26, 1828; m Thomas C Kennedy of Minn; d Oct 5, 1864. Laura Stebbins, b July 14, 1829; m Dr H Fletcher of Minn. Harriet Newall, b Oct 28, 1831. Albert Smith, b Ap 21, 1833; r in Cal.

Fifth Generation.—Freeman's chil. Walter Freeman, b Nov 30, 1858.

Wilmot's chil. Albert C, b Oct 1, 1860. Willie B, b July 2, 1863; d in inf. Clarence B, b Ap 3, 1865; m Harriet M Erskine, June 19, 1867. Chil. Mary A, b Nov 13, 1872.

Larkin's chil. William Henry, b Dec 16, 1848. John II, b July 10, 1853.

Benjamin 4th's chil. Emma L, b June 20, 1856. Alva B, b Aug 21, 1859. Mary E, b May 3, 1865.

WILSON.

Thaddeus, m Dolly Flint; r in Draeut, Mass; c to N ab 1807.

Thaddeus' chil. Dolly F. Charles. Joseph. Oliver and Sylvia deceased. These were b in Draeut. b in N, Alfred, July

20, 1809; m 1st w, Mary C. Simpson, Feb 6, 1838; 2d w, Eliza A Given.

Alfred's chil. Mary Ellen, b Oct 30, 1841; m George G Mahoney. George A, b Ap 2, 1843. Clara C, b Feb 1, 1845. Araminta G, b June 6, 1848.

WISEMAN.

Thomas, b in Charles County, Md, July 17, 1806; Seaman; c to N in 1834; m Mary J Cunningham, Sept 24, 1835.

Thomas' chil. Thomas C, b July 27, 1836; r in Cal. Mary J, b Aug 20, 1838; r in Hallowell. Frances Sabinia, b Jan 20, 1841; r in Mass. William Henry, b Feb 16, 1843; r in Cal. Sophia Lennox, b Mar 4, 1846. Emily Brooks, b May 12, 1848. Geneva, b July 7, 1850.

WRIGHT.

Dr. John Sullivan, b at Pepperell, Mass; c to Edg and commenced practice in 1807; moved to N, ab 1842; m 1st, Lois Patterson of Edg, Dec 28, 1807; m 2d, Margaret Pinkham of Booth, Ap 5, 1829; d Aug 7, 1853 and buried under Masonic honors. Lois, d Nov 30, 1827. Margaret; d Feb 26, 1850.

Dr John S, chil by 1st w. 1, Henry, b Dec 18, 1809; r in Booth, N and Dam; m Elvira Sawyer of Ban, Oct 2, 1835; c to N in 1840. 2, Mary b, 1811; d in inf. 3, Royall, b Ap 13, 1813; m Mary Robinson, Nov 6, 1845. Mary, d Nov 27, 1879. 4, Sullivan, b Mar 1817; r in Wis. 5, Lucretia, b Feb 1819; d May 21, 1849. 6, Mary, b Mar 15, 1825; m Jotham Perkins. Chil by 2d w. 1, Cleveland, b Sept 21, 1835. 2, William, b July 19, 1840. Naval officer; Capt of Steamship Mystic. Appointed Oct, 1862. 3, Albert, b July 20, 1841. Entered Bow Col Aug, 1862. Teacher at Cherokee Cal.

Henry's chil. 1, Fannie A, b Sept 2, 1836; m Edwin D Knight of Dam, May 30, 1861; r in Gard. 2, Belle R, b June 30, 1838. 3, Mary L, b Dec 22, 1840. 4, Henry S, b Feb 17, 1842; d Ap 19, 1842. 5, Elvira, b Ap 1, 1843. 6, Henry Jun., b June 26, 1845. 7, Ella A, b Nov 20, 1847. 8, Maggie H, b Feb 17, 1850. 9, Frank M, b Dec 2, 1852; d Oct 24, 1853. 10, Estelle W, b Aug 8, 1857; d May 14, 1876. 11, Willie S, b Oct 27, 1860.

Royall's chil. 1, Annah, b May 22, 1855; d Sept 30, 1858. 2, Lizzie, b Oct 17, 1859.

WYMAN.

Samuel D, b in Monmouth, Oct 15, 1828; m Frances Genthner of Nob. Jan 1, 1850; c to N. in 1851.

Samuel D's chil. 1, Emma F, b Jan 7, 1851. 2, George Manford, b Ap 6, 1856. 3, a son b July 27, 1864.

VANNER.

John, b in Jeff, Jan 31, 1808; c to N in 1850; m Eliza Jane Woodbridge, Jan 26, 1843.

John's chil. 1, Larkin W, b Oct 13, 1845. 2, Benj Franklin, b June 30, 1860. William, b in Jeff; m Rebecca Murray, Dec 14, 1848; d Jan 1849.

APPENDIX.

PENTECOST HARBOR. WHERE IS IT?

SOME years ago I wrote an article on this subject, and read it before the M. H. S. ; but Mr. Willis who edited the VI volume of the Society's Publications, caused to be printed only a portion of my article, because he said the limits of the volume forbid his publishing the whole of it. Thus it stood until August 1879, when the Society appointed an excursion to this locality as their field day ; but unfortunately the day proved to be murky and cloudy and unfit for observation, and nothing new was developed as to the situation of the harbor and the interest connected with it. Besides, they only arrived there about four in the afternoon and came away at six the same day, and a portion of that time was spent in investigating the marks upon the rocks of the island near, so that nothing new was developed respecting this question, and it is still open to discussion.

My own mind was made up with regard to it many years since, nor have I seen any reason to alter it, after all that has been said upon the subject. Pentecost Harbor was what was afterwards called George's Island Harbor—the mountains were those which are distinctly seen from this Harbor,—the river up which the Archangel was taken, was the St. George's river, and the islands so frequently spoken of, as the islands about the mouth of this river, are what are now called George's Islands, among which was the Harbor named Pentecost Harbor, where the Archangel lay the most of the time she was upon the coast.

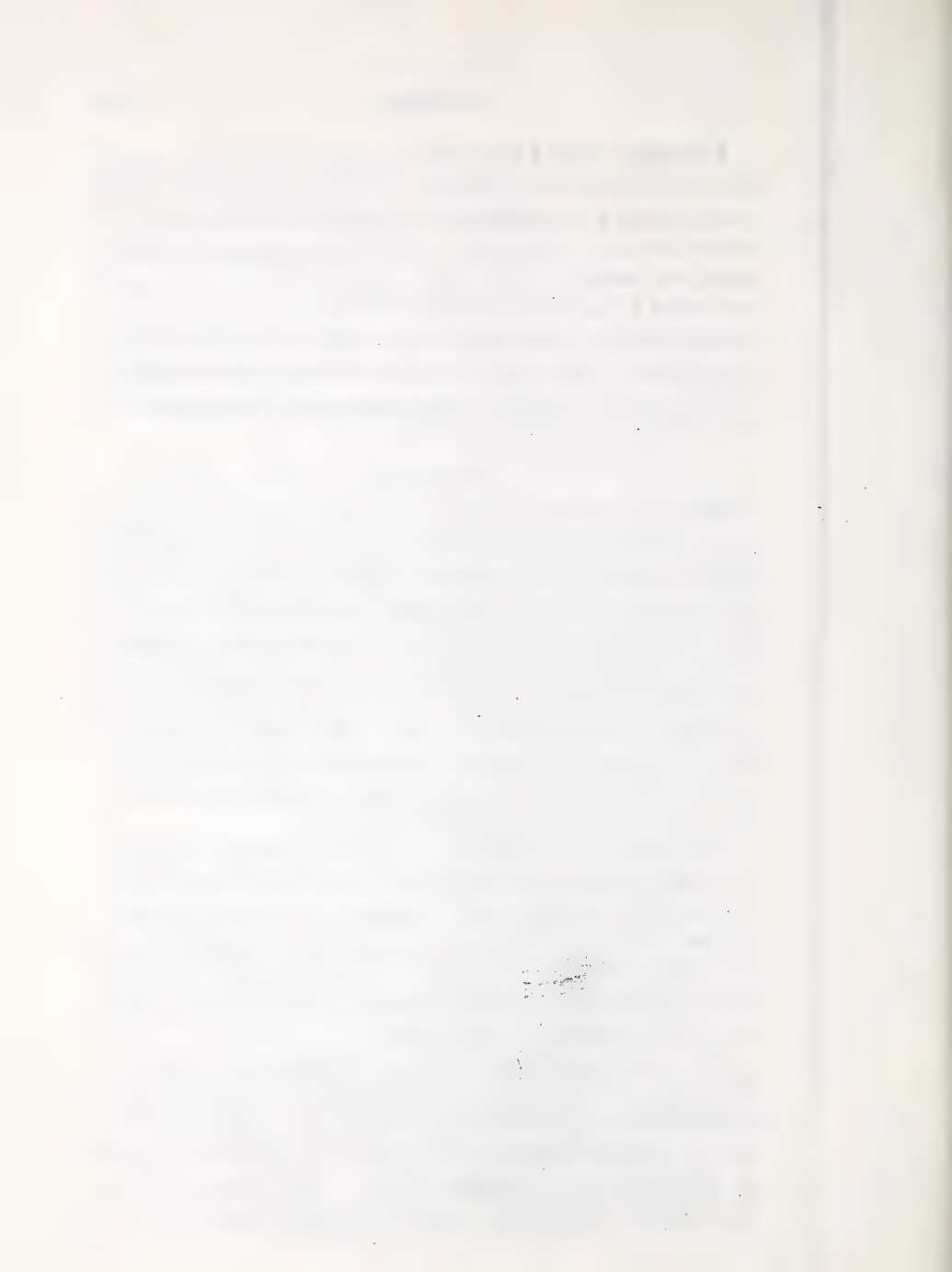
I thought when I laid down my pen upon this subject that I should not be required to take it up again; but as only a part of my article was published before, and as my name has been frequently used in the discussion of late upon this subject, I feel called upon in justice to myself and what I consider to be the real facts in the case, to state what additional information and views I may have upon this subject. My main witnesses are Rosier and Strachey, besides my own familiar acquaintance with the coast, from Casco Bay to the Penobscot river.

ROSIER.

"Friday the 17th of May, about six o'clock at night," says the historian, "we descried land which bare from us north, northeast; but because it blew a great gale of wind, the sea very high and near night, not fit to come upon an unknown coast, we stood off till two o'clock in the morning, being Saturday; then standing in with it again, we descried it by eight in the morning, bearing northeast from us. It appeared a mean highland, as we after found it, being an island of some six miles in compass; and about twelve o'clock that day we came to anchor on the north side of this island, about a league from the shore."

This island was Monhegan; and "from hence," he says, "we might discern the main land from the west-south-west, to the east-north-east, and a great way (as it then seemed, and we after found it) up into the main we might discern very high mountains, though the main seemed but low land; which gave us a hope it would please God to direct us to the discovery of some good."

This anchorage was inside of Monhegan; and the description of the shore—the land prospect and the mountains in front, is as accurate as if taken by a natural artist; and it is a description which answers neither to the coast of Boothbay nor Kennebec river. For where are the mountains? There are none to be seen from either of



these points. The White Mountains are 100 miles to West and can only be seen from certain points east of the Kennebec, in very clear weather ; but these mountains were always in sight, and were inland from the main shore that stretched from the West-South-west to the East-North-east.

"The next day being Whitsunday, because we rode too much open to the sea and winds, we weighed anchor about twelve o'clock, and came along to the other islands more adjoining to the main, and in the road directly with the mountains, about three leagues from the first island where we had anchored.

"When we came near to the other islands, our captain manned his ship boat and sent her before with Thomas Cam one of the mates, to sound and search between the islands for a safe place for our ship to ride in ; in the meantime we kept aloof at sea, having given them in the boat a token to weffe in the ship, if he found a convenient harbor ; which it pleased God to send us far beyond our expectation, in a most safe berth, defended from all winds in an excellent depth of water for ships of any burden.

"We all with great joy praised God for his unspeakable goodness who had, from so apparent danger, delivered us and directed us upon this day into so secure a harbor ; in remembrance whereof we named it Pentecost Harbor."

Now you will notice, here and elsewhere, that this harbor was *among islands* and not connected with any part of the main land, as is Boothbay harbor or an anchorage at the mouth of the Kennebec. In one place he tells us, there are *four* different passages to this harbor ; and it was "about three leagues from the first island where we had anchored." The place itself answers to what is now called George's Island Harbor, it being among islands, and which has four different passages leading to it—and not to Boothbay harbor which is formed a distance of several miles upon its northern side by the main land and

about four islands lying off seaward at considerable distance from each other and the main land ; viz : Damariscove, Squirrel Island, Mouse Island and Cape Newaggan now Southport, and up which harbor, in front of the village that is the chief place of anchorage, it is formed almost entirely by the main land—Spruce Point which extends southwesterly a considerable distance towards the sea.

“About four o'clock, after we were anchored and well moored, our captain with half a dozen of our company went on shore to seek fresh watering and a convenient place to set together our pinnace which we brought in pieces from England ; both which we found very fitting.” You will please to take notice of this watering place—where it is, and its importance.

“Friday, the 24th of May,” he says, “after we had made an end of cutting wood and carrying water aboard our ship, we marched about and through part of two islands ; the bigger of which we judged to be four or five miles in compass and a mile broad.” Where in the locality already referred to, do you find islands answering to this description ? You do find them among the St. George's islands.

“Wednesday, the 29th of May, our shallop being finished, our captain and men being furnished to depart in her, we set up a cross on the shore side upon the rocks.” Now you will please to take notice of this fact ; for I regard it as a most important one. It was set up as a signal at Pentecost Harbor, that others might know where the harbor was, in which the Archangel found excellent anchorage, and which Capt. Weymouth discovered, and it was found two years afterward by Sir John Popham when he was on his way to the Sagadahock. This was the place where it was found—at Pentecost Harbor—among the George's Islands—and not at Pemaquid, Boothbay Harbor, at the mouth of the Sheepscot or Kennebec, or at any place to the westward of this point. This I regard as a

strong point in the argument and one which the opponents of this theory have never been able to meet.

THE RIVER DISCOVERED.

Thursday, the 30th of May, about 10 A. M. the captain "departed in the shallop," for the purpose of discovery, leaving the ship in a good harbor, with fourteen men, and on the next day they were seen, about the same hour, returning, and "we certainly conjectured our captain had found some unexpected harbor further up toward the main to bring the ship into, or some river." This language certainly implies that they were not now *in* a river, but *outside*; and he joyously writes: "Our captain had in this small time discovered up a great river trending along into the main about forty miles." This is nearly the length of the St. George's river, starting from the ocean and running up through Warren, Union and the other towns above. It is a river too, bearing the excellent description which Rosier has given of it—wide below Thomaston, of good depth of water, with gallant coves, a remarkable bend to the westward, a codelle on the eastern side of it, easy of access and as secure from all winds and storms as any river on our coast. They called it a great river; it was to them who were brought up in a country with rivers no larger than the Severn and the Thames, and the Loire and the Seine in France.

And now, I would respectfully ask the opponents of the St. George's theory, and the advocates of the Sagadahock theory, how it was possible for that captain in his shallop in a space of *only twenty-four* hours, including the night, to go from George's Island harbor to Sagadahock in a strange country and make the discovery of that river—a distance of at least 50 miles—and say nothing about, and know nothing about, either the Sheepscot or the Damariscotta rivers?

Rosier frequently speaks of their going to and fro among

the islands, and also of their going and returning from the main, in such a way as to show us that the harbor where they were anchored, was a considerable distance from it; and on the eighth of June he coasted five or six leagues among the islands adjoining and sounded all along where-soever he went, for the purpose of interesting himself and "thereby be able to direct others that shall happen to come to this place."

"Tuesday, the eleventh of June," he says, "we passed up into the river, with our ship, about six and twenty miles." This would bring them up as high as Thomaston from their island which was named St. George's Island. This name has been indelibly attached to the islands in that vicinity ever since, and to no others on the coast of Maine."

"For (besides without" i. e. outside "the river in the channels and sounds about the islands adjoining the mouth thereof, no better riding can be desired for an indefinite number of ships) the river itself runneth up into the main very nigh forty miles"—this cannot be the Sagadahock which runs up more than 100 miles—"toward the great mountains, beareth in breadth a mile, sometimes three-quarters, and half a mile is the narrowest where you shall never have under four or five fathoms of water and on both sides every half mile very gallant coves." This is the description of the river as far up as the bend—the anchoring ground of the Archangel.

Now, if this is the Sagadahock river, please to tell me where are the islands about its mouth with its excellent harbor named by them Pentecost Harbor, and where are the mountains so conspicuously seen before them and towards which the river run from the day they cast anchor inside of St. George's Island to the hour when they weighed their anchor and set sail for England.

THE MOUNTAINS.

They surely cannot be the White Mountains, for these

are only seen from certain elevated points, to the eastward of the Kennebec; and between which points and the mountains themselves the land is low, and not where the intervening land is high so as to interrupt the view. They may be seen from a certain point in Woolwich, from Cushman's mountain in Wiscasset—from the top of Monhegan and from the upper deck of the steamboat as you pass by Casco Bay, in going from Kennebec to Boston. But the day must be very clear and sky cloudless to see them at all. Ordinarily they are not seen to the East of the Kennebec. As I have said, I am familiar with the coast, from the waters of the Kennebec to those of the Penobscot; and I have never yet been able to see the White Mountains in this locality from any vessel on whose deck I have stood. Out to sea, with no intervening lands, they may be seen; but I never yet have beheld them from George's Island harbor where the Archangel lay. But the mountains of which Rosier speaks, were conspicuous objects before them, and the river which they discovered, ran up towards them, which cannot be said of the Sagadahock nor of the Sheepscot. None of these rivers run toward the White Mountains.

A DAY'S JOURNEY.

"Wednesday the twelfth of June, our captain manned his light horseman with seventeen men and ran up from his riding in the river, to the colde thereof" (this he tells us is on the eastern side of the river and is supposed to be what is now called Mill river), "where we landed leaving six to keep the light horseman till our return. Ten of us with our shot and some armed, with a boy to carry powder and match, marched up into the country towards the mountains which we descried at our first falling in with the land." This is unmistakable. "Unto some of them the river brought us so near, as we judged ourselves, when we landed to have been within a league of them." These surely

could not have been the White Mountains which were 100 miles to the West. "But," he says, "we marched up about four miles in the main and passed over three hills; and because the weather was parching hot, and our men in their armor not able to travel far and return that night to our ship, we resolved not to pass any farther, being all very weary of so tedious and laborious a travel."

UP RIVER.

"Thursday the thirteenth of June," he says: "By two o'clock in the morning, to take advantage of the tide, our captain and men went from our ship up to that part of the river which trended westward into the main, to search that; and we carried with us a cross, to erect at that point, which we left on the shore until our return back, when we set it up in manner as the former. For this we diligently observed, that in no place, either about the islands, or up in the main, or amongst the river, we could discern any token or sign that ever any christian had been there before; of which, either by cutting wood, digging for water, or setting up crosses, (a thing never omitted by any christian travelers), we should have perceived some mention left."

"But to return to our river further up into which we then rowed by estimation twenty miles, the beauty and goodness whereof I cannot by relation sufficiently demonstrate." The distance here given, is evidently an over-estimate; for forty miles, besides the time spent in setting up that cross, would be a feat which men in their circumstances would be unable, in a single day to perform. Twenty miles or even fifteen, would be a long distance for a single company to row a boat in one day, besides attending to other duties. And so also when he says: "For from the place of our ship riding in the harbor at the entrance into the sound,—Pentecost Harbor—to the furthest part we were in the river, by *our estimation* was not much less than three score miles." You will observe it was not a matter of measurement but guess-work; *estimation* is his word.

THE RETURN.

"Friday the fourteenth of June, with the tide, our two boats and a little wind, we rowed down to the river's mouth and there came to anchor about eleven o'clock." The ship could not have been very far up river, to have reached the mouth of it at that early time of day. The rest of the day was spent in making observations and taking soundings about the mouth of the river and among the islands. "And the next day being Saturday we weighed anchor, and with a breeze from the land, we sailed up to our Watering place and there stopped, went on shore and filled our casks with water." And the day following, Sunday the 16th, they set sail for England. Friday, the 17th of May, they cast anchor three miles North of Monbegan; and Sunday, the 16th of June, they set sail for England. Thus they were on the coast just thirty days.

And now I would, with all deference and respect, like to ask those who think that Boothbay Harbor was Pentecost Harbor—that the Sagadahock was the river that Weymouth discovered, and that the Chopps at Merrymeeting Bay was the bend "of the river, that trended westward into the main," and that this was the place of anchorage of the Archangel, how it was possible for them to perform all these mighty acts, in this short space of time? Tuesday, the 11th of June, they went up from their anchorage to that point of the river which suited best their purpose, by estimation 26 miles—Wednesday they went up to the codde, creek, on the eastern side of the river, left their boat, travelled in the heat toward the mountains till they were overcome by fatigue, when they returned to the ship—Thursday they set up a cross at the bend of the river and spent that day in making observations, and the next day at four in the morning, they left their anchorage, and with a light wind and favorable tide arrived at the mouth of the river—how it was possible for a vessel of the size of the Archangel, in that short space of time, only three

days and a half, to go from Boothbay Harbor to the Choppers on the Kennebec and accomplish what they did? How could the Archangel, in a single day, go all this distance, and come back again in a period of only seven hours, from four to eleven in the morning? How was it possible, in the first place, to find their way up there in that short space of time? Remember that the country was new—the way unexplored, and how happened it that they found the way to this spot? In the first place, they would have to go up through the narrow passage, between Cape Newaggan and Boothbay, called the Gut, to get into the Sheepscoot river, and then instead of following up this broad and beautiful sheet of water to its head, they should cross over and search out the narrow passage between Squam Island and Erascohegan, up through Great Hell Gate into Hockomock Bay—then up by Hockomock itself into that blind passage, the Cross river and Little Hell Gate, westerly, till you open into the Kennebec opposite Bath—and then, instead of anchoring here, they ascended the river till it branches into the Androscoggin where they came to anchor—a distance nearer 50 miles than that given by Rosier? And if this was the river, and the meeting of the waters of the Androscoggin with the Kennebec, or near there, the place of anchorage, where were the mountains? Merrymeeting Bay is there, but not the mountains which Rosier states were within a day's travel of the place where this ship lay. If you say that Capt. Weymouth had already been up this river, in the boat and discovered it on the 30th and 31st of May, and that he already knew the way, I would ask you how it was possible to make such a geographical discovery as this in the short space of twenty-four hours, during which he was absent, and taking out of them the sleeping hours of the night, which would leave only about twelve hours for observation, and going the whole distance?

Now all this is natural and consistent, assuming that the

St. George was the river, and the Camden Hills with the heavy forests standing upon them making them much higher than they are now, and the high lands trending westward through the town of Union and others, were the hills that Rosier had in view and among which his newly discovered river had its source ; but on the theory that Boothbay was the Pentecost Harbor, and those narrow, winding, blind passages which led from Boothbay Harbor to the opening through the Gut into the Kennebec, or the Kennebec itself, was the river that Captain Weymouth ascended when he went up toward the mountains, is the most unnatural and forced application of anything historical or geographical, that has ever come within the range of my knowledge.

STRACHEY.

And now let us call in our second witness—Strachey. Having given an account of his voyage and of their falling in with the islands and coast of Maine, and describing the last land which had called their attention, he says : “Nine leagues or more from yt, there be three high mountains that lie on the land, the land called Segohquet, neere about the river of Penobscot. They stood toward this high land untill twelve of the clock, noone the next daye and they found the ship to be by observation in 43.

“From twelve of the clock, noone, they kept their course due west and come neere unto three islands. These lyeth so-west from the easter-most of three islands, a white rockye island ; so they stood their course west fast by them, and as they stood to the westward, the high land before spoken of made shewe of this forme”—he here gives a picture of it—“bearing of them nor-nor-west.

“From hence they kept on their course west and by more towards three other islands which they saw lying from those islands eight leagues ; and about ten of the clock at night, having sent in their boat before, to make it, they bore in for one of them which they afterwards named St.

George's Island. In the morning they were envyroned every way with islands, they told upwards of thirty islands from aboard their shipp, very good sayling out between them.

"They weyed anchor thereby to ride in more safety how-ever the wind should happen to blow; how be yt before they put from the island they found a crosse set up, one of the same which Captain George Weyman, in his discovery, for all after occasions, left upon the island." This defines Pentecost Harbor beyond mistake,—*among the islands*. And as they sailed westward, since first discovering the high mountain, it brought them Northerly from where they lay. Strachey gives a sketch of their appearance.

Having given a pencil view of the land and of the mountains, Strachey says: "About midnight, Captain Gilbert caused his shipp's boat to be mannde with fourteen persons and the Indian Skidawares, brought into England by Captain Wayman, and rowed to the *westward* from their shipp, to the river of Pemaquid, which they found to be four leagues distant from the shipp, where she road."

Now, if they rowed West from Pentecost Harbor four leagues to reach Pemaquid, then Pentecost Harbor must be four leagues or more East from Pemaquid, as it certainly must be, if Pentecost Harbor lies to the West of that point. But Rosier and Strachey both place it to the East of Pemaquid, among the islands, and the cross that Weymouth set up there forever settles the question where the Harbor was to which Captain Weymouth gave his, to him, appropriate name.

"Sunday, the chief of both the ships, with the greatest part of the company, landed on the island where the cross stood, the which they called St. George's Island, and heard a sermon delivered unto them by Rev. Mr. Seymour the chaplain, and returned aboard againe."

They returned to their ships towards evening where they still rode, under St. George's Island. Afterwards they

weighed anchor and set sail for the Sagadahock. They went West, and passed the island of "Sutquin," to reach it. This shows conclusively, that the river of Waymouth's discovery, was many miles to the East of that which has sometimes been called the Sagadahock.

Objections have been taken to this view of the subject. 1. Because Strachey calls this river the Sagadahock which Capt. Waymouth entered. But Rasle who was settled among the Indians at Norridgewock, as their spiritual teacher in 1691, and who understood the Indian language better than any other European of his day, and who wrote a Dictionary of that language, says, that the term Sagadahock means "the mouth of a river"—not the river itself—but "the mouth of *a* river," any river. If this was so (and he undoubtedly knew, and it would be a difficult thing, at this late day, to correct him) then the English when they came here and settled, chose their habitation at Sagadahock, the mouth of the river Kennebec. And when I was a boy, the aged people used to tell me, that this term was applied, not to the whole river by the English, but to that part of it which extends from the Chopps to the mouth, and that was all. But the English now, and the Indians have ever called this river the Kennebec. The name as spelt by Rasle and the earliest writers, was Kennebeag—changed by the English to Kennebec, precisely as Arro-seag was changed to Arrowsic, Whiskeag to Whisgig, Monseag to Mount Sweagne, and other like cases.

Strachey says that they went up the river sixty miles. This was undoubtedly an error unless he was describing a trip up the Penobscot in the boat which they built, instead of the Kennebec; for sixty miles would have carried them up above Waterville, whereas the tide only flows as far as Hallowell forty miles from the sea, and the Falls at Augusta entirely stops river navigation from ascending upwards, except in skiffs and the smaller boats; but sailing vessels cannot go any higher.

2. Another objection made to this theory is, that Anasson, the Indian Chieftain, told Capt. Champlain, when he was at the mouth of the Kennebec, on his voyage there, that Capt Waymouth had been at that place. Now, I do not understand the narrator in any such manner. He relates, that on the 29th of July he arrived there; and "he told us there was a vessel six leagues from the harbor which had been engaged in fishing, and the people on board had killed five savages of this river under the pretense of friendship, and according to his description," says Champlain, "we judge them to be English, and named the island where they were, "*Le Noj*" the ship, because it had that appearance." This ship if it was Waymouth's, as it is generally supposed to be, was not on the Kennebec, but at an island six leagues to the east of it.

3. It has also been said that the historians all favor the Kennebec theory. But Rosier, the earliest historian, places it three leagues inside of Monhegan, among islands, and in range with the highlands which lay in a northerly direction. And Strachey, the second historian, places it among islands four leagues East of Pemaquid. And Champlain, the third historian, on the testimony of Anasson the Indian Chieftain, places it on an island six leagues to the East of the Kennebec. Belknap says: "The harbor where he," Waymouth, "lay with his ship and named Pentecost Harbor, is what is now called George's Island Harbor which bears North from Monhegan; about two leagues; which harbor and islands agree with his description, I think, tolerably well, and the name George's Islands serve to confirm it."

Holmes in his American Annals, says: "Within three leagues of this island," which he first discovered, "he came to a harbor which he named Pentecost Harbor; then sailed up a great river forty miles." And then in a note he adds: "Belknap in his first volume of American Biography, says, this great river is supposed to be either the Penobscot or the Kennebec; but before the publication of his second

volume, he had satisfied himself after careful examination, that it was the Penobscot." And Purchas says, "Weymouth discovered three score miles up a most excellent river." This sailing distance would apply to the Penobscot, but not to the Kennebec. Hubbard follows these other writers in placing Pentecost Harbor among the George's Islands. Williamson says "he named the place," he arrived at "Pentecost Harbor, now George's Island Harbor, a well known haven at the mouth of the St. George's river." And still farther he adds, "The discovery of a great bay and river, the Penobscot, diverted their attention from a trade with the Indians for five or six days; which were passed in exploring these waters and the contiguous lands."

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF WHITE-HAVEN.

"To the Honorable Spencer Phipps, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Honorable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives of ye Province of Massachusetts Bay, In General Court Assembled at Boston, by Prorogation to the 22d day of March, 1749.

"The Humble Petition of us the Subscribers &c. A Number of Inhabitants to the Number of about fifty Families, who have been for fourteen or fifteen years last Past bringing forward a Settlement at a place called Whiscassitt, to ye Eastward of Georgetown within the County of York and whereas we find by sad Experience that we in the Circumstances that we are in, and for want of our being Erected Into a Township and being Invested with the Powers and Privileges that other of his Majesty's Good Subjects do Enjoy, Cannot orderly Proceed to the Calling and Setling and Supporting a Gospel Minister, employing and Maintaining a School Master for the teaching our Children and many other Ill conveniences not necessary to be mentioned



to your Honors, you well knowing what People meet with when order and Government is wanting. This therefore waits on your Honors to pray you to take ye Premises into your wise consideration, and if it may be agreeable to your pleasures that you would be pleased to erect us into a Town or otherwise as you shall think fit, and Invest us with the Powers and Privileges as other of his Majesty's good subjects do Injoy In the like case. May it please your Honors —Whereas we settled under a number of Proprietors whereof Sir William Pepperell Baronite is one Known by the name of ye Whiskassit Proprietors, and in order to Institute their claim within ye said Town or Presinct which we Pray may be called by the name of Whitehaven, this we would humbly propose the bounds thereof be started and described after ye following manner, viz: Beginning at a place known by ye name of Sheepscot Narrows, thence running North West five miles then running three miles and a half South West, then running by Georgetown Eastern line until it comes to the sea. Then beginning at Sheepscot Narrows aforesaid and running South East two miles then South three miles, from thence South West until it comes to the Sea. Taking In Jeremy Squam or Long Island with all other small Islands that may fall within ye said bounds. So may it please your Honours we have taken leve to Propose and wait your pleasures as In duty bound shall ever pray &c."

(Signed)

Jon^{hs} Williamson.

Joseph Young, jr.

Isaac Young.

Elisha Kenny.

Robert Huper.

Jacob Metcalf.

Thomas Young.

Richard Holbrook.

Obediah Albee.

Francis Gray.

David Danford.

John Baker.

Joshua Silvester.

Moses Gray.

George Gray.

Joseph Taylor.

William Hilton.

Jonathan Howard.

Michall Seavy.
 Robert Lambert.
 Sharabiah Lambert.
 Abraham Preble.
 Andrew Bowman.
 Caleb Boyinton.
 James Nelson.
 Robert Fay.
 Samuel Trask.
 John Rowell.
 Benjamin Colby.
 H. Rundlett.
 James Gray.

Joseph Young.
 Ebenezer Gove.
 John Gray.
 William Boyinton.
 Henry Slooman.
 Aaron Abbott.
 James Parsons.
 Ambrose Colby.
 Ruggles Colby.
 Timothy Dunton.
 Jonathan Blackledge.
 Joseph Welch.

This petition and also the one which succeeds relating to the incorporation of Sheepscot, was taken from the State Records in Massachusetts and kindly forwarded to me by John F. Pratt, M. D. of Chelsea, Mass., and is, together with the other, inserted for the sake of its antiquity and to show who were the inhabitants at that time at the place then called "Whiscassitt," and also at Sheepscot. The boundaries of the proposed town are easily traced ;—from Sheepscot Narrows northwest five miles—thence running three miles and a half southwest—thence running by the eastern line of Georgetown, till it reaches the ocean. Then beginning at Sheepscot/Narrows aforesaid and running southeast two miles— thence south three miles—thence southwest until it comes to the sea, including Jeremy Squam or Long Island, now Westport, and such other islands as were included within this proposed boundary.

On the back of this petition, the following was recorded :
 "In the House of Representatives, April 9, 1750. Read and ordered that the Prayer of the Petitioners be granted and Colonel Storer have leave to bring in a bill accordingly.

Attest :

ROLAND COTTON, Clerk."

PETITION FOR THE INCORPORATION OF SHEEPS-
COT.

"To the Honourable Spencer Phipps, Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and to the Honourable Council and to the House of Representatives of General Court assembled Joyntly and Severally—

The Petition of us the Inhabitants of Sheepscot River Humbly Sheweth—The great Difficulty that we labors under for want of being Incorporated Into town order which is in a great measure a means very prejudicial to our settlement and we having experienced the great Damage of not being Numerous to our lot ware with the Indian enemy is the Caus to stir us up now to give your Honor this trouble—neither can we expect to be settled before we are put in to a Capacity to settle a Minister and have the benefit of the province laws to raise Money to suport him neither can we under our present Sircomstances oblige people to yoake their hoggs or fetter their horses that run at large upon the Common Make highways or Bridges or regullar their fences so as that we may live peaceably and comfortabley together—those things mentioned and severall others which we labour under for want of being incorporated and put Into Town order is so discouraging that we canot expect to grow numerous for there is hardly such a thing can be expected—that any thinking people will com and Settle with us under our present sircomstances for we cannot oblige any man to doe anything of those above mentioned but what is right in his own eye so your Honour is soficient Judge of the difficulty we labour under for want of being into town order. We Pray that your honours would be to take our case into your wise consideration and in your great Wisdom in Corporate us in to a town order by Granting to us to be in Corporated—beginning at the Narrows or at Mose point that is on Sheepscot River betwixt Witchcasset Bay and

Sheepscot and so upward eight Miles or as far as the tid flows up Sheepscot river with four miles on each side of the river and we your petitioners as In duty bound shall ever pray. Dated at Sheepscot May 25th, 1750."

(Signed)

"William Clark.	John Mayors.
James Clark, Jr.	Alexander Mayors.
Wm. Ross.	Alexander Nickels.
James Kennedy.	James Austin.
James Blake.	William Kennedy.
Robert Grele.	Robert Hodge.
John McNear.	Samuel Burns.
William Hopkins.	James Hodge.
James Anderson.	John Cunningham.
David Hopkins.	James Cunningham.
Joseph Henderson.	William Kennedy.
Samuel Anderson.	Henry Little.
Samuel Nickels.	Alexander Nickels, Jr.
Joseph Boyd.	John Ballantine.
David Given.	James Clark.
James Given.	Robert Cothran.
James Hodge.	Timothy Wood.
Henry Hodge.	Samuel Kennedy.
James Nickels.	William McLelland.
Petter Petterson.	William Cunningham.
John Petterson.	William Hodge.
William Cothran.	John Cunningham, Jr."

This petition asks for a tract eight miles square. It starts from Sheepscot Narrows and runs north up the river eight miles, and then a tract four miles wide on each side of this line; and the township was to lie the next north of the one just asked for which was to include "Wicacasset" and so on to the sea, and which the inhabitants wished to have named Whitehaven.

"The Committee to whom was refered the Petition of Alexander Nickels and others, Do Report as follows:

That the Petition be so far granted as that the land hereafter Delineated and Described with the Inhabitants dwelling therein be Erected Into a District and Separate Township and that a Bill be brought In for that purpose—Beginning at the North East Corner of Wicheasset then running Westerly in Wicheasset line Eight miles then North East by North six Miles then Easterly in a line with Wicheasset head or Northerly line Eight miles and from thence to the first mentioned Corner.

All is Humbly Submitted

pr Order of Thomas Clapp

Accepted and the Committee are directed to bring in a bill accordingly."

This movement was opposed and it failed as is seen in the following document.

"To the Honourable Spencer Phipps Lieut Governor and Commander-in-Chief In and over His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, the Honourable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston this 5th day of Oct 1750.

"Samuel Whittemore of Cambridge in said Province Gent and Israel Ayerell of Sheepscot for and in behalf of themselves and others the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the West side of Sheepscot River in the County of York Humbly Sheweth That they have just been informed that there is filed in your Honourable Court a Petition or Memorial of one Alexander Nickels and others Inhabitants of the East side of Sheepscot River aforesaid praying for certain reasons therein mentioned that they may be Incorporated Into Town order. The Granting of which Petition your Memorialists consider will be very prejudicial and therefore Humbly Pray your Honor and Honours Will before any * * * * * are had thereon they may be permitted to show cause in Honoured Court why the prayer should not be granted and as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray.

(Signed.)

Samuel Whittemore,
Israel Ayerell,

This petition appears to have been unsuccessful; for in 1753 Newcastle with its present boundaries was incorporated and in 1760 Pownalborough was incorporated which included the present towns of Wiscasset, Alna, Dresden and Swan Island. It was called Pownalborough and was the shire town of the County till 1794 when it was divided into the present townships, though for a time Alna had the name of New Milford. Freetown was the name given to the locality which in 1774 was incorporated into the town of Edgecomb.

Through the kindness of Dr. J. F. Pratt of Chelsea, Mass., I have also on hand other petitions relating to the incorporation of Newcastle, Wiscasset and Woolwich, together with remonstrances; but as they are gotten up in the same style as those already inserted, it seems hardly necessary that any more space in my history should be occupied by matter of this kind. Dr. Pratt and all others who have helped me in the publishing of my book, will please to accept my thanks for the assistance which they have cheerfully afforded me whether it be by subscriptions or matter furnished for my work.

THE AUTHOR.

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